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Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL

VOLUME XCIV.—NO. 43 C [REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE. COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935.—32 PAGES THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE PRICE TWO CENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS ELSEWHERE THREE CENTS

GOLD O. K. CHEERS NEW DEAL

ROOSEVELT POLICY IS UPHELD BY 5 TO 4 DIVISION OF COURT

CHICAGO SETS U. S. PACE IN AIR CONDITIONING

Industrial Infant Thrives Here.

MAKE CHICAGO THE FIRST CITY IN THE WORLD

BY ARTHUR EVANS.

Air conditioning, one of the youngest industries, appears to be making one of its most rapid advances in Chicago. Last year sales of air conditioning systems in the city amounted to about $1,500,000. This year indications are they will exceed $3,000,000.

Manufacturers, seeing the possibilities in this field of new inventions and new comforts as a stimulant of recovery and of new employment, are urging that Chicagoland should exert itself to become an air conditioning center. In development this infant industry is just about where the automotive industry was twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Figures Show City's Leadership.

A survey just made by the Illinois Manufacturers' association shows that in Chicago there are now 617 separate installations, with 42,088 fan pump refrigerator horsepower. The association says, "Chicago leads other large cities and for comparison New York's installations have 32,446 horsepower, Detroit's 11,603, Boston's 7,405, Cincinnati's 5,471."

THE TRIBUNE, as a pioneer in air conditioning for skyscrapers, placed its system in operation last June in the Tribune Tower and plant, and through the hot waves of the summer employés and tenants worked in comfortable temperatures.

In recent months sales of apparatus have grown rapidly. Private offices and theaters are running neck and neck, each group now having 109 installed units. Of Chicago's theaters, 40 per cent are air conditioned. The restaurant field likewise is a good customer, but so far the installations cover only about 3 per cent of the restaurants.

In the first six weeks of 1935, the survey shows, units with 1,154 horsepower were installed in Chicago, or twice as many as in the same period last year.

Field of Use Expands.

About 25 printing plants have put in systems, especially in pressrooms. Conditioned air lessens the tearing of paper and has a bearing on the drying of ink on a humid day.

Glancing over the list of installations, air cooling has been put into stores, hotels, bakeries, candy plants, fertilizer works, malt factories, florist shops, textile establishments, automobile accessory and radio plants. One candy manufacturer reports that tons of chocolate were spoiled before the installation of air conditioning.

Besides the new appliances, many theaters, office buildings, restaurants and stores for years past have been piping in cool air through conduits from the Chicago tunnel, forty feet below street surface, which has fresh air at a temperature of about 55 degrees the year around.

Manufacturers in allied lines exhibit an interest in air conditioning not only from the viewpoint of health and comfort of workers, but because of the outlet for goods. A steadily increasing market is afforded in a wide variety of products, such as motors, cotton, motor frames, copper, fans, belts, insulation, thermostats, valves, switches, pumps, and radiators.

Means Increase in Jobs.

As the new industry expands it means increasing work for cotton and rubber workers, steamfitters, plumbers, plasterers, carpenters, electricians, architects, engineers, salesmen, and many other lines. Use of coal, too, is increased. For instance, the air conditioned Tribune Tower and plant uses about as much coal in summer for cooling as in winter for heating.

All the heating and ventilating companies, as well as most of the master steamfitters, are organizing to handle air conditioning.

Railroads have announced that this summer nearly every major train in the western territory will have temperature control.

Suburbanites are wondering when they too will get conditioned air. Engineers say the automobile of the future will have a small air unit.

Builders see a new era of home building, once the devices are developed to the point where they are within reach of millions of workers and home owners of moderate means. Manufacturers have long been looking for the advent of a low priced, accident proof unit that will do for the infant air conditioning and for industry in general what the arrival of the "flivver" and low priced cars did for the automotive industry a few years back.

NEWS SUMMARY

of the Tribune

[And Historical Scrap Book.]

Tuesday, February 19, 1935.

THE GOLD DECISIONS.

Administration wins in Supreme court gold decisions by 5 to 4 vote; New Dealers jubilant. Page 1.

Justice McReynolds electrifies court with minority decision, declaring "the constitution has gone." Page 1.

Stock and grain markets advance as rulings become known. Page 1.

How the gold decision affects Mr. Average Man. Page 1.

Brief sketches of justices who made momentous gold decision. Page 2.

American money starts pouring home as Supreme court ends months of market indecision. Page 3.

Shakeup in justice department may be aftermath of gold cases. Page 3.

Treasury studies gold decisions for loopholes permitting suits. Page 4.

Gold decisions provoke wide variety of opinion among Chicago business men and economists. Page 5.

Democratic leaders hail decision as victory; Republicans see signs of danger ahead. Page 5.

LOCAL.

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Oak Park has two postmasters as L. B. McAllister refuses to quit and Postmaster General Farley names Democrat to place. Page 9.

State's star witness gives prosecution setback in trial of Irving Weitzman for murder of Eli Daiches. Page 9.

Extension of dental service to all city schools urged at Chicago Dental society convention. Page 11.

Brookfield zoo's "flying foxes" to be executed today on U. S. customs' order. Page 16.

Radio programs. Page 16.

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FOREIGN.

Two German noblewomen beheaded by Nazis on charges of spying. Page 1.

Mussolini strengthens Austrian border force to balk Nazi putsch while Italy is occupied with Ethiopian venture. Page 9.

Great Britain decides to get new flying boats for home defense; modern submarine fleet to patrol shores. Page 9.

Dr. Poulter, Admiral Byrd's second in command, marries U. S. girl as explorers reach civilization. Page 13.

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DOMESTIC.

Illinois legislature starts inquiry today into emergency relief work. Page 8.

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Six long termers, including slayer, flee Texas prison farm. Page 12.

Defense rests after Philip Kennamer tells of shooting Gorrell in row over extortion note. Page 12.

Lawyer for Hauptmann tries to make New Jersey stand costs of appeal. Page 14.

SPORTS.

Purdue holds Big Ten lead; beats Indiana, 44-38; Wisconsin whips Minnesota, 28-27. Page 21.

No major changes made in football rules for 1935. Page 21.

Billy Herman accepts Cubs' offer; Hayes signs with Sox. Page 21.

North side Golden Gloves opens at Loyola tonight. Page 21.

Twenty Grand wins as Equipoise fouls; Cavalcade out of the $100,000 stake. Page 21.

Amateur hocky teams play double header tonight. Page 22.

Billy Celebron defeats Toots Bernstein in 8 round bout. Page 22.

EDITORIALS.

The Press in Momentous Times; Prison Breaks; A New Locomotive Works for Chicago; Jobs for Uncle Sam's Press Agents; The Fiscal Nudes. Page 10.

FINANCE, COMMERCE.

Bank deposits rise, but loans gain only slightly. Page 24.

Dollar's value falls from premium to discount against franc. Page 25.

Grains soar before trading is suspended for gold decree; board will reopen this morning. Page 25.

Frenzied wave of buying boosts stock prices. Page 25.

Rise in real estate values expected from gold decision. Page 25.

Coal miners demand 30 hour week and 10 to 25 per cent pay boosts. Page 27.

Eleven dollar hogs appear as market rises 10 to 25 cents. Page 28.

Want Ad index. Page 28.

Average net paid circulation
January, 1935
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
DAILY in excess of 790,000

A NARROW ESCAPE

Red Posters Tell Berlin Two Noblewomen Are Beheaded

BY SIGRID SCHULTZ.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Crowds of Berlin citizens gathered tonight before blood red posters announcing the beheading of two women, born of distinguished families, long famous in Prussian history.

The announcement of the executions sent shivers through a few of the readers. The vast majority, however, expressed righteous satisfaction that beautiful Baroness Benita von Berg, toast of Berlin society, and Renate von Natzmer, had been sent to the chopping block for spying.

Press Commends Executions.

The government controled press teemed with words of commendation for the executions while diplomats covertly discussed the beheadings and the reasons which moved Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler to refuse to save the lives of the noblewomen.

Baroness von Berg, divorced wife of Richard Falkenhayn, son of Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn of world war fame, and Frau von Natzmer were the first women to be executed for espionage by Germany in peacetime.

Capt. Baron Jurek [George] von Sosnowski, dashing Polish cavalry officer and alleged leader of the spy ring, was sentenced to prison for life along with Irene von Jena, young daughter of a German army general and a former typist in the offices of the ministry of defense.

[Earlier dispatches said a fifth defendant, a Fraulein Zanderson, also a former secretary in the ministry of defense, had been sentenced to prison. No mention was made of this woman's fate in yesterday's announcement of the prison sentences and executions.]

What Posters Said.

The red execution posters gave the German public its first official word of the vast espionage trial and the sentences which were passed by the dreaded "People's" court last Saturday. The placards read:

"The German People's court of the German empire, through a verdict passed Feb. 16

"Sentenced

"First. Divorced Benita von Falkenhaynnee nee Von Zollikofer Altenklingen.

"Second. Renate von Natzmer. Both of Berlin, because of treason of military secrets.

"To death.

"For the same crime a Polish citizen, Yurek von Sosnowski, and Irene von Jena were sentenced to prison for life.

"Both the condemned Von Falkenhayn and Von Natzmer were executed in the court of the prison at Ploetzensee after the fuehrer and chancellor failed to make use of his right to pardon.

"Berlin, Feb. 18, 1935.

"Signed

"Attorney General."

The beheading of the noblewomen took place in the small court of Ploetzensee prison in north Berlin. The court was scarcely big enough to hold the judges and lawyers of the condemned pair, a clergyman, and twelve citizens who were compelled by law to witness the executions. In the middle of the court stood a block similar to an anvil to which the prisoners were led. The judge read the sentence to them. They were blindfolded. The silk hatted executioner raised a medieval battleax and cut off their heads.

Went to Death Quietly.

The witnesses were sworn to secrecy. Nevertheless, the report persists that both women went to death with composure.

Baroness von Berg's cries of "Yurek, help me!" rang through the corridors of the People's court Saturday when the sentences were read. They echoed among the walls of the prison for the last two nights while the romantic Von Sosnowski, for whose love the baroness became a spy, squirmed in a cell in a nearby jail.

Frau Von Natzmer, sole support of her 82 year old father, lost three brothers in the world war. Poverty, friends declare, drove her to provide Von Sosnowski with copies of military documents. The woman, too, was a great admirer of the baron. She was 37 years old and Von Sosnowski pre-

(Continued on page 20, column 2.)

THE WEATHER

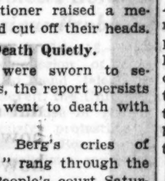
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935.

Sunrise, 6:40; sunset, 5:28; moon rises at 6:56 p. m. today. Mars and Jupiter are morning stars. Venus is an evening star.

Chicago and vicinity—Cloudy, becoming fair; somewhat colder; fresh northwest winds Tuesday; Wednesday generally fair.

Illinois—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; somewhat colder Tuesday in extreme north portion.

TRIBUNE BAROMETER.



TEMPERATURES IN CHICAGO

MAXIMUM, 2 P. M. 40
MINIMUM, 4 A. M. 31

3 a. m....32	Noon 38	Unofficial—
4 a. m....41	1 p. m....38	8 p. m....37
5 a. m....31	2 p. m....40	9 p. m....36
6 a. m....31	3 p. m....40	10 p. m....35
7 a. m....32	4 p. m....40	11 p. m....34
8 a. m....32	5 p. m....39	Midnight ..33
9 a. m....33	6 p. m....38	1 a. m....32
10 a. m....35	7 p. m....38	2 a. m....31
11 a. m....35		

For 24 hours ended 7 p. m. Feb. 18:
Mean temperature, 35; normal, 27; excess for February, 102 degrees; excess since Jan. 1, 162 degrees.
Precipitation, trace; deficiency for February, .66 of an inch; deficiency since Jan. 1, .22 of an inch; total since Jan. 1, 3.09 inches.
Highest wind velocity, 25 miles an hour, from the northwest, at 5:24 p. m.
Barometer, 7 a. m., 29.83; 7 p. m., 29.76.
February 19, 1934:
Maximum temperature, 20; minimum, 7; mean, 14; partly cloudy; precipitation, .01 of an inch.

[Official weather table on page 23.]

VIENNESE CABBY RESCUES WALES FROM ADMIRERS

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The biggest crowd since the days of the Socialist massmeetings congregated suddenly in the heart of Vienna this afternoon when the prince of Wales attempted to stroll incognito through the shopping district. The word spread rapidly that the English prince was afoot on Kaerntnerstrasse. A throng composed principally of women swarmed into the shopping avenue.

The prince kept right on walking. A tidal wave of excited femininity rolled up behind him in pursuit. The prince fled from side to side seeking a loophole of escape. He turned several corners and was finally rescued near the former imperial palace by a kind taxicab driver who took his highness back to his hotel for one schilling—the equivalent of 20 cents.

The Vienna police were highly alarmed by the sudden curious mob, but the royal visitor retained his good humor and frequently returned the greetings of the pedestrians.

FRENCH LOTTERY A SELLOUT; PLAN AN EXTRA ISSUE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The first issue this year of tickets for the government lottery has been most successful compared with two issues of last year, it was reported today. The drawing will be held tomorrow night.

Postoffice branches sold their ticket allotments weeks ago and today occasional tickets were changing hands at 20 to 50 per cent premium on the 100 franc [$6.63] face value. The bourse quoted them at 122 francs.

In contrast, last year's issues sold so poorly that they were quoted at 65 francs the day before the drawings. Lottery officials announced today that the second and third issues of 1935 tickets are selling so fast that a fourth issue is being contemplated. Hard times are causing the Frenchmen to take a chance.

Viscount Byng Reported Gravely Ill in California

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—Viscount Byng of Vimy is gravely ill in California and has not long to live, according to advices received at Ottawa. The British peer was governor general of Canada for five years and was commander of the Canadian army in the world war. He recently went to Los Angeles in search of health, accompanied by Lady Byng.

Losing One's Teeth Has a Sobering Influence

Allerton, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—"I have been drunk and am sober now, but I want to pay a fine just the same," John Kay, 38 years old, of Danville, told Policeman Earl Ruthledge.

"Okay, but what's wrong," asked the officer. "Is it your conscience?"

"No, it's my teeth. I think I swallowed my bridgework. I think I swallowed my bridgework. I think I swallowed my bridgework

ate its own promise to pay a specified value.

But after forcefully denouncing such repudiation the court held that the owners of such bonds in receiving payment dollar for dollar in the new 59 cent dollars had not established that they had suffered any loss in purchasing power. Such owners, said the court, could not sue the government in the Court of Claims on the basis of a nominal loss.

Likewise, in the case of gold certificates, redemption in 59 cent dollars had not, the court held, occasioned the owner any actual loss.

In the government bond case the court held in effect that congress in repudiating the promise to pay did something it had no right to do, but as nobody was injured there is nothing to be done about it. It is possible that owners of such bonds will seek to enforce the contracts through some other legal channel than the Court of Claims or through legislation. There also remains the question, not at issue in these cases, whether foreign holders of United States bonds suffered a loss which they are entitled to recoup.

The dissenting opinion representing the views of Associate Justices McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland, and Butler was a burning excoriation of New Deal monetary policies. Spokesman for this group was Justice McReynolds, an attorney general in the Wilson regime, who, waiving a reading of the printed opinion, held forth extemporaneously following Chief Justice Hughes on the depths to which the New Deal Democrats are, in his view, dragging the country.

Assailed as Repudiation.

The minority justices asserted that "the enactments here challenged will bring about confiscation of property rights and repudiation of national obligations." They declared it impossible to find in the constitution any warant for "repudiation and spoliation of citizens by their sovereign" which "just men regard with abhorrence."

The minority did not question the power of congress over the monetary system but questioned whether the late monetary legislation aimed at a "legitimate end" or is "designed to destroy private obligations, repudiate national debts and drive into the treasury all gold within the country in exchange for inconvertible promises to pay, of much less value." The latter course the minority believes the intent.

If it is permissible to compel holders of obligations to accept devalued dollars, said the minority, "A dollar containing one grain of gold may become the standard, all contract rights fall and huge profits appear on the treasury books. Instead of 2 billion, 800 million dollars as recently reported, perhaps 20 billion dollars, maybe enough to cancel the public debt, maybe more!" The destruction of the gold clauses in private obligations the minority called "plain usurpation, arbitrary and oppressive."

"Easy and Safe Default."

With regard to the majority argument that no holder of government bonds suffered the minority said it "amounts to a declaration that the government may give with one hand and take away with the other. Default is thus made both easy and safe!"

Holders of such bonds will find it hard to believe they have suffered no loss, argued the minority, when they contemplate the 24 million dollar reimbursement by congress of the Philippine government for its loss from dollar devaluation.

"Loss of reputation for honorable dealing," the minority opinion concluded, "will bring us unending humiliation; the impending legal and moral chaos is appalling."

In the opinion on the abrogation of the gold clause in private contracts the majority entered, to begin with, the reservation that it is not concerned with the wisdom or the policy of the monetary legislation, but only with the power of congress. Previous decisions offer no precedents because gold then was in circulation.

Promises to Pay Money.

The gold clauses, said the court, were promises to pay, not gold, but money, and were designed to protect against payment of a lesser value than prescribed. But contracts are subject to nullification by the constitutional authority of congress. "Parties," said the court, "cannot remove their transactions from the reach of dominant constitutional power by making contracts about them." Again the court said:

"There is no constitutional ground for denying to the congress the power expressly to prohibit and invalidate contracts although previously made, and valid when made, when they interfere with the carrying out of the policy it is free to adopt."

If the gold clauses "interfere with the policy of the congress in the exercise of that authority they cannot stand," the opinion continued. That they did so interfere the court found from examination of the economic situation in June, 1933.

Opposed to Policy of Congress.

"It is apparent," said the court, "that if these promises were to be taken literally, as calling for actual payment in gold coin, they would be directly opposed to the policy of congress, as they would be calculated to increase the demand for gold, to encourage hoarding, and to stimulate attempts at exportation of gold coin."

Because of this interference congress, the court held, was justified in abrogating the gold clauses in anticipation of dollar devaluation. With the dollar devalued and the gold clauses intact receipts of a corporation "would be fixed on one basis; their interest charges and the principal of their obligations on another." The result would have a serious "dislocation of the domestic economy."

"Constitution Before Consequences."

"We are not concerned with consequences in the sense that consequences, however serious, may excuse an invasion of constitutional right," the court concluded. "We are concerned with the constitutional power of the congress over the monetary system of the country and its attempted frustration. Exercising that power, the congress has undertaken to establish a uniform currency, and parity between kinds of currency, and to make that currency, dollar for dollar, legal tender for the payment of debts.

"In the light of abundant experience the congress was entitled to choose such a uniform monetary system, and to reject a dual system, with respect to all obligations within the range of the exercise of its constitutional authority.

"The contention that these gold clauses are valid contracts and cannot be struck down proceeds upon the assumption that private parties, and states, and municipalities, may make and enforce contracts which may limit that authority. Dismissing that untenable assumption, the facts must be faced. We think that it is clearly shown that these clauses interfere with the exertion of the power granted to the congress and certainly it is not established that the congress arbitrarily or capriciously decided that such an interference existed."

Government Bonds a Contract.

In the government bond case the court said the government contention "imports that the congress can disregard the obligations of the government at its discretion and that, when the government borrows money, the credit of the United States is an illusory pledge."

"We do not so read the constitution," the chief justice continued. "There is a clear distinction between the power of the congress to control or interdict the contracts of private parties when they interfere with the exercise of its constitutional authority, and the power of the congress to alter or repudiate the substance of its own engagements when it has borrowed money under the authority which the constitution confers.

"In authorizing the congress to borrow money, the constitution empowers the congress to fix the amount to be borrowed and the terms of payment. By virtue of the power to borrow money 'on the credit of the United States,' the congress is authorized to pledge that credit as an assurance of payment as stipulated—as the highest assurance the government can give, its pledged faith.

"To say that the congress may withdraw or ignore that pledge is to assume that the constitution contemplates a vain promise, a pledge having no other sanction than the pleasure and convenience of the pledgor. This court has given no sanction to such a conception of the obligation of our government."

The government's contractual obligation to pay these bonds in dollars of the former value still exists, said the court, and congress "in so far as it attempted to override the obligation created by the bond suit went beyond the congressional power."

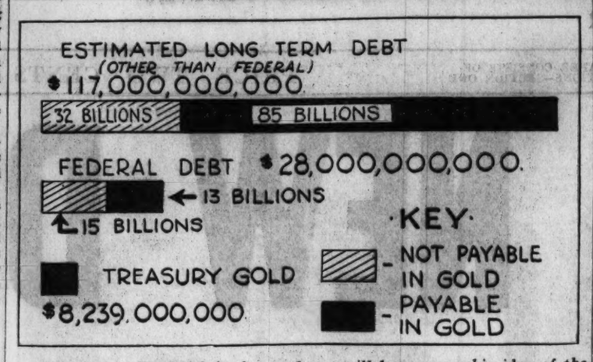
But the plaintiff is entitled to no more than the loss he has suffered and he is "not entitled to be enriched." But with the domestic economy adjusted to a new basis by devaluation and by government seizure of all gold the plaintiff had not asserted any loss in relation to purchasing power.

Enrichment Not Permitted.

"On the contrary," the court went on, "in view of the adjustment of the internal economy to the single measure of value as established by the legislation of the congress, and the universal availability and use throughout the country of the legal tender currency in meeting all engagements, the payment to the plaintiff of the amount which he demands would appear to constitute not a recoupment of loss in any proper sense, but an unjustified enrichment."

In the case of the gold certificates the court held that these promises to pay called not for bullion but for dollars. If the holder were paid gold he would be compelled to surrender it to the treasury at once. Moreover, the dollar had not been devalued when the gold certificates were called in. Hence the holder was paid in dollars at the former value and "it cannot be said that in receiving currency on that basis he sustained any actual loss."

WHAT GOLD RULING AFFECTED



Study the chart with its key and you will have a graphic idea of the importance of the Supreme court's gold ruling. More than two-thirds of long term debt, exclusive of federal obligations, called for payment in gold. And almost half of the government obligations were in the same classification.

POLISH 'ALCHEMIST' SHOWS NEW PROCESS FOR GOLD EXTRACTION

[Copyright: 1935: By the New York Times.]

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Alexander Dunikowski, Polish inventor, who recently underwent a prison term for failing to prove that he was an alchemist able to turn base metal into gold, yesterday at San Remo made good his claim to this extent: He extracted more gold from auriferous sand than was extracted by ordinary methods.

He did not even do the experiment himself. He let an expert worker named Bonn operate by ordinary as well as his special methods in the presence of an advocate and several other witnesses. By ordinary methods only traces of gold were obtained. With Dunikowski's "Z-rays" a globule about the size of a pinhead was extracted.

The metal from which the "Z-rays" were obtained was discovered by the alchemist's father. Among the many questions which must be settled is whether the process of extraction of gold from low grade auriferous dirt will be commercially possible. Yesterday's demonstration, it is admitted, proves certainly Dunikowski has invented an extraction process which is worth while.

POLICE ARREST FIVE YOUTHFUL CAR STRIPPERS

Five youths, who have confessed to theft of automobile accessories, were in custody last night at the Willow Springs highway police station after being arrested on the suspicion that they were about to steal a car in the rear of 5341 73d avenue, Summit.

They are Charles Schwingle, 19 years old; Roger Klasek, 17 years old; Robert Barker, 16 years old; Walter Schwarg, 20 years old; and Edward Daliege, 23 years old.

At the station they admitted to Deputy Sherif Peter Brown that they had been operating as car "strippers" since December and had stolen from cars two radios, three heaters, several horns, headlights, radiator and hub caps, valued at $300.

ROB HOTEL CLERK OF $10.

Meyer Vision, night clerk at the Ansonia hotel, 2709 Washington boulevard, was robbed of $10 yesterday by two men who held their hands in their pockets as if they had pistols.

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BRIEF SKETCHES OF JUDGES WHO RULED ON GOLD

Something About Members of High Court.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The fact that the members of the Supreme court, usually tagged as liberals, who supported the government in the gold cases are all from the conservative east, whereas the "conservatives," all of whom voted against the New Deal administration, are from the reputedly more radical south and west, caused comment here tonight.

In congress the west and south are represented by the more radical groups.

Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Stone and Cardozo are from New York, Justice Brandeis is from Massachusetts, and Justice Roberts is from Pennsylvania. Justices Hughes, Stone, and Roberts are Republicans. Brandeis and Cardozo are Democrats.

Justice McReynolds is from Tennessee, Justice Butler from Minnesota, Justice Sutherland from Utah, and Justice Van Devanter from Wyoming. Of this group Justice McReynolds is the only Democrat.

Here is more about the five justices who joined in the majority decision:

Charles Evans Hughes, chief justice, a Republican, is one of three New Yorkers on the high bench. He was born at Glen Falls, N. Y., 72 years ago and educated at Brown and Columbia universities. He is married and has four children. He became governor of New York in 1907 and was appointed an associate justice of the United States Supreme court in 1910. When he was nominated for the presidency in 1916 Hughes resigned from the bench. He was defeated by President Wilson by an electoral vote of 277 to 254. He then was in private law practice until his appointment by President Harding in 1921 as his secretary of state, serving in that capacity until 1925. He was elected by the league of nations as judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1928, but resigned when President Hoover appointed him chief justice of the Supreme court on Feb. 3, 1930, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William Howard Taft.

Louis Dembitz Brandeis, one of two Jews in the Supreme court, is 78 years old, the oldest man on the bench. Appointed from Massachusetts by President Wilson in 1916, Justice Brandeis probably has established a record for dissents from otherwise unanimous opinions. He was born in Louisville, Ky., and was educated at the University of Louisville and Harvard university. He studied law abroad. While practicing law in Boston from 1879 to the time of his appointment, Justice Brandeis was counsel for the government in many important cases. He is classed as a liberal Democrat. He is married and has two daughters.

Harlan Fiske Stone, Republican, the second New Yorker among the Supreme court justices, was appointed in 1925 by President Coolidge. He graduated from Amherst college and the Columbia university school of law, later becoming dean of the latter institution, serving from 1910 until his selection in 1924 as attorney general in President Coolidge's cabinet. After holding that position only nine months he was appointed to the Supreme court. Justice Stone never had been on any bench before and was known as a teacher rather than a jurist. He is 62 years old.

Owen Josephus Roberts is the "baby" of the Supreme court, being only 59 years old. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Justice Roberts prosecuted the Teapot Dome and other oil lease scandal cases in 1924. He went to the Supreme court in 1930 by appointment of President Hoover. He is a Republican.

Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, the third New Yorker, the second Jew, and the second bachelor, is the most recent acquisition by the Supreme bench. He was appointed by President Hoover three years ago. Educated at Columbia university he served in the Supreme court of New York from 1914 to 1928 and at the same time was a justice of the New York Court of Appeals, part of that time as chief justice. Justice Cardozo is a Democrat and the author of several books on legal questions.

Here are the four who returned a dissenting opinion:

James Clark McReynolds, a Democrat, has been an associate justice for twenty years, having been appointed from Tennessee by President Wilson in 1914. He is 73 years old and the other bachelor among the Supreme court jurists. Justice McReynolds was born at Elkton, Ky., and after graduating from Vanderbilt university and the University of Virginia, practiced law in Nashville for many years. He was United States attorney general under President Wilson from 1913 to 1914.

Willis Van Devanter, a Republican, is the oldest in point of service on the court. He was born at Marion, Ind., in 1859, and was appointed an associate justice by President Taft in 1910. Educated at DePauw university and the Cincinnati Law school, he practiced law in Marion and in Cheyenne, Wyo., later becoming Chief Justice of the Supreme court of that state and was United States Circuit judge of the 8th judicial district from 1903 to 1910. Justice Van Devanter, of Dutch descent, was married in 1883.

George Sutherland, 72 years old, was born in Buckinghamshire, England. He has served as an associate justice since his appointment by President Harding in 1922. After his graduation from the University of Michigan Justice Sutherland practiced law in Utah and was a member of the first senate of that state. He later served two terms as United States senator. He is a Republican.

Pierce Butler was appointed an associate justice by President Harding in 1922. He was educated at Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. He was a prominent railroad attorney and from 1913 to 1918 was a member of counsel of the President's conference committee for the federal valuation of the railroads. Justice Butler is a Republican.

ELECTRICIAN DIES OF INJURY.

John S. Hunter, 60 years old, 6905 Prairie avenue, an electrician, died yesterday of an injury incurred Jan. 2 when a box fell from an overhead crane and struck him while he was at work in a sewer at 101 West Wacker drive.

DECISION JUST ANOTHER STORY TO MR. HOOVER

Wichita, Kas., Feb. 18.—(AP)—The gold clause decision was just another news story to former President Herbert Hoover, here today as a luncheon guest of former United States Senator and Mrs. Henry J. Allen.

"I'm no longer in public life," Mr. Hoover said when asked for comment on the decision of the Supreme court.

The former President and his son Allan are returning by motor car to their homes in California from New York.

Idaho House Approves State Liquor Store Bill

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The Idaho house of representatives today passed a bill providing for state owned liquor stores. The bill was sent to the senate.

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Absolute Clearance — Entire Stocks
Men's Suits—Overcoats
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$50 Suits, Overcoats, Topcoats—Now 25.00
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$75 Suits, Overcoats, Topcoats—Now 37.50
Small Charge for Alterations
Entire Stock—Furnishings, Hats, Etc.
1/2 PRICE
$2.50 Broadcloth Shirts..Now $1.25
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HE IS a trained Thomas scalp specialist. He *knows* the symptoms of the fourteen external causes of baldness and he *knows* specifically how each should be treated. He *knows* exactly how to end the various forms of dandruff; how to stop falling hair; and how to rejuvenate your scalp to a normal healthy condition conducive to the growth of strong new hair.
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HOURS—10 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. SATURDAY to 7 P. M.

DECISION STARTS AMERICAN MONEY TO RUSHING BACK

London Looks for Boom in Wall Street.

[Copyright: 1935: By the New York Times.]

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A flood of American money began pouring back to the United States tonight almost as soon as London received news of the Supreme court's decision in the gold cases.

With the uncertainty of so many months removed, London now looks for a boomlet in Wall street which will attract millions of dollars in American balances back across the Atlantic. Late this afternoon, after the stock exchange had closed, brokers were besieged with orders from Americans who had invested their money here for safekeeping, and the prices of American stocks surged upward in excited street dealings.

Brokers Jam Street.

Long after dark Shorters court, a little alleyway behind the Bank of England, was jammed with excited brokers shouting the names of stocks and fighting their way up the alley to buy. Cablegrams passed frantically from hand to hand almost over the heads of the crowd. Men leaned from open windows of specially rented telephone rooms shouting orders to buy. By dinner time the fever had burned itself out, but there is almost certain to be a new attack tomorrow.

As a matter of fact, the court's decision only accentuated the homeward movement of American money from London which has been taking place for several days. Together with heavy withdrawals of continental balances, the movement has led already to a fall in sterling's external value which has necessitated heavy buying by the exchange equalization fund. Thus the British authorities are feeling the effect not only of a new movement of funds to America for steady investment, but of "nuisance money" which jumps from place to place with every passing scare.

Little Fear of Inflation.

It is curious how little fear of American inflation there is in London tonight. Nowhere is the Supreme court's decision with its sanctioning of devalued currency regarded as a sign currency inflation is coming. The impression is rather that Wall street is due for a rise and that American recovery should make swift strides now that the uncertainty has been removed. Continuance of credit inflation but no further tinkering with the currency is the usual prediction one hears.

Meanwhile, the ethical and legal political aspects of today's decisions are being discussed in dozens of editorial columns.

German Ready to Forget.

[Copyright: 1935: By the New York Times.]

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Both the Reichsbank and the German financial community showed a tendency today to heave a sigh of relief over the United States Supreme court gold clause decision and to forget the incident.

Representatives of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, economic dictator, said there were sixteen ways in which a decision adverse to President Roosevelt's policy theoretically would have made difficulties for Germany and German debtors. But, in view of the fact that Germany cannot transfer funds anyway, even these difficulties would have had no immediate practical significance.

Certain larger German debtors, notably the Igfarken [German dye trust], would have been more deeply involved in possible losses.

Paris Surprised and Relieved.

[Copyright: 1935: By the New York Times.]

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The United States gold clause decision today caused a mixture of surprise and relief in Paris, where a pronouncement unfavorable to the United States government had been expected. The immediate reaction was a sharp fall in the dollar which the pound duplicated, but this happened on the unofficial market as the news did not arrive in Paris until long after the official market closed. It will not be possible to gauge the full effect of the decision until tomorrow.

Until today it had been believed that Parisian operators had discounted any possible result to such an extent that the actual event would hardly cause a ripple, but the extreme nervousness shown in today's official market, over which the coming decision hung, indicated that, however, blasé Paris had become about American financial policies, speculative positions were too heavy to be easily absorbed.

Attorney General Receives Congratulations

Senator Joseph Robinson of Arkansas (left), senate majority leader, exchanging congratulations with Attorney General Homer Cummings as they met at the White House yesterday after the government's victory in the gold decisions of the Supreme court. [Associated Press Wirephoto.]

HERE ARE PLAINTIFFS IN GOLD LITIGATION DECIDED BY COURT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Supreme court decision in the gold cases today disposed of these suits:

1. The Bankers Trust company and William H. Bixby, trustees for $34,548,000 of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway company bonds, insisted that the bonds must be paid in gold or its equivalent in currency. The Supreme court decided that congress possessed power to adopt the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, abrogating the gold clause, and therefore that the clause could not be enforced and the bonds were payable in legal tender.

2. Norman C. Norman of New York, holder of a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company bond, demanded $38.10 for a $22.50 interest coupon as the present equivalent of the smaller sum. The court decided this case with the Iron Mountain suit and in the same way.

3. F. Eugene Nortz of New York, holder of $106,300 in treasury gold certificates, sought to recover $64,334, which he said was the difference between the $106,300 and what the certificates were worth in the devalued dollar. The court held that Mr. Nortz had shown no actual damage and hence that the court of claims, from which the case arose, could not entertain the suit.

4. John M. Perry of New York, owner of $10,000 in liberty bonds, wanted them redeemed either in gold or in $16,931 in existing currency. The Supreme court held that the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, went beyond the constitutional authority of congress when it attempted to override the obligation to pay in gold. But the court also held that Mr. Perry failed to show cause for actual damages, and that the court of claims, from which the case came, could not entertain the suit without that.

Norman C. Norman of New York, owner of railway bond containing gold clause, whose case was one of those decided by Supreme court. [Acme Photo.]

NRA MESSAGE IS DUE TODAY OR TOMORROW

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A special message requesting extension of the NRA for two more years will be sent to congress tomorrow or Wednesday by President Roosevelt, the White House announced today. Mr. Roosevelt had hoped to complete the message and transmit it to congress today, but became absorbed in studying the gold decisions by the Supreme court, postponing the NRA action.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CHINCH BUG FIGHT ASSURED

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—A $2,500,000 federal appropriation for use against chinch bugs this spring was viewed as virtually assured today by a middle western delegation.

Dr. C. J. Drake, Iowa state entomologist, and E. C. Carter of the farm crops department of the University of Missouri conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and congressional leaders on the problem.

They said Wallace informed them not only had the agriculture department approved the appropriation, but that the budget director also had passed on it and that President Roosevelt had sent a supplemental budget message recommending it to congress.

The recommendation now is before the house appropriations committee, which is studying the general agriculture department appropriation bill.

JUSTICE STONE CONCURS, BUT ISSUES OPINION

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Associate Justice Stone concurred in the majority decision in the Liberty bond case, but because he didn't agree on all the points of the majority's reasoning, he issued a separate opinion.

Justice Stone summed up his attitude by saying: "Moreover, if the gold clause be viewed as a gold value contract, it is to be noted that the government has not prohibited the free use by the bondholder of the paper money equivalent of the gold clause obligation; it is the prohibition, by the joint resolution of congress, of payment of the increased number of depreciated dollars required to make up the full equivalent, which alone bars recovery.

"It would seem to be implicit in our decision that the prohibition, at least in the present situation, is itself a constitutional exercise of the power to regulate the value of money.

"I therefore do not join in so much of the opinion as may be taken to suggest that the exercise of the sovereign power to borrow money on credit, which does not override the sovereign immunity from suit, may nevertheless preclude or impede the exercise of another sovereign power, to regulate the value of money; or to suggest that although there is and can be no present cause of action upon the repudiated gold clause, its obligation is nevertheless, in some manner, and to some extent, not stated, superior to the power to regulate currency, which we now hold to be superior to the obligation of the bonds."

Mexico Protests Borah's Religious Probe Move

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The permanent commission of congress voted today to send telegrams to President Roosevelt, the United States senate and the house of representatives "vigorously protesting" the resolution of Senator Borah for an investigation of religious conditions in Mexico.

No Transactions in Gold Are Reported in New York

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—There were no gold transactions here up to the close of banking hours today, but monetary stocks showed a gain of $875,000 as the result of a net decrease in gold held under earmark for foreign account.

GOLD CASES MAY CAUSE JUSTICE STAF SHAKEUP

See Possibility Cummings May Be Involved.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A shakeup of the department of justice may result from the arguing of the Supreme court gold clause cases despite the government's victory, it was learned today.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings himself may be involved in this shakeup, and, if it develops, it is certain to include most ranking officials in the solicitor general's office, the bureau responsible for all government Supreme court cases.

Friction between the legal staffs of the treasury and justice departments during the gold case fight is at the bottom of the situation, it was learned. Treasury lawyers, who carried the responsibility for the gold legislation, are displeased with the way Cummings and his staf handled its defense.

Relations are Strained.

Disagreements between the two departments became more strained during the tense period which preceded the settlement of the cases by the Supreme court today. During that time the two departments supposedly were coöperating on legislation to protect the government against effects of a possible adverse decision. Actually, however, feeling between the two agencies became extremely cool.

Treasury officials were outspoken in their disdain of remedial legislation suggested by Cummings and his aids. One suggestion which Cummings is reported to have sent to the treasury was that congress be asked to pass a statute sharply curtailing the Supreme courts' power to pass on constitutional questions, especially those relating to money. Treasury officials were flabbergasted. They considered the suggestion impolitic and unnecessary.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., carries great weight at the White House, and his counsel, Herman Oliphant, is one of his most trusted advisers. If these two men should throw their full weight against him, Cummings could be dislodged from the cabinet or "kicked upstairs," observers believe.

J. C. Biggs May Go.

Cummings may not become involved, however, and the house cleaning may center in the solicitor general's office headed by J. Crawford Biggs. The lack of respect for Biggs and his legal talents among Supreme justices is common Washington gossip. The high court has indicated several times and on many occasions that it does not esteem Biggs or his method of defending government cases before the court. He is oratorical rather than learned, a tendency the court has always discouraged.

To strengthen its own position before the court the administration, it is indicated, may shake up the solicitor general's office in the near future, and the reorganization may reach the attorney general's office also if another berth can be found for Mr. Cummings.

"GRATIFIED" ONLY COMMENT FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—"The President is gratified by the decision of the Supreme court."

That terse, formal announcement was President Roosevelt's only public comment today on the Supreme court action upholding his momentous gold devaluation. Stephen Early, one of the White House secretaries, said further comment would be withheld until the President had studied the dcisions closely.

Following the White House lead, other officials, notably Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Attorney General Cummings, confined themselves to brief statements saying that they were "very pleased."

President Roosevelt, sitting in the cabinet room of the White House, had the gold decisions relayed to him in snatches over the telephone while they were still being read by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

As soon as he was told shortly after noon that the high court was reading its opinions on his gold policy the President left the executive office and retired to the cabinet room, where special telephone arrangements had been set up. With him was a small group of high officials headed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Treasury observers in the Supreme court chamber related sections of the gold decisions to the chief executive over the telephone as the decisions were read.

DIES OF AUTO INJURIES.

Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Irving Shirley, 31, lumber company employé, died today of injuries sustained in an auto accident near this city yesterday. The widow and one daughter survive.

Miriam, secretary, dabs a perky nose; puts on a snooty hat and goes a hunting . . *luncheon.* John W. Executive, hungry, slaps on a hat and coat and goes hunting . . *luncheon* . . . BOTH wind up in a B/G in front of a HOT cheese rarebit on toast. What a small world.

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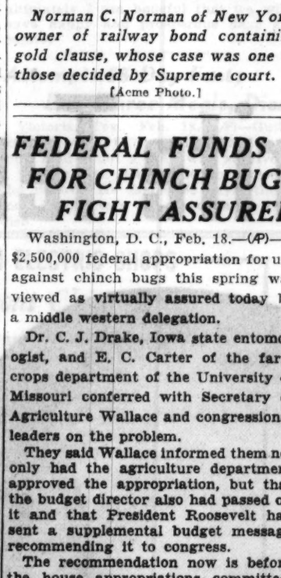

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TREASURY SCANS GOLD DECISIONS TO PLAN COURSE

Looks for Any Loopholes Permitting Suits.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.] — Close study of the Supreme court gold decisions to determine whether they left any loophole through which new suits against the government might be brought was under way at the treasury department tonight.

Legislation to close any such loopholes, if they are found, will be rushed through congress, officials indicated. High authorities, however, said "several days" would be required to digest the opinions and to meet any problems they might raise.

Doubt centered in the court's decision on the Liberty bond case. Government lawyers were virtually in agreement that the court had not definitly closed the door on claims against the government arising out of failure to redeem these bonds in gold.

Possibility of Claims.

If Liberty bond holders or persons holding any government gold bonds could demonstrate an actual loss because of federal failure to pay gold, the decision might still allow them to enter a claim against the government for that loss, many lawyers held. The loss, however, would have to be an actual, demonstrable one, and not merely the decline of the dollar in terms of gold.

To foreclose the possibility of any such loophole developing, the administration may ask congress to pass a bill denying the United States Court of Claims jurisdiction to entertain any such claims for damages. This action would effectively plug the loophole.

A similar situation exists as to foreign holders of government gold bonds. A loss in terms of foreign gold currencies might be shown. Legislation to block such claims may also be asked.

Hold Proof Difficult.

Other government lawyers were of the opinion that to demonstrate losses, especially losses in purchasing power sustained by persons in this country, would be so difficult in a court of law that the question is one which will dissolve of its own weakness.

As to immediate precautionary measures which the government may have taken today to protect its bonds and currency from the effects of the gold decision, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. was silent. He refused to say whether the 2 billion dollar stabilization fund had been steadying the dollar's foreign value during the day.

Name Henry W. Freeman Clerk of U. S. Court Here

Attorney Henry W. Freeman was appointed clerk of the United States District court by the judges of the court here yesterday to succeed Charles M. Bates, who announced his resignation last week in order to become assistant to the secretary of the Chicago Surface Lines. Attorney Freeman was an assistant United States district attorney for eight years under Judge Wilkerson. He was associated with Congressman Michael L. Igoe in the practice of law for twelve years.

Wage Earners' Living Costs Rise 1 Per Cent in January

The cost of living of wage earners advanced 1 per cent in January, according to the monthly index computed by the National Industrial Conference board. The rise, considerably higher than the average seasonal gain, is principally due to a marked increase in food prices, the board reports.

Decision of the Court on Gold Certificates

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18. —(Special.)—The Supreme court's decision in the gold certificate case was as follows:

"The facts certificated by the Court of Claims may be thus summarized: Plaintif brought suit as owner of gold certificates of the treasury of the United States of the nominal amount of $106,306. He alleged that defendant, by these gold certificates and under the applicable acts of congress, had certified that there had been deposited in the treasury of the United States $106,300 in gold coin which would be paid to the claimant as holder upon demand; that at the time of the issue of these certificates, and to and including Jan. 17, 1934, a dollar in gold consisted of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine; that claimant was entitled to receive from defendant one ounce of gold for each $20.67 of the gold certificates; that on Jan. 17, 1934, he duly presented the certificates and demanded their redemption by the payment of gold coin to the extent above mentioned; that on that date, and for some time prior and subsequent thereto, an ounce of gold was of the value of at least $33.43, and that claimant was accordingly entitled to receive in redemption 5,104.22 ounces of gold of the value of $170,634.07; that the demand was refused; that in view of the penalties imposed under the order of the secretary of the treasury approved by the President, on Jan. 15, 1934, supplementing the order of Dec. 28, 1933, and the laws and regulations under which these orders were issued, which the claimant alleged were unconstitutional, as constituting a deprivation of property without due process of law, claimant delivered the gold certificates to defendant under protest and received in exchange currency of the United States in the sum of $106,300, which was not redeemable in gold; and that in consequence, claimant was damaged in the sum of $64,334.07, for which, with interest, judgment was demanded.

Questions to Be Decided.

"Defendant demurred to the petition upon the ground that it did not state a cause of action against the United States.

"The questions certified by the court are as follows:

"'1. Is an owner of gold certificates of the United States, series of 1928, not holding a federal license to acquire or hold gold coins or gold certificates, who, on Jan. 17, 1934, had surrendered his certificates to the secretary of the treasury of the United States under protest and had received therefor legal tender currency of equivalent face amount, entitled to receive from the United States a further sum in as much as the weight of a gold dollar was 25.9 grains, nine-tenths fine, and the market price thereof on Jan. 17, 1934, was in excess of the currency so received?

"'2. Is a gold certificate, series of 1928, under the facts stated in question 1, an express contract of the United States in its corporate or proprietary capacity which will enable its owner and holder to bring suit therein in the court of claims?

"'3. Do the provisions of the emergency banking act of March 9, 1933, and the order of the secretary of the treasury dated Dec. 28, 1933, requiring the plaintif as owner of gold certificates as stated in question 1 to deliver the same to the treasury of the United States in exchange for currency of an equivalent amount, not redeemable in gold, amount to a taking of property within the meaning of the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States?'

"Defendant's demurrer, which admitted the facts well pleaded in the petition, did not admit allegations which amounted to conclusions of law in relation to the nature of the gold certificates or the legal effect of the legislation under which they were issued, held, or to be redeemed. Dillon vs. Barnard, 21 Wall 430, 437; United States vs. Ames, 99 U. S. 35, 45; Interstate Land company vs. Maxwell Land company, 139 U. S. 569, 577, 578; Equitable Life Assurance society vs. Brown, 213 U. S. 25, 43.

Authorized in 1863.

"Gold certificates were authorized by section 5 of the act of March 3, 1863 [12 stat. 709, 711], which provided that the secretary of the treasury might receive 'deposits of gold coin and bullion' and issue certificates therefor 'in denominations of not less than $20 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes.' The coin and bullion so deposited were to be retained in the treasury for the payment of the certificates on demand. It was further provided that 'certificates representing coin in the treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed 20 per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the treasury.' [See U. S. section 254; 31 U. S. C., 428.]

"Section 12 of the act of July 12, 1882 [22 stat. 165] contained a further provision authorizing the secretary of the treasury 'to receive deposits of gold coin' and to issue certificates therefor, also in denominations of dollars as stated.

"The act of March 14, 1900 [31 stat. 45] prescribed that the dollar 'consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine —shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain such parity. Section 6 of that act also authorized the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and to issue gold certificates therefore, and provided that the coin so deposited should be held by the treasury for the payment of such certificates on demand and should be 'used for no other purpose.' And the latter clause appears in the amending acts of March 4, 1907 [34 stat. 1889] and of March 2, 1911 [36 stat. 965]. See 31 U. S. C. 429.

Make Legal Tender.

"The act of Dec. 24, 1919 [41 stat. 370] made gold certificates, payable to bearer on demand, 'legal tender in payment of all debts and dues, public and private.' And section 2 of the joint resolution of June 5, 1933 [48 stat. 113- amending the act of May 12, 1933 [48 stat. 52] provided that 'all coins and currencies of the United States—heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties and dues.'

"Gold certificates under this legislation were required to be issued in denominations of dollars and called for the payment of dollars. These gold certificates were currency. They were not less so because the specified number of dollars were payable in gold coin, of the coinage of the United States. Being currency, and constituting legal tender, it is entirely inadmissable to regard the gold certificates as warehouse receipts. They were not contracts for a certain quantity of gold as a commodity. They called for dollars, not bullion.

"We may lay on one side the question whether the issue of currency of this description created an express contract upon which the United States has consented to be sued under the provision of section 145 of the judicial code, 28 U. S. C. 250. Compare Horowitz vs. United States, 267 U. S. 458, 461 C. We may assume that plaintif's petition permits an alternative view.

"Plaintif urges as the gist of his contention that, by the acts of congress, and the orders thereunder, requiring the delivery of his gold certificates to the treasury in exchange for currency not redeemable in gold, he has been deprived of his property, and that he is entitled to maintain this action to recover the just compensation secured to him by the fifth amendment. But, even in that view, the court of claims has no authority to entertain the action, if the claim is at best one for nominal damages. The court of claims 'was not instituted to try such a case.' Grant vs. United States, 7 Wall 331, 338; Marion & Rye Railway company vs. United States, 270 U. S. 280, 292. Accordingly, we inquire whether the case which the plaintif presents is one which would justify the recovery of actual damages.

Authorized "to Protect."

By section 3 of the emergency banking act of March 9, 1933 [48 Stat. 2], amending section 11 of the federal reserve act [30 Stat. 752] the secretary of the treasury was authorized, whenever in his judgment it was necessary 'to protect the currency system of the United States,' to require all persons 'to pay and deliver to the treasurer of the United States any or all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates' owned by them. Upon such delivery, the secretary was to pay therefor, 'an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.'

"Under that statute, orders requiring such delivery, except as otherwise expressly provided, were issued by the secretary on Dec. 28, 1933, and Jan. 15, 1934. By the latter, gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates were required to be delivered to the treasurer of the United States on or before Jan. 17, 1934.

"It was on that date that plaintiff made his demand for gold coin in redemption of his certificates and delivered the certificates under protest. That compulsory delivery, he insists, constituted the 'taking of the contract' for which he demands compensation.

Plaintif explicitly states his concurrence in the government's contention that the congress has complete authority to regulate the currency system of the country. He does not deny that, in exercising that authority, the congress had power "to appropriate unto the government outstanding gold bullion, gold coin and gold certificates." Nor does he deny that the congress had authority "to compel all residents of this country to deliver unto the government all gold bullion, gold coin and gold certificates in their possession." These powers could not be successfully challenged. Knox vs. Lee, 12 Wall 457; Juillard vs. Greenman, 110 U. S. 421; Ling Su Fan vs. United States, 218 U. S. 302; Norman vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, decided this day. The question plaintif presents is thus simply one of "just compensation."

Entitled to Gold Coin.

The asserted basis of plaintif's claim for actual damages is that, by the terms of the gold certificates, he was entitled, on Jan. 17, 1934, to receive gold coin. It is plain that he cannot claim any better position than that in which he would have been placed had the gold coin then been paid to him.

"In that event he would have been required, under the applicable legislation and orders, forthwith to deliver the gold coins to the treasury. Plaintif does not bring himself within any of the stated exceptions. He did not allege in his petition that he held a federal license to hold gold coin and the first question submitted to us by the Court of Claims negatives the assumption of such a license. Had plaintiff received gold coin for his certificates he would not have been able, in view of the legislative inhibition, to export it or deal in it.

"Moreover, it is sufficient in the instant case to point out that on Jan. 15, 1934, the dollar had not been devalued, or, as plaintif puts it, 'at the time of the presentation of the certificates by petitioner the gold content of the United States dollar had not been deflated,' and the provision of the act of March 14, 1900, supra, fixing that content at 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, as the standard unit of money with which 'all forms of money issued or coined by the United States' were to be maintained at a parity, was 'still in effect.' The currency paid to the plaintif for his gold certificates was then on a parity with that standard of value. It cannot be said that, in receiving the currency on that basis, he sustained any actual loss.

"To support his claim, plaintif says that on Jan. 17, 1934, 'an ounce of gold was of the value at least of $33.43.' His petition so alleged and he contends that the allegation was admitted by the demurrer. But the assertion of that value of gold in relation to gold coin in this country, in view of the applicable legislative requirements, necessarily involved a conclusion of law.

But There Was No Market.

"Under these requirements there was not on Jan. 17, 1934, a free market for gold in the United States or any market available to the plaintif for the gold coin to which he claims to have been entitled. Plaintif insists that gold had an intrinsic value and was bought and sold in the world markets. But the plaintif had no right to resort to such markets. By reason of the quality of gold coin, 'as a legal tender and as a medium of exchange,' limitations attached to its ownership, and the congress could prohibit its exportation and regulate its use. Ling Su Fan vs. United States, supra.

"The first question submitted by the Court of Claims is answered in the negative. It is unnecessary to answer the second question. And in the circumstances shown, the third question is academic and also need not be answered.

"Question No. 1 is answered 'No'."

MRS. DOUBLEDAY $100,000 SLANDER SUIT DISMISSED

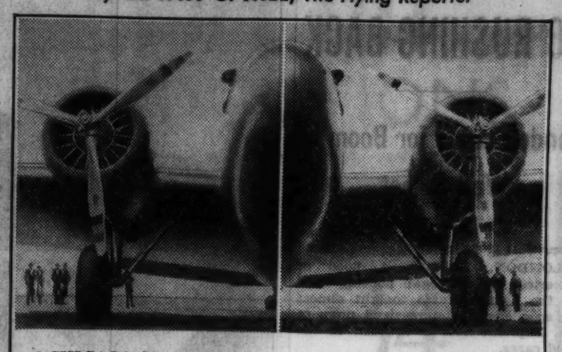
Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 18.—(AP)—The $100,000 slander suit filed by Mrs. Rhoda Tanner Doubleday against Max G. Fleischmann was dismissed in Superior court today on motion of counsel for Fleischmann.

Mrs. Doubleday recently filed a similar suit in New York. The suit was based on remarks alleged to have been made by Fleischmann at a country club here, following Mrs. Doubleday's settlement out of court of a breach of promise suit she had filed against Harold McCormick.

The case had been set for trial here tomorrow.

UNITED PLANES ARE "TWO SHIPS IN ONE"

By EDWIN C. HILL, *The Flying Reporter*



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Mr. Cohan: "Fair enough. Fire away!"

Young Man: "You smoke Old Golds, don't you?"

Mr. Cohan: "I do."

Young Man: "When did you begin smoking them?"

Mr. Cohan: "A little over a year ago."

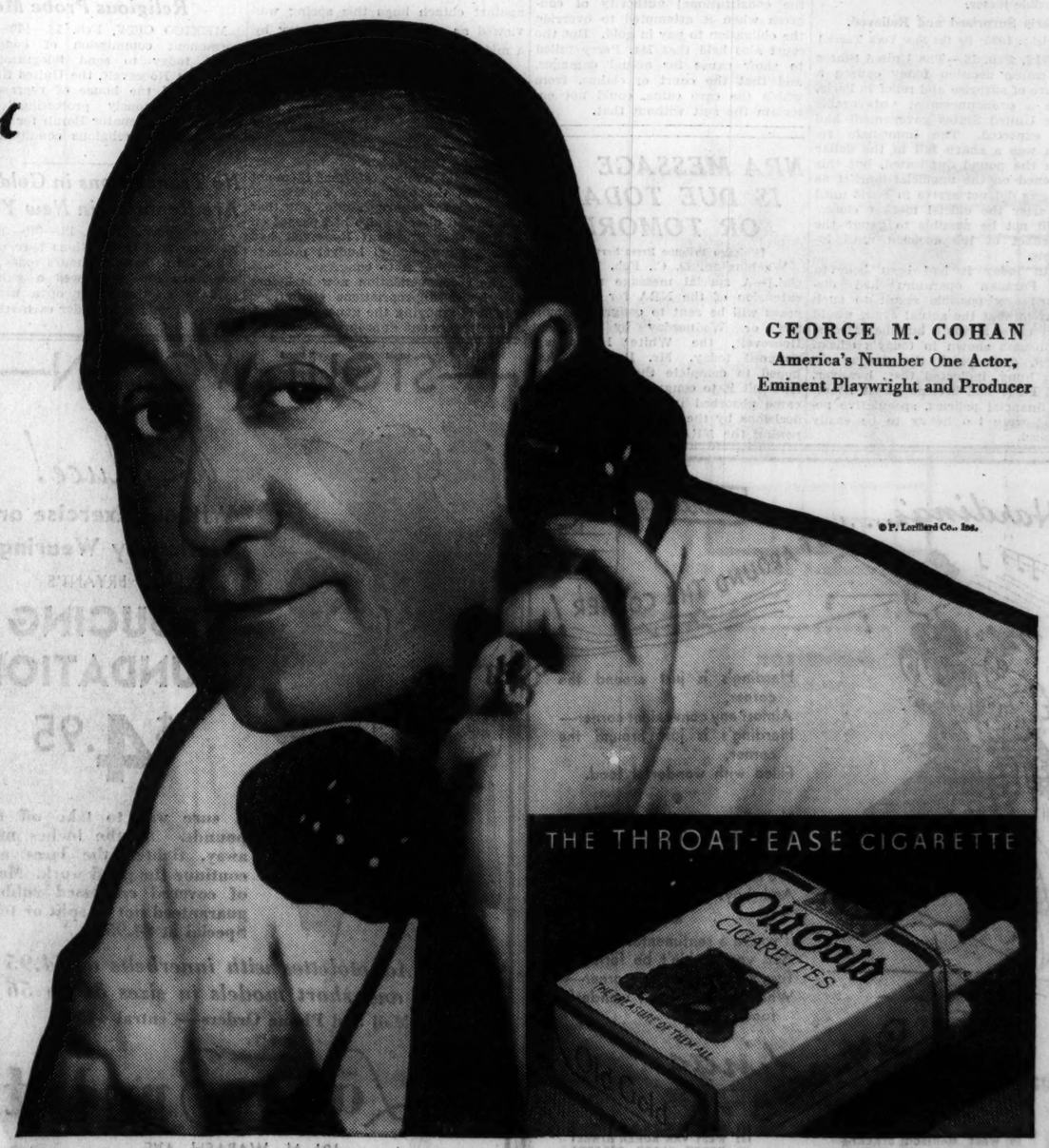
Young Man: "Would you mind telling me why you changed to Old Golds?"

Mr. Cohan: "I like my pleasures without any penalties. And Old Golds never kick up a fuss with my throat."

Young Man: "Do you intend to go right on smoking Old Golds?"

Mr. Cohan: "That depends, young feller. I'll certainly stick to Old Golds, as long as they live up to their slogan—'America's Smoothest Cigarette'."

Young Man: "Thank you, Mr. Cohan. You leave me smiling as you say good-bye!"



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DECISION ON GOLD PROVOKES A WIDE SPREAD OF VIEWS

Chicago Leaders Discuss High Court's Ruling.

The majority opinion of the United States Supreme court, substantially upholding the government's position in the gold clause cases, was greeted with a variety of expressions yesterday by Chicago bankers, industrialists, and educators who were interviewed after they had studied the decisions.

Many of these men held that the ruling, having ended a protracted period of hesitancy and uncertainty in the financial world, would bring an immediate upturn in business. Those holding this opinion were divided into two groups, however, one group stating definitly that it believed the improvement in business would be continuous, while the other group would not comment on the long time effect.

Decisions Called Harmful.

Several of those interviewed were bitterly critical of the stand taken by the Supreme court's majority, asserting that the decision impaired the sanctity of contracts and would have a harmful influence on future agreements and obligations, both private and governmental.

Still another group, composed mostly of the educators and authorities on economics, said they had expected the decision, and that the Supreme court had "saved its skin" by ruling in accordance with the expediency of public policy rather than the logic of the law.

Most of the bankers were still studying the majority and minority opinions and would make no comments until they had examined them in every phase. Several bankers, however, declared that the decision might be interpreted as "giving congress a slap for exceeding its power."

Court's Finding Cited.

This apparently referred to the finding of the court that the government had no legal right to repudiate its obligations, although this was modified by the statement that federal bonds could not be paid in gold because gold has been taken out of circulation and the Court of Claims has no jurisdiction unless the government consents to be sued.

"The decision, no matter how it meets the hopes of the average man, is bound to ease some of the worries that have been handicapping business," said George W. Young, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"Undoubtedly much of the hesitancy that has been noted in commercial activity lately has been predicated not so much on fears as to what the decision would be, but rather on the feeling that as long as this important economic question remained unanswered it would be unwise to make new or expanded business commitments. Now that we know where we are we can go ahead again with more confidence."

An End to Uncertainty.

E. M. Adams, first vice president of the Inland Steel company, also declared that the ruling would end uncertainty.

"But whether it's right or wrong I do not care to discuss," he added.

Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, was another who viewed the ruling as concluding "disturbing uncertainty" and predicted business would move forward. L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central railroad, made a similar statement, but would not comment on the long time effect and the possibility of unlimited inflation.

Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who was recently appointed by President Roosevelt as chairman of the advisory committee on the expenditure of the proposed $4,800,000,000 public works fund, said he was "very much pleased" with the decision.

"It means a great deal to the country," he declared.

Comment of Dr. Magill.

Among those who viewed the Supreme court ruling as permitting the "violation of a sacred obligation" was Dr. Hugh Magill, president of the American Federation of Utility Investors.

"I don't know what the ultimate result will be," Dr. Magill said, "but I regret that the government got into a situation where so much was at stake. If the government had moved along normal lines this crisis would never have occurred.

"During the war I aided former Gov. Frank Lowden in the Liberty loan drives, and I have always felt strongly the moral obligation of meeting one's debts. While I was helping sell the bonds I called attention to the fact that they would be paid in gold.

"Now that promise has been repudiated, and it appears we are on our way toward inflation."

"Headed for Inflation."

"We certainly are headed high, wide and handsome for inflation," declared P. A. Wolters, former president of the Bondman's club of Chicago. "There will be no check unless there is a different crowd in Washington. I don't believe in their economics."

Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics at the University of Chicago, said the Supreme court had been confronted with a choice between public policy and the law.

"They decided in favor of public policy," Prof. Gideonse said, "and even then tried to save their faces by calling the repudiation of governmental gold contracts unconstitutional. The judges go further, then, and declare that even if the repudiation is invalid the obligations cannot be collected in gold. The decision is a subject for a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta."

Last Brake May Be Gone.

Dr. Melchior Palyi, noted German economist now lecturing at the University of Chicago, said that the decision may prove, from the long term point of view, the removal of the last brake on the inflationary tendencies of congress.

"The meaning of the gold clause," he declared, "as the court definitly admits, is to provide for a safe currency in terms of gold and to protect against depreciation of the currency. In other words, the gold clause is insurance against accident to the currency. Yet what remains of the insurance when the court decides that it is not to be applied when the accident occurs?"

Prof. James Washington Bell of the school of finance at Northwestern university said he was sorry to hear of the ruling.

"The Supreme court capitulated, injuring contracts to save its own skin, and I am disappointed," he said. "At least I am glad it was a 5 to 4 decision, which indicates a strong minority opinion."

The ruling will insure good earnings for gold mines and substantial profits from the sale of old gold, it was pointed out by Marc Goldsmith, vice president of Goldsmith Brothers Smelting and Refining company, one of the largest concerns dealing in secondary gold and other precious metals in the country.

The government, he said, apparently proposes to maintain the price of gold at $35 an ounce, which will continue to benefit the mines. The sale of old gold has been profitable since the devaluation of the dollar, he stated.

Attends Opera After Decision

Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes shown as they arrived to attend light opera last night in Washington, D. C. The chief justice broke a rule of long standing in making a Monday evening appearance.
[Associated Press Wirephoto.]

See Gondoliers

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—One-third of the Supreme court celebrated the end of the gold cases tonight by attending an opera. A few hours after they had handed down the long awaited and long worded decision Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Roberts and Stone, with their wives, attended the opera "Gondoliers," by Gilbert and Sullivan. There they found another figure prominent in the case, Secretary Morgenthau.

SCHWAB, 73, SAYS HE'S PLEASED AT GOLD DECISION

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, was 73 years old today. He rose early, as always, had breakfast with his household at his château at Riverside drive and 73d street, and then motored to his office at 25 Broadway.

On his desk he found the usual sheaf of cablegrams, telegrams and letters of felicitation.

There were many more, and flowers, too, awaiting him when he returned to his palatial home on the drive for dinner.

"One thing I'll tell you," he volunteered, in an interview at his dinner table, "I was very much pleased with the gold decision today. As I have often said before, I am standing behind President Roosevelt and his program. Conditions are improving, and ultimately I am hopeful that we will have happy and prosperous days as before."

Attempts 65 Day Fast; Eats Three Meals, Dies

Victoria, Tex., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Guillermo Guerra, 62 year old tenant farmer, read about a man who survived a 65 day fast. He decided to exceed the record. He fasted 62 days, then took light meals for three days. He died.

GREAT VICTORY; DANGER AHEAD, PARTISAN VIEWS

New Deal Leaders, Chiefs of G. O. P. Talk.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Announcement of the Supreme court decisions in the gold cases was hailed as a great victory for the New Deal by Democratic leaders in congress. The Republicans expressed fear over future monetary policies of the administration.

Calls Decision Fateful.

At the same time grave dangers were seen in the court's holding by a noted constitutional authority, James M. Beck, former congressman and former solicitor general.

"The majority opinion may prove as fateful as the Dred Scott decision," said Beck, "as it may lead to a social conflict of interests between the debtor and creditor classes, for apparently the door is now open to congress, by devaluating the dollar to any point, to relieve the debtor of his obligations.

"This may serve a temporary purpose to bring about recovery, but in the long run it can only mean the impairment of public and private credit upon which any true recovery must depend."

Mr. Beck asserted that the decision impaired the sanctity of contract.

Views of Rival Partisans.

The varying comment of senate and house leaders was as follows:

Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. [Rep., N. Y.]—My only interest was in having the Supreme court maintain its impartiality and high traditions. The decision has no effect on the policy of the New Deal, which is heading for inflation anyway. It is certain to come when the borrowing of billions upon billions continues. This policy is heading us toward inflation, chaos, and bankruptcy.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis [Dem., Ill.]—I'm gratified, of course, although I wish it had not been a 5 to 4 decision. The opinion does not have any effect on the trend of the administration and nowise authorizes inflation. Even if the opinion had opened the door to inflation I would be opposed to it.

Senator William H. Dieterich [Dem., Ill.]—Any other decision would have produced confusion. I think this places the administration recovery program on a firmer basis.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler [Dem., Mont.]—It sustains the right of the government to regulate currency. The decision doesn't necessarily mean inflation, but we'll get it, of course. If we don't get it with silver we'll have it with paper.

Representative Joseph Eagle [Dem., Tex.]—For the first time since March of 1933 I figure we are out of the hole.

Morgenthau Is Pleased.

Secretary Morgenthau of the treasury—I am very much pleased.

Speaker Byrns of the house—It was a very gratifying decision and will go a long way toward further stabilizing business.

Senator Borah [Rep., Idaho]—I am glad the Supreme court has construed a very vital provision of the constitution and that the government has been sustained.

Senator Pittman [Dem., Nev.]—I congratulate the Supreme court upon so fully and ably having traversed and decided every constitutional question affecting the right of congress to have and maintain unlimited control over the money of the country.

Senator Fletcher [Dem., Fla.], chairman of the senate banking and currency committee—That the government has been sustained is gratifying.

Senator Norris [Rep., Neb.]—I haven't read the decision, of course, but I anticipated the government would win its suit.

MRS. ROOSEVELT RISES TO DEFENSE OF HER ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at her press conference today rose to the defense of Mrs. Mary Eben, White House employé, who was described in a letter obtained by the senate munitions hearings as having "some magic charm for business done with the administration."

Mrs. Eben's identity was asked in a letter which A. P. Homer, Washington marine architect, read while testifying. He said he had received the letter from a New York engineering firm which understood that Mrs. Eben's alleged "charm" worked, "providing bonding and insurance business is given her husband."

"The supposition in the letter had nothing to do with fact," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "Mrs. Eben is one of three in the White House social bureau who sorts mail. I have known her for years and I have never known her to ask my influence on the behalf of any one, and I am sure had she tried to use her influence for any one she would have started with me. Mrs. Eben will retain her position here."

ENDS LIFE WITH GAS.

Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 18. — [Special.] — Homer Cooper, 60, junior member of the Premier Construction company, and Cooper Brothers company of Indianapolis, ended his life here early today by inhaling gas in the basement of his home. Financial difficulties and worry over his health are blamed.

18,000 WORDS USED IN FIVE GOLD OPINIONS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—It took the Supreme court 18,000 words, two hours, five opinions, and a summary statement from the bench to dispose of the gold cases today.

Chief Justice Hughes read three majority opinions covering the three issues involved—private bonds, government bonds, and gold certificates. Associate Justice McReynolds gave his views extemporaneously from the bench and read part of one prepared opinion covering all the cases.

Associate Justice Stone read an opinion concurring generally with the majority, but differing in some respects.

Hughes began at noon. Stone completed the proceedings about 2 o'clock.

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Costume of ombre woolen. Long sleeved dress and ⅞ length coat with cuffs smothered in tinted fox. Shades of calabash. $139.50
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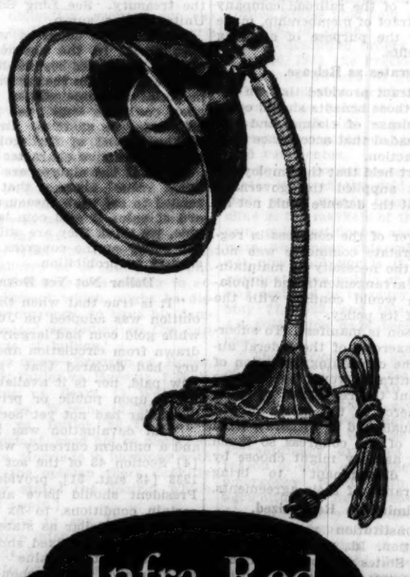

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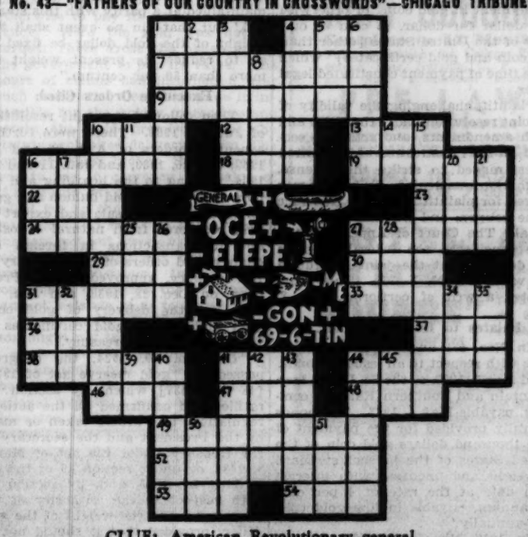
The Name of a Person Famous in American History is in each puzzle. Solve the puzzle and name the person.

A new puzzle appears each day in the Daily Tribune. Hold all puzzles until you have the complete set of 53. Then send them in. For rules and previous puzzles, get back copies from your newsdealer or the Tribune.

No. 43—"FATHERS OF OUR COUNTRY IN CROSSWORDS"—CHICAGO TRIBUNE



CLUE: American Revolutionary general.

The person named in this puzzle is:_____

HORIZONTAL
1. Ocean
4. Footlike part
7. Musicale
9. First name of pioneer or patriot
10. Title of pioneer or patriot (abbr.)
12. Electrified particle
13. Extend over
16. Farm buildings
18. Secret agent
19. Musical exercise
22. Digit
23. Fish eggs
24. Last name of pioneer or patriot
27. Heavenly creature
29. In what manner
30. Vast expanse
31. Shop
33. Part of flower
36. Note
37. Japanese sash
38. Medicine
41. Was seated
44. Strip of leather
46. Female deer
47. Hint
48. Coquettish
49. Recount
52. Perfidy
53. Stitch
54. Organ

VERTICAL
1. Looks over
2. Long stretch of time
3. Those opposed
4. Bright-colored flower
5. Sea eagle
6. Mode
8. Hew
10. Kind of dog
11. Printing measure
14. Preposition
15. State of temporary torment
16. Curtsey
17. Collection of facts
20. Female antelope
21. Fish
25. Connective
26. Female sheep
27. Snake
28. Born
31. Rest
32. Also
34. Camel's hair coat
35. Part of face
39. Maiden loved by Zeus
40. Coins
41. Propeller
42. Subtle emanation
43. Taunt
44. Setting
45. Preposition
50. Exist
51. Plaything

THE NEXT PUZZLE WILL APPEAR IN TOMORROW'S TRIBUNE

Text of U. S. Supreme Court Decision on Private Gold Bond Clause

CONGRESS' RIGHT TO CONTROL CASH DECLARED ISSUE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—The text of the Supreme court's decision on private gold bond clauses follows:

Norman C. Norman, petitioner, 270, vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. } On writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

The United States of America, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, et al., petitioners, 471, vs. Bankers Trust Company and William H. Bixby, Trustees. The United States of America, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, et al., petitioners, 472. vs. Bankers Trust Company and William H. Bixby, Trustees. } On writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinion of the court.

"These cases present the question of the validity of the joint resolution of the congress of June 5, 1933, with respect to the 'gold clauses' of private contracts for the payment of money. 48 statute 112.

"This resolution declares that 'every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby' is 'against public policy.'

Obligations Prohibited.

"Such provisions in obligations thereafter incurred are prohibited. The resolution provides that 'every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts.'

"In No. 270 the suit was brought upon a coupon of a bond made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company under date of Feb. 1, 1930, for the payment of $1,000 on Feb. 1, 1960, and interest from date at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

"The bond provided that the payment of principal and interest 'will be made . . . in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness existing on Feb. 1, 1930.'

Amount Involved $22.50.

"The coupon in suit, for $22.50, was payable on Feb. 1, 1934. The complaint alleged that on Feb. 1, 1930, the standard weight and fineness of a gold dollar of the United States as a unit of value 'was fixed to consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine,' pursuant to the act of congress on March 14, 1900 [31 stat. 45]; and that by the act of congress known as the 'gold reserve act of 1934' [Jan. 30, 1934, 48 stat. 337], and by the order of the President under that act, the standard unit of value of a gold dollar of the United States 'was fixed to consist of fifteen and five-twenty-firsts grains of gold, nine-tenths fine,' from and after Jan. 31, 1934.

"On presentation of the coupon, defendant refused to pay the amount in gold, or the equivalent of gold in legal tender of the United States which was alleged to be, on Feb. 1, 1934, according to the standard weight and fineness existing on Feb. 1, 1930, the sum of $38.10, and plaintif demanded judgment for that amount.

Defendant Makes Answer.

"Defendant answered that by acts of congress, and, in particular, by the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, defendant had been prevented from making payment in gold coin 'or otherwise than dollar for dollar, in coin or currency of the United States [other than gold coin and gold certificates]' which at the time of payment constituted legal tender.

"Plaintif, challenging the validity of the joint resolution under the Fifth and Tenth amendments, and article I, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States, moved to strike the defense. The motion was denied. Judgment was entered for plaintif for $22.50, the face of the coupon, and was affirmed upon appeal. The Court of Appeals of the state considered the federal question and decided that the joint resolution was valid [265 N. Y. 37]. This court granted a writ of certiorari, Oct. 8, 1934.

Relates to Issue of Bonds.

"In Nos. 471 and 472 the question arose with respect to an issue of bonds, dated May 1, 1903, of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway company, payable May 1, 1933. The bonds severally provided for the payment of 'one thousand dollars gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness,' with interest from date at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable in like gold coin semi-annually.'

"In 1917 Missouri Pacific railroad company acquired the property of the obligor subject to the mortgage securing the bonds. In March, 1933, the United States District court, eastern district of Missouri, approved a petition filed by the latter company under section 77 of the bankruptcy act.

"In the following December the trustees under the mortgage asked leave to intervene, seeking to have the income of the property applied against the mortgage debt and alleging that the debt was payable 'in gold coin of the United States of the standard of weight and fineness prevailing on May 1, 1903.'

Joint Petition Filed.

"Later, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the United States, as creditors of the debtor, filed a joint petition for leave to intervene, in which they denied the validity of the gold clause contained in the mortgage and bonds. Leave to intervene specially was granted to each applicant on April 5, 1934, and answers were filed.

"On the hearing, the District court decided that the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, was constitutional and that the trustees were entitled, in payment of the principal of each bond, to $1,000 in money constituting legal tender. Decree was entered accordingly and the trustees [respondents here] took two appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. While these appeals were pending this court granted writs of certiorari, Nov. 5, 1934.

"The joint resolution of June 5, 1933, was one of a series of measures relating to the currency. These measures disclose not only the purposes of the congress but also the situations which existed at the time the joint resolution was adopted and when the payments under the 'gold clauses' were sought.

Bank Holiday Declared.

"On March 6, 1933, the President, stating that there had been 'heavy and unwaranted withdrawals of gold and currency from our banking institutions for the purpose of hoarding' and 'extensive speculative activity abroad in foreign exchange' which had resulted 'in severe drains on the nation's stocks of gold,' and reciting the authority conferred by section 5 [B] of the act of Oct. 6, 1917 [40 stat. 411], declared 'a bank holiday' until March 9, 1933.

"On the same date the secretary of the treasury, with the President's approval, issued instructions to the treasurer of the United States to make payments in gold in any form only under license issued by the secretary.

"On March 9, 1933, the congress passed the emergency banking act [48 stat. 1]. All orders issued by the President or the secretary of the treasury since March 4, 1933, under the authority conferred by section 5 [B] of the act of Oct. 6, 1917, were confirmed.

Licenses Are Provided.

"That section was amended so as to provide that during any period of national emergency declared by the President he might 'investigate, regulate or prohibit,' by means of licenses or otherwise, 'any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President, and export, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.'

"The act also amended section 11 of the federal reserve act [39 stat. 752] so as to authorize the secretary of the treasury to require all persons to deliver to the treasurer of the United States 'any or all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates' owned by them, and that the secretary should pay therefor 'an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.'

Bank Reopening Authorized.

"By executive order of March 10, 1933, the President authorized banks to be reopened, as stated, but prohibited the removal from the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction, of 'any gold coin, gold bulletin, or gold certificates, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by or under license issued by the secretary of the treasury.'

"By further executive order of April 5, 1933, forbidding hoarding, all persons were required to deliver, on or before May 1, 1933, to stated banks 'all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates,' with certain exceptions, the holder to receive 'an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.' Another order of April 20, 1933, contained further requirements with respect to the acquisition and export of gold and to transactions in foreign exchange.

Refers to AAA Act.

"By section 43 of the agricultural adjustment act of May 12, 1933 [ri. stat. 51], it was provided that the President should have authority, upon the making of prescribed findings and in the circumstances stated, 'to fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine-tenths fine and also to fix the weight of the silver dollar in grains nine-tenths fine at a definite fixed ratio in relation to the gold dollar at such amounts as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies,' and it was further provided that the 'gold dollar, the weight of which is so fixed, shall be the standard unit of value,' and that 'all forms of money shall be maintained at a parity with this standard,' but that 'in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per centum."

Executive Orders Cited.

"Then followed the joint resolution of June 5, 1933. There were further executive orders of Aug. 28 and 29, 1933; Oct. 25, 1933, and Jan. 11 and 15, 1934, relating to the hoarding and export of gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates, to the sale and export of gold recovered from natural deposits, and to transactions in foreign exchange, and orders of the secretary of the treasury, approved by the President, on Dec. 28, 1933, and Jan. 15, 1934, for the delivery of gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates to the United States treasury.

"On Jan. 30, 1934, the congress passed the 'gold reserve act of 1934' [48 stat. 337] which, by section 13, ratified and confirmed all the actions, regulations and orders taken or made by the President and the secretary of the treasury under the act of March 9, 1933, or under section 43 of the act of May 12, 1933, and, by section 12, with respect to the authority of the President to fix the weight of the gold dollar, provided that it should not be fixed 'in any event at more than 60 per centum of its present weight.'

Weight Proclamation Issued.

"On Jan. 31, 1934, the President issued his proclamation declaring that he fixed 'the weight of the gold dollar to be 15 5-21 grains nine-tenths fine,' from and after that date.

"We have not attempted to summarize all the provisions of these measures. We are not concerned with their wisdom. The question before the court is one of power, not of policy, and that question touches the validity of these measures at but a single point, that is, in relation to the joint resolution denying effect to 'gold clauses' in existing contracts. The resolution must, however, be considered in its legislative setting and in the light of other measures in pari materia.

Interpretation of Clauses.

"First: The interpretation of the gold clauses in suit. In the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, the obligor considers the obligation to be one 'for the payment of money and not for the delivery of a specified number of grains or ounces of gold,' that it is an obligation payable in money of the United States and not less so because payment is to be made 'in a particular kind of money;' that it is not a 'commodity contract' which could be discharged by 'tender of bullion.'

"At the same time, the obligor contends that, while the joint resolution is constitutional in either event, the clause is a 'gold coin' and not a 'gold value' clause; that is, it 'does not imply 'a payment in the equivalent' of gold in case performance by payment in gold coin is impossible.' The parties, runs the argument, intended that the instrument should be negotiable and hence it should not be regarded as one 'for the payment of an indeterminate sum ascertainable only at date of payment.' And in the reference to the standard of weight and fineness, the words 'equal to' are said to be synonymous with 'of.'

Protect Against Depreciation.

"In the case of the bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway company, the government urges that by providing for payment in gold coin the parties showed an intention 'to protect against depreciation of one kind of money as compared with another, as for example, paper money compared with gold, or silver compared with gold'; and, by providing that the gold coin should be of a particular standard, they attempted 'to assure against payment in coin of lesser gold content.'

"The clause, it is said, 'does not reveal an intention to protect against a situation where gold coin no longer circulates and all forms of money are maintained in the United States at a parity with each other'; apparently, 'the parties did not anticipate the existence of conditions making it impossible and illegal to procure gold coin with which to meet the obligations.'

On Gold Obligation.

"In view of that impossibility, asserted to exist both in fact and in law, the government contends that 'the present debtor would be excused, in an action on the bonds, from the obligation to pay in gold coin,' but, 'as only one term of the promise in the gold clause is impossible to perform and illegal,' the remainder of the obligation should stand and thus the obligation 'becomes one to pay the stated number of dollars.'

"The bondholder in the first case, and the trustees of the mortgage in the second case, oppose such an interpretation of the gold clauses as inadequate and unreasonable.

"Against the contention that the agreement was to pay in gold coin if that were possible, and not otherwise, they insist that it is beyond dispute that the gold clauses were used for the very purpose of guarding against a depreciated currency.

Dollars of New Standard.

"It is pointed out that the words 'gold coin of the present standard' show that the parties contemplated that when the time came to pay there might be gold dollars of a new standard, and, if so, that 'gold coin of the present standard' would pass from circulation; and it is taken to be admitted, by the government's argument, that if gold coins of a lesser standard were tendered, they would not have to be accepted unless they were tendered in sufficient amount to make up the 'gold value' for which, it is said, the contract called.

"It is insisted that the words of the gold clause clearly show an intent 'to establish a measure or standard of value of the money to be paid if the particular kind of money specified in the clause should not be in circulation at the time of payment.' To deny the right of the bondholders to the equivalent of the gold coin promised is said to be not a construction of the gold clause but its nullification. [1].

Decisions Are Cited.

"The decisions of this court relating to clauses for payment in gold did not deal with situations corresponding to those now presented. Bronson vs. Rodes [7 Wall. 229], Butler vs. Horwitz [7 Wall. 258], Dewing vs. Sears [11 Wall. 379], Trebilcock vs. Wilson [12 Wall. 687], Thompson vs. Butler [95 U. S. 694], Gregory vs. Morris [96 U. S. 619]. See, also the Vaughan and Telegraph [14 Wall. 258], the Emily Souder [17 Wall. 666].

"The rulings, upholding gold clauses and determining their effect, were made when gold was still in circulation and no act of the congress prohibiting the enforcement of such clauses had been passed.

"In Bronson vs. Rodes [Supra, P. 251] the court held that the legal tender acts of 1862 and 1863, apart from any question of their constitutionality, had not repealed or modified the laws for the coinage of gold and silver or the statutory provisions which made those coins a legal tender in all payments.

Two Descriptions of Money.

"It followed," said the court, that 'there were two descriptions of money in use at the time the tender under consideration was made, both authorized by law, and both made legal tender in payments. The statute denomination of both descriptions was dollars; but they were essentially unlike in nature.'

"Accordingly, the contract of the parties for payment in one sort of dollars, which was still in lawful circulation, was sustained.

"The case of Trebilcock vs. Wilson, supra, was decided shortly after the legal tender acts had been held valid. The court again concluded [pp. 695, 696] that those acts applied only to debts which were payable in money generally, and that there were 'according to that decision two kinds of money, esssentially different in their nature, but equally lawful.'

"In that view, said the court, 'contracts payable in either, or for the possession of either, must be equally lawful, and, if lawful, must be equally capable of enforcement.'

Agreement to Deliver.

"With respect to the interpretation of the clauses then under consideration, the court observed, in Bronson vs. Rodes [supra, p. 250] that a contract to pay a certain number of dollars in gold or silver coins was, in legal import, nothing else than an agreement to deliver a certain weight of standard gold, to be ascertained by a count of coins, each of which is certified to contain a definit proportion of that weight.

"The court thought that it was not distinguishable, in principle, 'from a contract to deliver an equal weight of bullion of equal fineness.'

"That observation was not necessary to the final conclusion. The decision went upon the assumption 'that engagements to pay coined dollars may be regarded as ordinary contracts to pay money rather than as contracts to deliver certain weights of standard gold.'

"Merely Descriptive."

"In Trebilcock V. Wilson, supra, where a note was payable 'in specie,' the court said [pp. 694, 695] that the provision did not 'assimilate the note to an instrument in which the amount stated is payable in chattels; as, for example, to a contract to pay a specified sum in lumber, or in fruit, or grain'; that the terms 'in specie' were 'merely descriptive of the kind of dollars in which the note is payable, there being different kinds in circulation, recognized by law'; that they meant 'that the designated number of dollars in the note shall be paid in so many gold or silver dollars of the coinage of the United States.'

"And in Thompson vs. Butler [supra, pp. 696, 697] the court adverted to the statement made in Bronson vs. Rodes, and concluded that 'notwithstanding this, it is a contract to pay money, and none the less so because it designates for payment one of the two kinds of money which the law has made a legal tender in discharge of money obligations.' Compare Gregory vs. Morris, supra.

Opinion on Clauses.

"We are of the opinion that the gold clauses now before us were not contracts for payment in gold coin as a commodity, or in bullion, but were contracts for the payment of money. The bonds were severally for the payment of one thousand dollars.

"We also think that, fairly construed, these clauses were intended to afford a definite standard or measure of value, and thus to protect against a depreciation of the currency and against the discharge of the obligation by a payment of lesser value than that prescribed.

"When these contracts were made they were not repugnant to any action of the congress.

"In order to determine whether effect may now be given to the intention of the parties in the face of the action taken by the congress, or the contracts may be satisfied by the payment dollar for dollar, in legal tender, as the congress has now prescribed, it is necessary to consider [1] the power of the congress to establish a monetary system and the necessary implications of that power; [2] the power of the congress to invalidate the provisions of existing contracts which interfere with the exercise of its constitutional authority; and [3] whether the clauses in question do constitute such an interference as to bring them within the range of that power.

Power on Monetary System.

"Second. The power of the congress to establish a monetary system. It is unnecessary to review the historic controversy as to the extent of this power, or again to go over the ground traversed by the court in reaching the conclusion that the congress may make treasury notes legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted, as well as of those subsequently contracted, whether that authority be exercised in course of war or in time of peace. Knox vs. Lee, 12 Wall, 457; Juilliard vs. Greenman, 110 U. S. 421. We need only consider certain postulates upon which that conclusion rested.

"The constitution grants to the congress power 'to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin.' Article I, section 8, paragraph 5. But the court in the 'egal tender cases did not derive from that express grant alone the full authority of the congress in relation to the currency.

"The court found the source of that authority in all the related powers conferred upon the congress and appropriate to achieve 'the great objects for which the government was framed,' 'a national government, with sovereign powers.' McCulloch v. Marysovereign powers.' McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 404-407; Knox vs. Lee, supra, pages 532, 536; Julliard vs.

Powers Are Reviewed.

"The broad and comprehensive national authority over the subjects of revenue, finance and currency is derived from the aggregate of the powers granted to the congress, embracing the powers to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures, and the added express power 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution' the other enumerated powers, Juilliard vs. Greenman, supra, pages 439, 440.

"The constitution 'was designed to provide the same currency, having a uniform legal value in all the states.' It was for that reason that the power to regulate the value of money was conferred upon the federal government, while the same power, as well as the power to emit bills of credit, was withdrawn from the states.

"The states cannot declare what shall be money, or regulate its value. Whatever power there is over the currency is vested in the congress. Knox vs. Lee, supra, p. 545.

Power of Congress.

"Another postulate of the decision in that case is that the congress has power 'to enact that the government's promises to pay money shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value to the representative of value determined by the coinage acts, or to multiples thereof.' Id., p. 553.

"Or, as was stated in the Juilliard case [supra, p. 447], the congress is empowered 'to issue the obligations of the United States in such form, and to impress upon them such qualities as currency for the purchase of merchandise and the payment of debts as accord with the usage of sovereign governments.'

"The authority to impose requirements of uniformity and parity is an essential feature of this control of the currency. The congress is authorized to provide 'a sound and uniform currency for the country,' and to 'secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation.' Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall. 533, 549.

Limitations Are Cited.

"Moreover, by virtue of this national power, there attaches to the ownership of gold and silver those limitations which public policy may require by reason of their quality as legal tender and as a medium of exchange. Ling Su Fan vs. United States, 218 U. S. 302, 310.

"Those limitations arise from the fact that the law 'gives to such coinage a value which does not attach as a mere consequence of intrinsic value.' Their quality as legal tender is attributed by the law, aside from their bullion value.

"Hence the power to coin money includes the power to forbid mutilation, melting and exportation of gold and silver coin—'to prevent its outflow from the country of its origin.' Id., p. 311.

Deals with Effect.

"Dealing with the specific question as to the effect of the legal tender acts upon contracts made before their passage, that is, those for the payment of money generally, the court, in the legal tender cases, recognized the possible consequences of such enactments in frustrating the expected performance of contracts—in rendering them 'fruitless or partially fruitless.'

"The court pointed out that the exercise of the powers of congress may affect 'apparent obligations' of contracts in many ways.

"The congress may pass bankruptcy acts. The congress may declare war, or, even in peace, pass nonintercourse acts, or direct an embargo, which may operate seriously upon existing contracts.

"And the court reasoned that if the legal tender acts 'were justly chargeable with impairing contract obligations, they would not, for that reason, be forbidden, unless a different rule is to be applied to them from that which has hitherto prevailed in the construction of other powers granted by the fundamental law.'"

Conclusion Is Cited.

"The conclusion was that contracts must be understood as having been made in reference to the possible exercise of the rightful authority of the government, and that no obligation of a contract 'can extend to the defeat' of that authority. Knox vs. Lee, supra, pages 549-551.

"On similar grounds, the court dismissed the contention under the fifth amendment forbidding the taking of private property for public use without just compensation or the deprivation of it without due process of law.

"That provision, said the court, referred only to a direct appropriation. A new tarif, an embargo, or a war might bring upon individuals great losses; might, indeed, render valuable property almost valueless—might destroy the worth of contracts.

"'But whoever supposed' asked the court, 'that, because of this, a tarif could not be changed or a nonintercourse act, or embargo be enacted, or a war be declared.'

Refers to 1834 Act.

"The court referred to the act of June 28, 1834, by which a new regulation of the weight and value of gold coin was adopted, and about 6 per cent was taken from the weight of each dollar.

"The effect of the measure was that all creditors were subjected to a corresponding loss, as the debts then due 'became solvable with 6 per cent less gold than was required to pay them before.'

"But it had never been imagined that there was a taking of private property without compensation or without due process of law. The harshness of such legislation or the hardship it may cause afforded no reason for considering it to be unconstitutional. [Id., pp. 551, 552.]

"The question of the validity of the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, must be determined in the light of these settled principles.

Power to Invalidate.

"Third. The power of the congress to invalidate the provisions of existing contracts which interfere with the exercise of its constitutional authority.

"The instant cases involve contracts between private parties, but the question necessarily relates as well to the contracts or obligations of states and municipalities, or of their political subdivisions, that is, to such engagements as are within the reach of the applicable national power.

"The government's own contracts—the obligations of the United States—are in a distinct category and demand separate consideration. See Perry vs. United States, decided this day.

"The contention is that the power of the congress, broadly sustained by the decisions we have cited in relation to private contracts for the payment of money generally, does not extend to the striking down of express contracts for gold payments.

Left 2 Kinds of Money.

"The acts before the court in the legal tender cases, as we have seen, were not deemed to go so far. Those acts left in circulation two kinds of money, both lawful and available, and contracts for payments in gold, one of these kinds, were not disturbed.

"The court did not decide that the congress did not have the constitutional power to invalidate existing contracts of that sort, if they stood in the way of the execution of the policy of the congress in relation to the currency.

"Mr. Justice Bradley, in his concurring opinion, expressed the view that the congress had that power and had exercised it. Knox vs. Lee, supra, pp. 566, 567.

"And, upon that ground, he dissented from the opinion of the court in Trebilcock vs. Wilson [supra, p. 699, as to the validity of contracts for payment "in specie" [2].

Different Construction.

"It is significant that Mr. Justice Bradley, referring to this difference of opinion in the legal tender cases, remarked [in his concurring opinion] that 'of course' the difference arose 'from the different construction given to the legal tender acts.'

"'I do not understand,' he said, 'the majority of the court to decide that an act so drawn as to embrace, in terms, contracts payable in specie, would not be constitutional.'

Such a decision would completely nullify the power claimed for the government. For it would be very easy, by the use of one or two additional words, to make all contracts payable in specie.

"Here, the congress has enacted an express interdiction. The argument against it does not rest upon the mere fact that the legislation may cause hardship or loss.

"Creditors who have not stipulated for gold payments may suffer equal hardship or loss with creditors who have so stipulated.

No Constitutional Grievance.

"The former, admittedly, have no constitutional grievance. And, while the latter may not suffer more, the point is pressed that their express stipulations for gold payments constitute property, and that creditors who have not such stipulations are without that property right.

"And the contestants urge that the congress is seeking not to regulate the currency, but to regulate contracts, and thus has stepped beyond the power conferred.

"This argument is in the teeth of another established principle. Contracts, however expressed, cannot fetter the constitutional authority of the congress. Contracts may create rights of property, but when contracts deal with a subject matter which lies within the control of the congress they have a congenital infirmity.

Constitutional Power Holds.

"Parties cannot remove their transactions from the reach of dominant constitutional power by making contracts about them. See Hudson Water Co. vs. McCarter [209 U. S. 349, 357].

"This principle has familiar illustration in the exercise of the power to regulate commerce. If shippers and carriers stipulate for specified rates, although the rates may be lawful when the contracts are made, if congress through the interstate commerce commission exercises its authority and prescribes different rates, the latter control and override inconsistent stipulations in contracts previously made.

"This is so, even if the contract be a charter granted by a state and limiting rates, or a contract between municipalities and carriers. New York vs. United States [257 U. S. 591, 600, 601], United States vs. Village of Hubbard [266 U. S. 474, 477, note]. See, also, Armour Packing Co. vs. United States [20 U. S. 56, 80-82], Union Dry Goods company vs. Georgia Public Service corporation [248 U. S. 372, 375].

Steel Case Is Cited.

"In Addyston Pipe and Steel company vs. United States [175 U. S. 211, 299, 230] the court raised the pertinent question—if certain kinds of private contracts directly limit or restrain and hence regulate interstate commerce, why should not the power of congress reach such contracts equally with legislation of a state to the same effect?

"'What sound reason,' said the court, 'can be given why congress should have the power to interfere in the case of the state, and yet have none in the case of the individual?'

"'Commerce is the important subject of consideration, and anything which directly obstructs and thus regulates that commerce which is carried on among the states, whether it is state legislation or private contracts between individuals or corporations, should be subject to the power of congress in the regulation of that commerce.'

Ruling on Enforcement.

"Applying that principle, the court held that a contract, valid when made [in 1871] for the giving of a free pass by an interstate carrier, in consideration of a release of a claim for damages, could not be enforced after the congress had passed the act of June 29, 1906 [38 Stat. 584]. Louisville and Nashville Railroad company vs. Mottley, 219 U. S. 467 [3].

"Quoting the statement of the general principle in the legal tender cases, the court decided that the agreement must necessarily be regarded as having been made subject to the possibility that, at some future time, the congress 'might so exert its whole constitutional power in regulating interstate commerce as to render that agreement unenforceable or to impair its value.'

"The court considered it inconceivable that the exercise of such power 'may be hampered or restricted to any extent by contracts previously made between individuals or corporations.'

Declaration on Intent.

"'The framers of the Constitution never intended any such state of things to exist.' [Id., p. 482.]

"Accordingly, it has been 'authoritatively settled' by decisions of this court that no previous contracts or combinations can prevent the application of the anti-trust acts to compel the discontinuance of combinations declared to be illegal. Addyston Pipe and Steel company vs. United States, supra; United States vs. Southern Pacific company, 259 U. S. 214, 234, 235. See, also, Calhoun vs. Massie, 253 U. S. 170, 176; Omnia Commercial company vs. United States, 261 U. S. 502, 509; Stephenson vs. Binford, 287 U. S. 251, 276.

"The principle is not limited to the incidental effect of the exercise by the congress of its constitutional authority. There is no constitutional ground for denying to the congress the power expressly to prohibit and invalidate contracts although previously made, and valid when made, when they interfere with the carrying out of the policy it is free to adopt.

Liability Act Is Cited.

"The exercise of this power is illustrated by the provision of section 5 of the employers' liability act of 1908 [35 Stat. 65, 66] relating to any contract the purpose of which was to enable a common carrier to exempt itself from the liability which the act created. Such a stipulation the act explicitly declared to be void.

"In the second employers' liability cases [223 U. S. 1, 52] the court decided that as the congress possessed the power to impose the liability, it also possessed the power 'to insure its efficacy by prohibiting any contract, rule, regulation or device in evasion of it.'

"And this prohibition the court has held to be applicable to contracts made before the act was passed. Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad company vs. Schubert, 224 U. S. 603.

"In that case, the employé, suing under the act, was a member of the 'relief fund' of the railroad company under a contract of membership, made in 1905, for the purpose of securing certain benefits.

Operates as Release.

"The contract provided that an acceptance of those benefits should operate as a release of claims, and the company pleaded that acceptance as a bar to the action.

"The court held that the employers' liability act supplied the governing rule and that the defense could not be sustained.

"The power of the congress in regulating interstate commerce was not fettered by the necessity of maintaining existing arrangements and stipulations which would conflict with the execution of its policy.

"The reason is manifest. To subordinate the exercise of the federal authority to the continuing operation of previous contracts would be to place to this extent the regulation of interstate commerce in the hands of private individuals and to withdraw from the control of the congress so much of the field as they might choose by 'prophetic discernment' to bring within the range of their agreements.

No Limitation Recognized.

"The constitution recognizes no such limitation. Id., pp. 613, 614. See also United States vs. Southern Pacific company, supra; Sproles vs. Binford, 286 U. S., 374, 390, 391; Radio Commission vs. Nelson Brothers' company, 289 U. S., 266, 282.

"The same reasoning applies to the constitutional authority of the congress to regulate the currency and to establish the monetary system of the country. If the gold clauses now before us interfere with the policy of the congress in the exercise of that authority, they cannot stand.

Effect on Monetary Policy.

"Fourth. The effect of the gold clauses in suit in relation to the monetary policy adopted by the congress.

"Despite the wide range of the discussion at the bar and the earnestness with which the arguments against the validity of the joint resolution have been pressed, these contentions necessarily are brought, under the dominant principles to which we have referred, to a single and narrow point.

"That point is whether the gold clauses do constitute an actual interference with the monetary policy of the congress in the light of its broad power to determine that policy.

"Whether they may be deemed to be such an interference depends upon an appraisement of economic conditions and upon determinations of questions of fact.

"With respect to those conditions and determinations, the congress is entitled to its own judgment. We may inquire whether its action is arbitrary or capricious, that is, whether it has reasonable relation to a legitimate end.

"If it is an appropriate means to such an end, the decision of the congress as to the degree of the necessity for the adoption of that means is final. McCulloch vs. Maryland [supra, pp. 421, 423], Juilliard vs. Greenman [supra, p. 450], Stafford vs. Wallace [258 U. S. 495, 521], Everard's Breweries vs. Day [265 U. S. 545, 559, 562].

Committee Is Quoted.

"The committee on banking and currency of the house of representatives stated in its report recommending favorable action upon the joint resolution [h. r. rep. No. 169, 73d cong., 1st sess.]:

"'The occasion for the declaration in the resolution that the gold clauses are contrary to public policy arises out of the experiences of the present emergency. These gold clauses render ineffective the power of the government to create a currency and determine the value thereof. If the gold clause applied to a very limited number of contracts and security issues, it would be a matter of no particular consequence, but in this country virtually all obligations, almost as a matter of routine, contain the gold clause. In the light of this situation two phenomena which have developed during the present emergency make the enforcement of the gold clauses incompatible with the public interest.

"'The first is the tendency which has developed internally to hoard gold; the second is the tendency for capital to leave the country. Under these circumstances no currency system, whether based upon gold or upon any other foundation, can meet the requirements of a situation in which many billions of dollars of securities are expressed in a particular form of the circulating medium, particularly when it is the medium upon which the entire credit and currency structure rests.'

Resolution Is Quoted.

"And the joint resolution itself recites the determination of the congress in these words:

"'Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.'

"Can we say that this determination is so destitute of basis that the interdiction of the gold clauses must be deemed to be without any reasonable relation to the monetary policy adopted by the congress?

Volume Is Considered.

"The congress in the exercise of its discretion was entitled to consider the volume of obligations with gold clauses, as that fact, as the report of the house committee observed, obviously had bearing upon the question whether their existence constituted a substantial obstruction to the congressional policy.

"The estimates submitted at the bar indicate that when the joint resolution was adopted there were outstanding 75 billion dollars or more of such obligations, the annual interest charges on which probably amounted to between three and four billion dollars.

"It is apparent that if these promises were to be taken literally as calling for actual payment in gold coin they would be directly opposed to the policy of congress, as they would be calculated to increase the demand for gold, to encourage hoarding, and to stimulate attempts at exportation of gold coin.

Otherwise No Question.

"If there were no outstanding obligations with gold clauses we suppose that no one would question the power of the congress, in its control of the monetary system, to endeavor to conserve the gold resources of the treasury, to insure its command of gold in order to protect and increase its reserves, and to prohibit the exportation of gold coin or its use for any purpose inconsistent with the needs of the treasury. See Ling Su Fan vs. United States, supra.

"And if the congress would have that power in the absence of gold clauses, principles beyond dispute compel the conclusion that private parties, or states or municipalities, by making such contracts could not prevent or embarrass its exercise. In that view of the import of the gold clauses, their obstructive character is clear.

"But, if the clauses are treated as 'gold value' clauses, that is, as intended to set up a measure or standard of value if gold coin is not available, we think they are still hostile to the policy of the congress and hence subject to prohibition.

Dollar Not Yet Devalued.

"It is true that when the joint resolution was adopted on June 5, 1933, while gold coin had largely been withdrawn from circulation and the treasury had declared that 'gold is not now paid, nor is it available for payment, upon public or private debts,' the dollar had not yet been devalued.

"But devaluation was in prospect and a uniform currency was intended. [4] Section 43 of the act of May 12, 1933 [48 stat. 51], provided that the President should have authority, on certain conditions, to fix the weight of the gold dollar as stated, and that its weight as so fixed should be 'the standard unit of value' with which all forms of money should be maintained 'at a parity.'

"The weight of the gold dollar was not to be reduced by more than 50 per centum. The gold reserve act of 1934 [Jan. 30, 1934, 48 stat. 337], provided that the President should not fix the weight of the gold dollar at more than 60 per cent of its present weight.

Weight Fixed by President.

"The order of the President of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the weight of the gold dollar at 15 5-21 grains nine-tenths fine, as against the former standard of 25 8-10 grains nine-tenths fine. If the gold clauses interfered with the congressional policy and hence could be invalidated, there appears to be no constitutional objection to that action by the congress in anticipation of the determination of the value of the currency. And the questions now before us must be determined in the light of that action.

"The devaluation of the dollar placed the domestic economy upon a new basis. In the currency as thus provided states and municipalities must receive their taxes; railroads, their rates and fares; public utilities, their charges for services. The income out of which they must meet their obligations is determined by the new standard.

"Yet, according to the contentions before us, while that income is thus controlled by law, their indebtedness on their 'gold bonds' must be met by an amount of currency determined by the former gold standard. Their receipts, in this view, would be fixed on one basis; their interest charges, and the principal of their obligations, on another.

"It is common knowledge that the bonds issued by these obligors have generally contained gold clauses, and presumably they account for a large part of the outstanding obligations of that sort.

"It is also common knowledge that a similar situation exists with respect to numerous industrial corporations that have issued their 'gold bonds' and must now receive payments for their products in the existing currency.

Dwells on Effect.

"It requires no acute analysis or profound economic inquiry to disclose the dislocation of the domestic economy which would be caused by such a disparity of conditions in which, it is insisted, those debtors under gold clauses should be required to pay one dollar and sixty-nine cents in currency while respectively receiving their taxes, rates, charges, and prices on the basis of one dollar of that currency.

"We are not concerned with consequences, in the sense that consequences, however serious, may excuse an invasion of constitutional right.

"We are concerned with the constitutional power of the congress over the monetary system of the country and its attempted frustration.

"Exercising that power, the congress has undertaken to establish a uniform currency, and parity between kinds of currency, and to make that currency, dollar for dollar, legal tender for the payment of debts.

Rules Right to Choose.

"In the light of abundant experience, the congress was entitled to choose such a uniform monetary system, and to reject a dual system, with respect to all obligations within the range of the exercise of its constitutional authority.

"The contention that these gold clauses are valid contracts and cannot be struck down proceeds upon the assumption that private parties, and states and municipalities may make and enforce contracts which may limit that authority.

"Dismissing that untenable assumption, the facts must be faced. We think that it is clearly shown that these clauses interfere with the exertion of the power granted to the congress and certainly it is not established that the congress arbitrarily or capriciously decided that such an interference existed.

Judgment, Decree Affirmed.

"The judgment and decree, severally under review, are affirmed.

"[Footnote 1.]

"As illustrating the use of such clauses as affording a standard or measure of value, counsel refer to Article 262 of the treaty of Versailles with respect to the monetary obligations of Germany which were made payable in gold coins of several countries, with the stated purpose that the gold coins mentioned 'shall be defined as being of the weight and fineness of gold as enacted by law on Jan. 1, 1914.' Reference is also made to the construction of the gold clause in the bonds before the house of lords in Feist, appellant, and Societe Intercommunale Belge d'Electricite, respondents [L. R. (1934) A. C. 161, 173] and to the decisions of the permanent court of international justice in the cases of the Serbian and Brazilian loans [publications of the permanent court of international justice, series A, Nos. 20-21] where the bonds provided for payment in gold francs.

"[Footnote 2.]

"Mr. Justice Miller also dissented in Trebilcock vs. Wilson, 12 Wall., pp. 699-700, upon the ground 'that a contract for gold dollars, in terms, was in no respect different, in legal effect, from a contract for dollars without the qualifying words, specie, or gold, and that the legal tender statutes had, therefore, the same effect in both cases.'

"[Footnote 3.]

"Compare New York Central & Hudson R. R. Co.; Gray, 239 U. S. 583; Calhoun vs. Massie, 253 U. S. 170, 176.

"[Footnote 4.]

"The senate committee on banking and currency, in its report of May 27, 1

CONSTITUTION IS GONE, ASSERTION OF McREYNOLDS

Predict Immortality for Aged Justice.

[Continued from first page.]

the packed courtroom, the presence of celebrities and the great expectations that had brought them there. The occasion was far less dramatic, for example, than a few weeks ago when the court handed down the opinion in the NRA oil cases. On that occasion Chief Justice Hughes waited until 2:30 p. m., when the stock markets would be closed, before beginning to read.

But today he began promptly at 12 noon after the marshal had concluded the ancient cry with "God save the United States and this honorable court," and the audience had been seated. The chief justice read the opinions in a dispassionate manner without his characteristic tossing of the head and flourishing of arms that marked the reading of the NRA opinion.

His voice lacked the vehemence with which, on that occasion, he had laid down the principle that congress cannot abdicate its powers in favor of the President.

Chief Justice Hughes made only one departure from the usual practice that would have distinguished the gold cases had some observer been unfamiliar with them. He read brief statements of the actions and the judgments of the court in all four of them before proceeding to the reasons for reaching such conclusions.

Every seat in the historic, semicircular chamber, where the senate of the United States formerly sat, was filled. At least 50 persons stood along the wall at the rear.

Author Thomas Present.

The senators present included Thomas of Oklahoma, author of the amendment to the AAA which made possible the devaluation of the gold dollar and this litigation; Shipstead of Minnesota, Townsend of Delaware, McKellar of Tennessee, McAdoo of California, Connally of Texas and Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader in the senate. Present also were James M. Beck, former solicitor general and constitutional authority; Attorney General Cummings, who made the closing arguments on behalf of the government in the gold cases; Angus McLean, assistant solicitor general, who also represented the government; Francis Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations board, and Dean Acheson, former undersecretary of the treasury.

Report He Will Resign.

Immediately after the rendering of the minority opinion, rumors that Justice McReynolds would resign spread throughout the city and became most firmly intrenched in the treasury department. His secretary, however, said he would have no comment to make. The justice, who was attorney general of the United States under President Woodrow Wilson, is 73 years old and is eligible for retirement at full pay for life.

Justice McReynolds said his formal opinion would not be read, but would be filed for those who cared to read it. He added, however, that it might be well to "reherse" the conclusions of the minority "in order to see exactly what the situation is."

"It is a plain, simple tale," he continued. "It seems impossible to estimate the result of what has been done here today. It would not seem too much to say that the constitution has gone. The guarantees to which men and women heretofore have looked to protect their interests have been swept away. The powers of congress have been enlarged, and we stand, as a people, stripped of the very fundamentals of our government as the framers of the constitution saw it."

"Solemn Promise by U. S."

Taking up the Liberty bonds "executed with the solemn bond of the government to pay in gold," Justice McReynolds spoke with apparent contempt for the reasoning of his colleagues on the majority side.

"In one breath it is said that congress has no power to repudiate government obligation," he said. "In the next breath it is held that you have not been damaged, for congress has made it unlawful for you to accept what you contracted for. The treasury says, 'here is the depreciated dollar. You must accept it for your contract. It is true that you have but 60 cents and you were promised a dollar, but congress has made it unlawful for you to accept what you contracted for. Therefore, you have not been damaged.'"

Called "Finest in World."

"Millions and billions of these bonds were issued by the government with that solemn promise to pay in gold. During the world war men stood on the street corners and said these bonds were the finest in the world, for the solemn pledge of the government was back of them. The people were told that the country was in danger.

"Here we have a monetary system, the extent—I almost said the wickedness—of which is almost beyond comprehension. First we give the President power to depreciate the dollar to 50 cents. Next we destroy all these private obligations by statute. Not only private obligations, but government obligations as well.

"And so, having put out 500 million dollars of gold clause bonds in May, congress in July says that all these contracts, or promises to pay in gold are contrary to public policy. Having undertaken to destroy these contracts the dollar is depreciated to 60 cents. All mortgages of the railroads and the great corporations, all bank deposits, all insurance funds, everything that the thrift of man has accumulated toward his old age, is subject to this depreciation.

"No Such Power Granted."

"No such power was ever granted by the framers of the constitution. It was not there then. It was not there yesterday. It is not there today. We are confronted by a condition in which the dollar may be reduced to 50 cents today, 30 cents tomorrow, 10 cents the next day, and 1 cent the next.

"We are told that the government has made out of this transaction the royal sum of 2 billion 800 million dollars, which reposes in the treasury. On that basis you could depreciate the dollar to 10 cents or 5 cents and that would give you abundant capital to pay off the public debt.

"That never was the law and it ought never to be the law."

Dissenting Opinion on the Court's Gold Decisions, Filed by Mr. Justice McReynolds

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The dissenting opinion in the gold cases, filed by Mr. Justice McReynolds, was as follows:

"Mr. Justice Van De Vanter, Mr. Justice Sutherland, Mr. Justice Butler, and I conclude that, if given effect, the enactments here challenged will bring about confiscation of property rights and repudiation of national obligations. Acquiescence in the decisions just announced is impossible; the circumstances demand statement of our views. 'To let oneself slide down the easy slope offered by the course of events and to dull one's mind against the extent of danger. That is precisely to fail in one's obligation of responsibility.'

"Just men regard repudiation and spoilation of citizens by their sovereign with abhorrence; but we are asked to affirm that the constitution has granted power to accomplish both. No definite delegation of such power exists and we cannot believe the farseeing framers, who labored with hope of establishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty, intended that the constituted government should have authority to annihilate its own obligations and destroy the very rights which they were endeavoring to protect.

"They Are Even Inhibited."

"Not only is there no permission for such actions; they are inhibited. No plentitude of words can form them to our charter.

"The federal government is one of delegated and limited powers which derive from the constitution. 'It can exercise only the powers granted to it.' Powers claimed must be denied unless granted; and, as with other writings, the whole of the constitution is for consideration when one seeks to ascertain the meaning of any part.

"By the so-called gold clause . . . promise to pay in 'United States gold coin of the present standard of value,' or 'of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness' . . . found in very many private and public obligations, the creditor agrees to accept and the debtor undertakes to return the thing loaned, or its equivalent. Thereby each secures protection, one against decrease in value of the currency, the other against an increase.

"The clause is not new or obscure or discolored by any sinister purpose. For more than 100 years our citizens have employed a like agreement. During the war between the states its equivalent 'payable in coin' aided in surmounting financial difficulties. From the housetop men proclaimed its merits while bonds for billions were sold to support the world war.

Versailles Recognized It.

"The treaty of Versailles recognized it as appropriate and just. It appears in the obligations which have rendered possible our great undertakings . . . public works, railroads, buildings.

"Under the interpretation accepted here for many years, this clause expresses a definite enforceable contract. Both by statute and long use the United States have approved it. Over and over again they have enjoyed the added value which it gave to their obligations. So late as May 2, 1933, they issued to the public more than 550 million dollars of their notes, each of which carried a solemn promise to pay in standard gold coin. [Before that day this coin had in fact been withdrawn from circulation by statutory measure.]

"The permanent court of international justice interpreted the clause as this court had done, and upheld it. Cases of Serbian and Brazilian loans, Publications NOIJ, Series A, Nos. 20-21 [1929]. It was there declared: 'The gold clause merely prevents the borrower from availing itself of a possibility of discharge of the debt in depreciated currency,' and 'the treatment of the gold clause as indicating a mere modality of payment, without reference to a gold standard of value, would be not to construe but to destroy it.'

"In Feist vs. Societe Intercommunale Belge D'Electricite [1934], AC 161, the house of lords expressed like views.

Cites U. S. Case of 1878.

"Gregory V. Morris [1878] 96 U. S. 619, 624, 625—last of similar causes—construed and sanctioned this stipulation. In behalf of all Chief Justice Waite there said:

"'The obligation secured by the mortgage or lien under which Morris held was for the payment of gold coin, or, as was said in Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wall. [1869], 229, "an agreement to deliver a certain weight of standard gold, to be ascertained by a court of coins, each of which is certified to contain a definite proportion of that weight" and is not distinguishable "from a contract to deliver an equal weight of bullion of equal fineness." We think it clear, that, under such circumstances, it was within the power of the court, so far as Gregory was concerned, to treat the contract as one for the delivery of so much gold bullion; and, if Morris was willing to accept a judgment which might be discharged in currency, to have his damages estimated according to the currency value of bullion.'

"[Earlier cases—Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wall. 229; Butler vs. Horwitz, 7 Wall. 258; Dewing vs. Sears, 11 Wall. 379; Trebilcock vs. Wilson, 12 Wall. 687; Thompson vs. Butler, 95 U. S. 694, while important, need not be dissected. Gregory vs. Morris is in harmony with them and the opinion there definitly and finally stated the doctrin which we should apply.]

"It is true to say that the gold clauses 'were intended to afford a definite standard or measure of value, and thus to protect against depreciation of the currency, and against the discharge of the obligation by payment of less than that prescribed.' Furthermore, they furnish means for computing the sum payable in currency if gold should become unobtainable.

"The borrower agrees to repay in gold coin containing 25.8 grains to the dollar; and if this cannot be secured the promise is to discharge the obligation by paying for each dollar loaned the currency value of that number of grains. Thus, the purpose of the parties will be carried out. Irrespective of any change in currency the thing loaned or an equivalent will be returned—nothing more, nothing less.

Damages Not Difficult.

"The present currency consists of promises to pay dollars of 15 5-21 grains: The government procures gold bullion on that basis. The calculation to determine the damages for failure to pay in gold would not be difficult. Gregory vs. Morris points the way.

"Under appropriate statutes the United States for many years issued gold certificates, in the following form: 'This certifies that there have been deposited in the treasury of the United States of America one thousand dollars in gold coin payable to the bearer on demand. This certificate is a legal tender in the amount thereof in payment of all debts and dues, public and private.

"The certificates here involved—series 1928—were issued under Sec. 6, act March 14, 1900, 31 stat. 47, as amended. See U. S. C. A. title 31, Sec. 429 [1].

"In view of the statutory direction that gold coin for which certificates are issued shall be held for their payment on demand 'and used for no other purpose,' it seems idle to argue [as counsel for the United States did] that other use is permissible under the ancient act of March 3, 1863.

"By various orders of the President and the treasury from April 5 to Dec. 28, 1933, persons holding gold certificates were required to deliver them, and accept 'an equivalent amount of any form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States designated by the secretary of the treasury. Heavy penalties were provided for failure to comply.

Owned Express Promise.

"That the holder of one of these certificates was owner of an express promise by the United States to deliver gold coin of the weight and fineness established by statute when the certificate issued, or if such demand was not honored to pay the holder the value in the currency then in use, seems clear enough. This was the obvious design of the contract.

"In his annual report, 1926, 80, 81, the secretary of the treasury said: 'Gold and silver certificates are in fact mere "warehouse receipts" issued by the government in exchange for gold coin or bullion deposited in the one case, or standard silver dollars deposited in the other case, or against gold or standard silver dollars respectively withdrawn from the general fund of the treasury. Gold certificates, United States notes, treasury notes of 1890, and federal reserve notes are directly redeemable in gold.'

"The act of March 14, 1900 31 sta O, 41, 45, 47, as amended, in effect until Jan. 31, 1934, provided: 'That the dollar consisting of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard,' and also 'the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the treasurer . . . in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than ten dollars and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand and used for no other purpose.'

1910 Act Is Recalled.

"Sec. U. S. C. A. title 31, section 34, 429.

"The act of Feb. 4, 1910, 3rd stat. C., 25, p. 192, directed 'that any bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States hereafter issued shall be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.'

"By executive orders, April 5 and April 20, 1933, the President undertook to require owners of gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates to deliver them on or before May 1 to federal reserve bank and to prohibit the exportation of gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates.

"As a consequence the United States were off the gold standard and their paper money began a rapid decline in the markets of the world. Gold coin, gold certificates and gold bullion were no longer obtainable. 'Gold is not now paid nor is it available for payment upon public or private debts,' was declared in treasury statement of May 27, 1933, and this is still true. All gold coins have been melted into bars.

"The agricultural adjustment act of May 12, 1933, 48 stat. C., 25, pp. 31, 52, 53—Entitled 'An act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes,' by section 43 provides that 'such notes [United States notes] and all other coins and currencies heretofore or hereafter coined or issued by or under the authority of the United States shall be legal tender for all debts public and private.'

President May Fix Value.

"Also, that the President by proclamation may 'fix the weight of the gold dollar as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies.' And further, 'such gold dollar, the weight of which is so fixed, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, shall be maintained with a parity with this standard and shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain such parity, but in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 5 per centum.'

"The gold reserve act of Jan. 30, 1934, 48 stat. C., 6 D. 337, 342 undertook to ratify preceding presidential orders and proclamations requiring surrender of gold, but prohibited him from establishing the weight of the gold dollar 'at more than sixty per centum of its present weight.' By proclamation, Jan. 31, 1934, he declared that thereafter the standard should contain 15 5-21 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine. [The weight had been 25.8 grains since 1837.] No such dollar has been coined at any time.

Assures "Uniform Value."

"On June 5, 1933, congress passed a 'joint resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States.' 48 stat. c. 48, pp. 112, this recited that holding and dealing in gold affects the public interest and are therefore subject to regulation; that the provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee the right to require payment in gold coin or in any amount of money of the United States measured thereby obstruct the power of congress to regulate the value of money and are inconsistent with the policy to maintain the equal value of every dollar coined or issued.

"It then declared that every provision in any obligation purporting to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold is against public policy and directed that every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts.

"Four causes are therefore here for decision. Two of them arise out of corporate obligations containing gold clauses—railroad bonds. One is based on a United States Fourth Liberty Loan bond of 1918, called for payment April 15, 1934, containing a promise to pay in United States gold coin of the present standard of value with interest in like gold coin. Another involved gold certificates, series 1928, amounting to $106,300.

Call Gold Clause Destroyed.

"As to the corporate bonds, the defense is that the gold clause was destroyed by the resolution of June 5, 1933, and this view is sustained by the majority of the court.

"It is insisted that the agreement, in the Liberty bond, to pay in gold also was destroyed by the act of June 5, 1933. This view is rejected by the majority, but they seem to conclude that because of the action of congress in declaring the holding of gold unlawful no appreciable damage resulted when payment therein or the equivalent was denied.

"Concerning the gold certificates, it is ruled that if upon presentation for redemption gold coin had been paid to the holder, as promised, he would have been required to return this to the treasury. He could not have exported it or dealt with it. Consequently he sustained no actual damage.

"There is no challenge here of the power of congress to adopt such proper monetary policy as it may deem necessary in order to provide for national obligations and furnish an adequate medium of exchange for public use. The plan under review in the legal tender cases was declared within the limits of the constitution but not without a strong dissent. The conclusions there announced are not now questioned; and any abstract discussion of congressional power over money would only tend to befog the real issue.

Legitimacy the Real Aim.

"The fundamental problem now presented is whether recent statutes passed by congress in respect of money and credits, were designed to attain a legitimate end. Or whether, under the guise of pursuing a monetary policy, congress really has inaugurated a plan primarily designed to destroy private obligations, repudiate national debts and drive into the treasury all gold within the country in exchange for inconvertible promises to pay, of much less value.

"Considering all the circumstances we must conclude they show that the plan disclosed is of the latter description and its enforcement would deprive the parties before us of their rights under the constitution. Consequently the court should do what it can to afford adequate relief.

"What has been already said will suffice to indicate the nature of these causes and something of our general views concerning the intricate problems presented. A detailed consideration of them would require much time for elaboration; would greatly extend this opinion. Considering also the importance of the result to legitimate commerce, it seems desirable that the court's decision should be announced at this time. Accordingly, we will only undertake in what follows to outline with brevity our replies to the conclusions reached by the majority and to suggest some of the reasons which lend support to our position.

Authority Not Challenged.

"The authority exercised by the President and the treasury in demanding all gold coin, bullion, and certificates is not now challenged, neither is the right of the former to prescribe weight for the standard dollar. These things we have not considered. Plainly, however, to coin money and regulate the value thereof calls for legislative action.

"Intelligent discussion respecting dollars requires recognition of the fact that the word may refer to very different things. Formerly the standard gold dollar weighed 25.8 grains; the weight now prescribed is 15 5-21 grains. Evidently promises to pay one or the other of these differ greatly in value and this must be kept in mind.

"From 1793 to 1873 both the gold and silver dollar were standard and legal tender, coinage was free and unlimited. Persistent efforts were made to keep both in circulation. Because the prescribed relation between them got out of harmony with exchange values, the gold coin disappeared and did not in fact, freely circulate in this country for 30 years prior to 1834. During that time business transactions were based on silver. In 1834, desiring to restore parity and bring gold back into circulation, congress reduced somewhat [6 per cent] the weight of the gold coin and thus equalized the coinage and the exchange values. The silver dollar was not changed.

Purpose to Restore Gold.

"The purpose was to restore the use of gold as currency—not to force up prices or destroy obligations. There was no apparent profit for the books of the treasury. No injury was done to creditors; none was intended. The legislation is without special significance here. See Hepburn on currency.

"The money under consideration in the legal tender cases, decided May 1, 1871, 12 Wall. 477 and 110 U. S. 421 were promises to pay dollars, "bills of credit," they were "a pledge of the national credit," promises "by the government to pay dollars," "the standard of value is not changed."

"The expectation, ultimately realized, was that in due time they would be redeemed in standard coin. The court was careful to show that they were issued to meet a great emergency in time of war, when the overthrow of the government was threatened and specie payments had been suspended. Both the end in view and the means employed, the court held, were lawful. The thing actually done was the issuance of bills endowed with the quality of legal tender in order to carry on until the United States could find it possible to meet their obligations in standard coin. This they accomplished in 1879. The purpose was to meet honorable obligations—not to repudiate them.

"Don't Make Paper a Standard."

"The opinion there rendered declares—"the legal tender acts do not attempt to make paper a standard of value. We do not rest their validity upon the assertion that their omission is coinage, or any regulation of the value of money.

"Nor do we assert that the congress may make anything which has no value money. What we do assert is, that congress has power to enact that the government promises to pay money shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value of the representative of value determined by the coinage acts or to multiples thereof. What was said in those causes, of course, must be read in the light of all the circumstances. The opinion gives no support to what has been attempted here.

"This court has not heretofore ruled that congress may require the holder of an obligation to accept payment in subsequently devalued coins, or promises by the government to pay in such coins. The legislation before us attempts this very thing. If this is permissible then a gold dollar containing one grain of gold may become the standard, all contract rights fall, and huge profits appear on the treasury books. Instead of 2 billion 800 million recently reported perhaps 20 billions may be enough to cancel the public debt, may be more!

Can't Authorize Destruction.

"The power to issue bills and 'regulate values' of coin cannot be so enlarged as to authorize arbitrary action, whose immediate purpose and necessary effect is destruction of individual rights.

"As this court has said a 'power to regulate is not a power to destroy.'

"154 U. S. 362, 398. The fifth amendment limits all governmental powers. We are dealing with a debased standard, adopted with the definite purpose to destroy obligations. Such arbitrary and oppressive action is not within any congressional power heretofore recognized.

"The authority of congress to create legal tender obligations in times of peace is derived from the power to borrow money; this cannot be extended to embrace the destruction of all credits.

"There was no coin, specie, in general circulation in the United States between 1862 and 1879. Both gold and silver were treated in business as commodities. The legal tender cases arose during that period.

"Corporate bonds—the gold clauses in these bonds were valid and in entire harmony with public policy when executed. They are property—Lynch vs. United States, 292 U. S. 571, 579. To destroy a validly acquired right is the taking of property—Osborn vs. Nicholson, 13 Wall, 646, 662. They established a measure of value and supply a basis for recovery if broken. Their policy and purpose were stamped with affirmative approval by the government when inserted in its bonds.

Debtor Supposed to Pay.

"The clear intent of the parties was that in case the standard of 1900 should be withdrawn, and a new and less valuable one set up, the debtor could be required to pay the value of the contents of the old standard in terms of the new currency, whether coin or paper. If gold measured by prevailing currency had declined the debtor would have received the benefit.

"The agricultural adjustment act of May 12 discloses a fixed purpose to raise the nominal value of farm products by depleting the standard dollar. It authorized the President to reduce the gold in the standard, and further provided that all forms of currency shall be legal tender. The result expected to follow was increase in nominal values of commodities and depreciation of contractual obligations. The purpose of section 43 incorporated by the senate as an amendment to the house bill was clearly stated by the senator who presented it.

"It was the destruction of lawfully acquired rights.

"In the circumstances existing just after the act of May 12, depreciation of the standard dollar by the Presidential proclamation would not have decreased the amount required to meet obligations containing gold clauses. As to them the depreciation of the standard would have caused an increase in the number of dollars of depreciated currency. General reduction of all debts could only be secured by first destroying the contracts evidenced by the gold clauses; and this the resolution of June 5 undertook to accomplish. It was aimed directly at those contracts and had no definite relation to the power to issue bills or to coin or regulate the value of money.

Reserve Act Follows.

"To carry out the plan indicated as above shown in the senate, the gold reserve act followed—Jan. 30, 1934. This inhibited the President from fixing the weight of the standard gold dollar above 60 per cent of its then existing weight. [Authority has been given for 50 per cent reduction by the act of May 12.] On Jan. 31 he directed that the standard should contain 15 5-21 grains of gold. If this reduction of 40 per cent of all debts was within the power of congress and if as a necessary means to accomplish that end, congress had power by resolution to destroy the gold clauses, the holders of these corporate bonds are without remedy. But we must not forget that if this power exists congress may readily destroy other obligations which present obstruction to the desired effect of further depletion. The destruction of all obligations by reducing the standard gold dollar to one grain of gold, or brass or nickel or copper or lead will become an easy possibility.

"Thus we reached the fundamental question, which must control the result of the controversy in respect of corporate bonds. Apparently in the opinion of the majority the gold clause in the Liberty bonds withstood the June 5 resolution, notwithstanding the definite purpose to destroy them. We think that in the circumstances congress had no power to destroy the obligations of the gold clauses in private obligations. The attempt to do this was plain usurpation, arbitrary and oppressive.

"Let End Be Legitimate."

"The oft repeated rule by which the validity of statutes must be tested is this—let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all means which are appropriate which are plainly adapted to that end which are not prohibited but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution are constitutional.

"The end or objective of the joint resolution was not 'legitimate.' The real purpose was not 'to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States,' but to destroy certain valuable contract rights. The recitals do not harmonize with circumstances then existing. The act of 1900 which prescribed a standard dollar of 25.8 grains remained in force. But its command that 'all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard,' was not being obeyed. Our currency was passing at a material discount, all gold had been sequestrated; none was attainable. The resolution made no provision for restoring parity with the old standard; it established no new one.

Acts Not Appropriate.

"The resolution was not appropriate for carrying into effect any power entrusted to congress. The gold clauses in no substantial way interfered with the power of coining money or regulating its value or providing an uniform currency. Their existence, as with many other circumstances, might have circumscribed the effect of the intended depreciation and disclosed the unwisdom of it. But they did not prevent the exercise of any granted power. They were not inconsistent with any policy theretofore declared. To assert the contrary is not enough. The court must be able to see the appropriateness of the thing done before it can be permitted to destroy lawful agreements. The purpose of a statute is not determined by mere recitals—certainly they are not conclusive evidence of the facts stated.

Proper Compensation Necessary.

"Again, if effective, the direct, primary and intended result of the resolution will be the destruction of valid rights lawfully acquired. There is no question here of the indirect effect of lawful exercise of power. And citations of opinions which upheld such indirect effects are beside the mark. This statute does not 'work harm and loss to individuals indirectly,' it destroys directly. Such interference violates the fifth amendment; there is no provision for compensation.

"If the destruction is said to be for the public benefit proper compensation is essential; if for private benefit the due process clause bars the way.

"Congress has power to coin money but this cannot be exercised without the possession of metal. Can congress exercise appropriation without compensation of the necessary gold? Congress has power to regulate commerce, to establish post roads, etc. Some approved plan may involve the use of destruction of A's land, or a private way. May congress authorize the appropriation or destruction of these things without adequate payment? Of course not. The limitations prescribed by the constitution restrict the exercise of all power.

"Ling Su Fan vs. United States 218 U. S. 302, supports the power of the legislature to prevent exportation of coins without compensation. But this is far from saying that the legislature might have ordered destruction of the coins without compensating the owners or that they could have been required to deliver them up and accept whatever was offered. In United States vs. Lynah, 188 U. S. 445, 471, this court said:

"'If any one proposition can be considered as held by the decisions of this court it is that although in the discharge of its duty the government may appropriate property, it cannot do so without being liable to the obligation cast by the fifth amendment of paying just compensation.'

Can Coin or Borrow.

"Government bonds—Congress may coin money; also it may borrow money. Neither power may be exercised so as to destroy the other; the two clauses must be so construed as to give effect to each. Valid contracts to repay money borrowed can not be destroyed by exercising power under the coinage provision. The majority seem to hold that the resolution of June 5 did not affect the gold clauses in bonds of the United States. Nevertheless, we are told that no damage resulted to the holder now before us through the refusal to pay one of them in gold coin of the kind designated or its equivalent. This amounts to a declaration that the government may give with one hand and take away with the other. Default is thus made both easy and safe!

"Congress brought about the conditions in respect of gold which existed when the obligation matured. Having made payment in this metal impossible the government cannot defend by saying that if the obligation had been met the creditor could not have retained the gold; consequently he suffered no damage because of the nondelivery.

"Obligations cannot be legally avoided by prohibiting the creditor from receiving the thing promised. The promise was to pay in gold, standard of 1900, otherwise to discharge the debt by paying the value of the thing promised in currency. One of these things was not prohibited.

Can't Escape Obligations.

"The government may not escape the obligation of making good the loss incident to repudiation by prohibiting the holding of gold. Payment by fiat of any kind is beyond its recognized power. There would be no serious difficulty in estimating the value of 25.8 grains of gold in the currency now in circulation.

"These bonds are held by men and women in many parts of the world: they have relied upon our honor. Thousands of our own citizens of every degree, not doubting the good faith of their sovereign have purchased them.

"It will not be easy for this multitude to appraise the form of words which established that they have suffered no appreciable damage: but perhaps no more difficult for them than for us. And their difficulty will not be assuaged when they reflect that ready calculation of the exact loss suffered by the Philippine government moved congress to satisfy it by appropriating, in June, 1934, $23,862,750.78 to be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

"And see act May 30, 1934, 48 stat. 817, appropriating $7,438,000 to meet losses sustained by officers and employés in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar.

Quotes Hamilton's Words.

"Gold certificates—these were contracts to return gold left on deposit; otherwise to pay its value in the currency. Here the gold was not returned: There arose the obligation of the government to pay its value. The court of claims has jurisdiction over such contracts. Congress made it impossible for the holder to receive and retain the gold promised him; the statute prohibited delivery to him. The contract being broken the obligation was to pay in currency the value of 25.8 grains of gold for each dollar called for by the certificate. For the government to say, 'we have violated our contract but have escaped the consequences through our own statute,' would be monstrous. In matters of contractual obligation the government can not legislate so as to excuse itself.

"These words of Alexander Hamilton ought not to be forgotten—'when a government enters into a contract with an individual, it deposes, as to the matter of the contract, its constitutional authority and exchanges the character of legislator for that of a moral agent, with the same rights and obligations an an individual. Its promises may be justly considered as excepted out of its power to legislate, unless in an aid of them. It is in theory impossible to reconcile the idea of a promise which obliges, with a power to make a law which can vary the effect of it.' [3. Hamilton's Works, 518, 519.]

"These views have not heretofore been questioned here. In the sinking fund cases, 99 U. S. 700, 719, Chief Justice Waite, speaking for the majority, declared: 'The United States are as much bound by their contracts as are individuals. If they repudiate their obligations, it is as much repudiation, with all the wrong and reproach that term implies, as it would be if the repudiator had been a state or a municipality or a citizen. No change can be made in the title created by the grant of the lands, or in the contract for the subsidy bonds, without the consent of the corporation. All this is undisputable.'

Justice Strong Affirms.

"And in the same cause, [731, 732], Mr. Justice Strong, speaking for himself, affirmed: It is as much beyond the power of a legislature, under any pretense, to alter a contract into which the government has entered with a private individual, as it is for any other party to a contract to change its terms without the consent of the person contracting with him. As to its contract the government in all its departments has laid aside its sovereignty and it stands on the same footing with private contractors.

"Can the government, obliged as though a private person to observe the terms of its contracts, destroy them by legislative changes in the currency and by statutes forbidding one to hold the thing which it has agreed to deliver? If an individual should undertake to annul or lessen his obligation by secreting or manipulating his assets with the intent to place them beyond the reach of creditors, the attempt would be denounced as fraudulent, wholly ineffective.

"Disaster" Pleas Recalled.

"Counsel for the government and railway companies asserted with emphasis that incalculable financial disaster would follow refusal to uphold, as authorized by the constitution, impairment and repudiation of private obligations and public debts. Their forecast is discredited by manifest exaggeration. But, whatever may be the situation now confronting us, it is the outcome of attempts to destroy lawful undertakings by legislative action; and this we think the court should disapprove in no uncertain terms.

"Under the challenged statutes it is said the United States have realized profits amounting to $2,800,000,000. But this assumes that gain may be generated by legislative fiat. To such counterfeit profits there would be no limit; with each new debasement of the dollar they would expand. Two billions might be ballooned indefinitly—to twenty, thirty, or what you will.

"Loss of reputation for honorable dealing will bring us unending humiliation; the impending legal and moral chaos is appalling."

Hughes' Summary of Decisions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Here is the text of Chief Justice Hughes' summary of the Supreme court decisions in the gold cases:

No. 270. Norman C. Norman vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, on writ of certiorari to the Supreme court of the state of New York.

Nos. 471, 472. United States vs. Bankers Trust company on writs of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for 8th Circuit.

No. 531. F. Eugene Nortz vs. United States. On certificate from Court of Claims.

"The first two cases, No. 270 and Nos. 471 and 472, relate to the so-called gold clauses in private obligations, that is, in the bonds, respectively, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway company of the Missouri Pacific system.

Affect Resolution of Congress.

"These cases present the question of the validity of the joint resolution of congress of June 5, 1933, as applied to these gold clauses. The Court of Appeals of the state of New York in No. 270, the Norman case, and the United States District court for the eastern district of Missouri in Nos. 471 and 472, the Missouri Pacific case, decided that congress had power to adopt the joint resolution with respect to these obligations of the railroad companies and hence that the gold clauses could not be enforced and the bonds were payable in legal tender curency. We affirm the judgments in those cases.

"In No. 531, Nortz vs. United States, the plaintif brought suit in the Court of Claims as holder of gold certificates of the United States treasury of the face amount of $106,300, for which he claimed to be entitled to be paid $170,634.07, or $64,334.07 on the basis of alleged gold value.

Ruling by Court of Claims.

"The Court of Claims has certified to this court three questions. We hold that the plaintif has shown no actual damage and hence that the Court of Claims could not entertain the suit.

"That view requires an answer to the first question, as to the right of recovery, in the negative. We find it unnecessary to answer the other questions.

"In No. 532, Perry vs. United States, the plaintif brought suit in the Court of Claims on a bond of the United States known as Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent gold bond of 1933-1938. Plaintif's bond was for $10,000 upon which he claimed the right to $16,931.25 on the basis of alleged gold value. The Court of Claims has certified to this court two questions.

Holds Congress Exceeded Power.

"We hold that the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, so far as it attempted to override the obligation of the United States created by the bond in suit, is invalid. It went beyond the constitutional authority of congress. But we hold that the action is for breach of contract and that plaintif has failed to show a cause of action for actual damages.

"Hence, the Court of Claims could not entertain the suit. In this view we answer the first question in the negative. We find it unnecessary to answer the second question."

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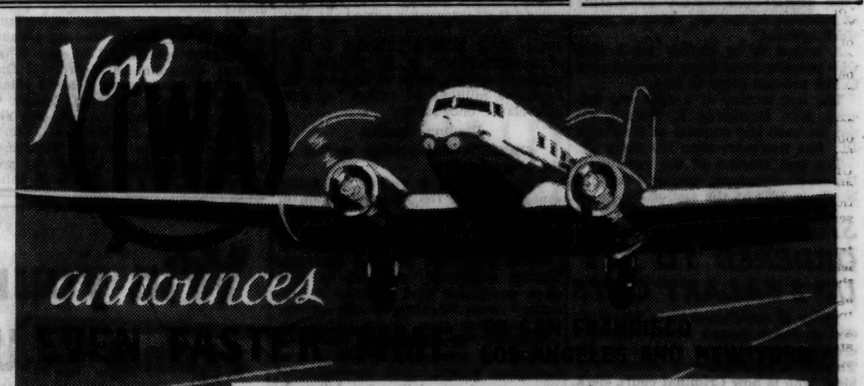

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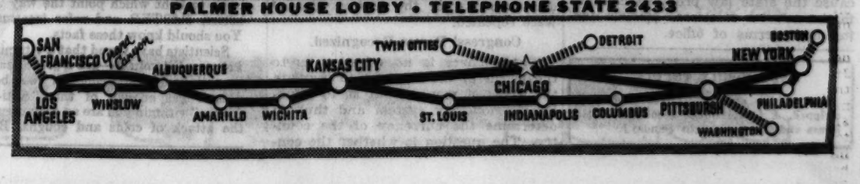


ILLINOIS RELIEF INQUIRY TODAY AT SPRINGFIELD

Quiz Starting Then Goes Back to 1932.

BY PERCY WOOD.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Some hot cross-examination is expected here tomorrow. Members of the Illinois emergency relief commission then will face a joint session of the general assembly which wants to know a great deal concerning the administration of relief funds in this state.

Many of the assemblymen have put in the week-end studying two huge reports compiled by the commission giving its financial history since February, 1932. It was created at that time. Another report shows the complete list of its employés as of Dec. 31, 1934.

Shows Work by Counties.

Detailed information in the first report, which was carefully examined included tables giving the expenditures per county, number of workers in each, the fluctuations of employés by months, and the percentage of each county's population on relief. The latter must have pleased the representatives from Ford county, Joseph W. Russell [Dem., Roberts], and G. J. Johnson [Rep., Paxton], for Ford was low for December of the 102 counties in the state, having only 794 persons, or 5.1 per cent of its population, on relief.

The commission was summoned to Springfield through adoption in both houses of a resolution sponsored by Representative Lottie Holman O'Neill [Rep., Downers Grove]. It appeared that Wilfred S. Reynolds, secretary, probably would be questioned most exhaustively, with second place going to President Robert J. Dunham. The house members, at least, are loaded with what they consider examples of bad administration and unfair treatment of persons either on the relief rolls or desiring to be on them.

Talk Over State Inquiry.

From Chicago it was reported that members of the commission conducted a secret rehersal in preparation for their appearance before the legislature.

Following the quiz tomorrow, Gov. Horner and the executive committees of both houses will adjourn to the mansion to discuss a permanent relief plan which the governor would like to see introduced within a week or two. Thirty-six millions is the sum set by Washington as the state's annual contribution for support of its relief. Increases of the gasoline and sales taxes are believed to be in major favor with the administration leaders.

37 CITIES' RELIEF BILL FOR 21 MOS. IS 709 MILLIONS

Relief in the 37 largest cities of the country cost $709,245,051 during 1933 and the first nine months of 1934, it was shown yesterday by a survey made by the United States Conference of Mayors, which has its headquarters in Chicago. Only 21.3 per cent of the money come from the cities or the counties in which they are situated, the remainder being federal and state funds.

New York City contributed $59,762,394, or 30.6 per cent, toward its relief expenditures of $195,195,338. Boston, which spent $25,312,462 during the 21 months, bore the greatest proportionate share of the load, $16,921,790, or 66.9 per cent. Memphis, at the other end of the list, depended entirely on state and federal governments for the $2,101,317 spent there for relief.

Of the $85,156,616 spent for relief in Chicago, and Cook county, 99.2 per cent came from the state and federal governments. However, officials of the Illinois Emergency Relief commisison pointed out that a $12,252,000 loan for relief from the Reconstruction Finance corporation is a direct obligation of Cook county.

EXPECTS 61-64 PENSIONS UNTIL 1980 AT LEAST

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—If American history repeats itself, Mrs. Georgia L. Clark, librarian of the Veterans' Administration Historical library, said today, the United States still will be paying pensions to veterans of the civil war or their dependents in 1955.

"It probably will be paying pensions to widows of civil war veterans," she estimate, "until as late, if not later, than 1980."

"At the close of 1934," she declared, "the number of civil war veterans on the pension list was 15,647, a decrease from 48,991 in 1930. At the end of 1934, there were 106,001 dependents of veterans on the list. Most of those were widows."

A widow to be eligible for a civil war pension must have been married to the veteran prior to 1906.

The last mother of a civil war veteran, Mrs. Samantha R. Button, did not die until last summer at McHenry, Ill. She was more than 100 years old.

The last veteran of the revolution, Daniel F. Bakeman, died at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1869 at the age of 109.

SANITARY BOARD ORDERED TO PAY UP 2 SALARY CUTS

Writs of mandamus were issued by Circuit Judge Joseph Burke yesterday ordering the sanitary district to pay Thomas J. Bowler, former district president who is now Criminal court clerk, and Howard W. Elmore, former district trustee, the salary cuts made under economy programs during the depression years.

Each had sued for $2,187.50, which represents the 10 per cent deducted from their salaries for three years. The pay deductions were held illegal because the state law prohibits changes in the salaries of elected officials during their terms of office.

AUTOMOBILE THEFTS.

Automobiles stolen, 16; recovered, 12; stripped, 1 [from police records for 24 hours ending at midnight Sunday].

Supreme Court's Decision in Liberty Bond Appeal Case

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18. (Special.)—The Supreme court decision in the Liberty bond appeal was as follows:

"Plaintif brought suit as the owner of an obligation of the United States for $10,000, known as 'fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent gold bond of 1933-1938.' This bond was issued pursuant to the act of Sept. 24, 1917 [40 Stat. 288], as amended, and treasury department circular No. 121, date Sept. 28, 1918. The bond provided:

"'The principal and interest hereof are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.'

Redemption Refused.

"Plaintif alleged in his petition that at the time the bond was issued, and when he acquired it, 'a dollar in gold consisted of 25.8 grains of gold .9 fine'; that the bond was called for redemption on April 15, 1934, and, on May 24, 1934, was presented for payment; that plaintif demanded its redemption 'by the payment of 10,000 gold dollars each containing 25.8 grains of gold .9 fine'; that defendant refused to comply with that demand, and that plaintif then demanded '258,000 grains of gold .9 fine or gold of equivalent value of any fineness, or 16,931.25 gold dollars each containing 15 5-21 grains of gold .9 fine, or 16,931.25 dollars in legal tender currency'; that defendant refused to redeem the bond 'except by the payment of 10,000 dollars in legal tender currency'; that these refusals were based upon the joint resolution of the congress of June 5, 1933 [48 stat. 113], but that this enactment was unconstitutional as it operated to deprive plaintif of his property without due process of law; and that, by this action of defendant, he was damaged 'in the sum of $16,931.25 the value of defendant's obligation,' for which, with interest, plaintif demanded judgment.

Defendant Demurs.

"Defendant demurred upon the ground that the petition did not state a cause of action against the United States.

The Court of Claims has certified the following questions:

"'1. Is the claimant, being the holder and owner of a fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent bond of the United States, of the principal amount of $10,000, issued in 1918, which was payable on and after April 15, 1934, and which bond contained a clause that the principal is "payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value," entitled to receive from the United States an amount in legal tender currency in excess of the face amount of the bond?

Damages Question Raised.

"'2. Is the United States as obliger in a fourth liberty loan 4¼ per cent gold bond, series of 1933-1938, as stated in Question one liable to respond in damages in a suit in the Court of Claims on such bonds as an express contract, by reason of the change in or impossibility of performances in accordance with the tenor thereof, due to the provisions of Public resolution No. 10, seventy-third congress, abrogating the gold clause in all obligations?'

"FIRST—The import of the obligation.

"The bond in suit differs from an obligation of private parties, or of states or municipalities, whose contracts are necessarily made in subjection to the dominant power of the congress. Norman vs. Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, decided this day. The bond now before us is an obligation of the United States. The terms of the bond are explicit. They were not only expressed in the bond itself, but they were definitly prescribed by the congress.

Bonds Are Authorized.

"The act of Sept. 24, 1917, both in its original and amended form, authorized the moneys to be borrowed and the bonds to be issued, 'on the credit of the United States' in order to meet expenditures needed 'for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law.' [40 stat. 288, 502.] The circular of the Treasury department of Sept. 28, 1918, to which the bond refers 'for a statement of the further rights of the holders of bonds of said series,' also provided that the principal and interest 'are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.'

"This obligation must be fairly construed. The 'present standard of value' stood in contradistinction to a lower standard of value. The promise obviously was intended to afford protection against loss. That protection was sought to be secured by setting up a standard of measure of the government's obligation. We think that the reasonable import of the promise is that was intended to assure one who lent his money to the government and took its bond that he would not suffer loss through depreciation in the medium of payment.

Total Over 28 Billion.

"The government states in its brief that the total unmatured interest bearing obligations of the United States outstanding on May 31, 1933 [which it is understood contained a 'gold clause' substantially the same as that of the bond in suit] amounted to about 21 billions of dollars. From statements at the bar, it appears that this amount has been reduced to approximately 12 billions at the present time, and that during the intervening period the public debt of the United States has risen some seven billions [making a total of approximately of 28 billions 500 millions] by the issue of some 16 billions 500 millions of dollars 'of non-gold clause obligations.'

Binding Quality.

"SECOND—The binding quality of the obligation.

"The question is necessarily represented whether the joint resolution of June 5, 1933 [48 stat. 11Q] is a valid enactment so far as it applies to the obligations of the United States.

"The resolution declared that provisions requiring 'payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency' were 'against public policy,' and provided that 'every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein,' shall be discharged 'upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts.'

"This enactment was expressly extended to obligations of the United States and provisions for payment in gold, 'contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States,' were repealed.

Congress' Power Recognized.

"[A]—There is no question as to the power of the congress to regulate the value of money, that is, to establish a monetary system and thus to determine the currency of the country. The question is whether the congress can use that power so as to invalidate the terms of the obligations which the government has theretofore issued in the exercise of the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States.

"In attempted justification of the joint resolution in relation to the outstanding bonds of the United States, the government argues that 'earlier congresses could not validly restrict the 73d congress from exercising its constitutional powers to regulate the value of money, borrow money, or regulate foreign and interstate commerce,' and from this premise, the government seems to deduct the proposition that when, with adequate authority, the government borrows money and pledges the credit of the United States, it is free to ignore that pledge and alter the terms of its obligations in case a later congress finds their fulfilment inconvenient.

On Credit of United States.

"The government's contention thus raises a question of far greater importance than the particular claim of the plaintif. On that reasoning, if the terms of the government's bond as to the standard of payment can be repudiated, it inevitably follows that the obligations as to the amount to be paid may also be repudiated. The contention necessarily imports that the congress can disregard the obligations of the government at its discretion and that when the government borrows money, the credit of the United States is an illusory pledge.

"We do not so read the constitution. There is a clear distinction between the power of the congress to control or interdict the contracts of private parties when they interfere with the exercise of its constitutional authority, and the power of the congress to alter or repudiate the substance of its own engagements when it has borrowed money under the authority which the constitution confers.

U. S. Can Pledge Credit.

"In authorizing the congress to borrow money, the constitution empowers the congress to fix the amount to be borrowed and the terms of payment. By virtue of the power to borrow money 'on the credit of the United States,' the congress is authorized to pledge the credit as an assurance of payment as stipulated—as the highest assurance the government can give, its plighted faith.

"To say that the congress may withdraw or ignore that pledge is to assume that the constitution contemplates a vain promise, a pledge having no other sanction than the pleasure and convenience of the pledger. This court has given no sanction to such a conception of the obligations of our government.

"The binding quality of the obligations of the government was considered in the sinking fund cases, 99 U. S. 700, 718, 719. The question before the court in those cases was whether certain action was waranted by the reservation to the congress of the right to amend the charter of a railroad company. While the particular action was sustained under this right of amendment, the court took occasion to state emphatically the obligatory character of the contracts of the United States.

Court Is Quoted.

"The court said: 'The United States are as much bound by their contracts as are individuals. After they repudiate their obligations, it is as much repudiation with all the wrong and reproach that term implies, as it would be if the repudiator had been a state, or a municipality, or a citizen.'

"[B] When the United States, with constitutional authority, makes contracts, it has rights and incurs responsibilities similar to those of individuals who are parties to such instruments. There is no difference, said the court in United States Bank of Metropolis, 15 pet. 377, 392, except that the United States cannot be sued without its consent. See also, the Floyd acceptances, 7 Wall 666, 675; Cooke vs. United States, 91 U. S. 389, 396.

Sinking Fund Cases Cited.

"In Lynch vs. United States, 292 U. S. 571, 580, with respect to an attempted abrogation by the act of March 20, 1933 [48 stat. 8, 11], of certain outstanding war risk insurance policies, which were contracts of the United States, the court quotes with approval the statement in the sinking fund cases, supra, and said: "Punctilious fulfilment of contractural obligations is essential to the maintenance of the credit of public as well as private debtors.'

"No doubt there was in March, 1933, great need of economy. In the administration of all government business economy had become urgent because of lessened revenues and the heavy obligations to be issued in the hope of relieving wide spread distress. Congress was free to reduce gratuities deemed excessive. But congress was without power to reduce expenditures by abrogating contractural obligations of the United States. To abrogate contracts in the attempt to lessen government expenditure, would not be the practice of economy, but an act of repudiation.

Connected with Sovereignty.

"The argument in favor of the joint resolution, as applied to government bonds, is in substance that the government cannot by contract restrict the exercise of a sovereign power. But the right to make binding obligations is a competence attaching to sovereignty.

"In the United States sovereignty resides in the people, who act through the organs established by the constitution. Chisholm vs. Georgia, 2 Dall. 412, 471; Penhallow vs. Doane's administrators, 3 Dall, 54, 93; McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat, 316, 404, 405; Yick Wo vs. Hopkins, 118 U. S., 356, 370.

"The congress as the instrumentality of sovereignty is endowed with certain powers to be exerted on behalf of the people in the manner and with the effect the constitution ordains. The congress invokes the sovereign power of the people to override their will as thus declared.

Powers Are Harmonious.

"The powers conferred upon the congress are harmonious. The constitution gives to congress the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, an unqualified power, a power vital to the government, upon which in extremity its very life may depend. The binding quality of the promise of the United States is of the essence of the credit which is so pledged.

"Having this power to authorize the issue of definite obligations for the payment of money borrowed, the congress has not been vested with authority to alter or destroy those obligations. The fact that the United States may not be sued without its consent is a matter of procedure which does not affect the legal and binding character of its contracts. While the congress is under no duty to provide remedies through the courts, the contractural obligation still exists and, despite infirmities of procedure, remains binding upon the conscience of the sovereign. Lynch vs. United States, Supra, pp, 580, 582.

14th Amendment Quoted.

"The fourteenth amendment, in its fourth section, explicitly declares:

"'The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, . . . shall not be questioned.'

"While this provision was undoubtedly inspired by the desire to put beyond question the obligations of the government issued during the civil war, its language indicates a broader connotation. We regard it as confirmatory of a fundamental principle which applies as well to the government bonds in question, and to others duly authorized by the congress, as to those issued before the amendment was adopted. Nor can we perceive any reason for not considering the expression 'the validity of the public debt' as embracing whatever concerns the integrity of the public obligations.

"We conclude that the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, in so far as it attempted to override the obligation created by the bond in suit, went beyond the congressional power.

Question of Damages.

"THIRD. The question of damages. "In this view of the binding quality of the government's obligations, we come to the question as to the plaintif's right to recover damages. That is a distinct question. Because the government is not at liberty to alter or repudiate its obligations, it does not follow that the claim advanced by the plaintif should be sustained. The action is for breach of contract. As a remedy for breach, plaintif can recover no more than the loss he has suffered and of which he may rightfully complain. He is not entitled to be enriched.

"Plaintif seeks judgment for $16,931.25, in present legal tender currency, on his bond for $10,000.

"The question is whether he has shown damage to that extent, or any actual damage, as the court of claims has no authority to entertain an action for nominal damages.

"Grant vs. United States, 7 Wall 331, 338; Marion and Ryer Railway company vs. United States, 270 U. S. 280, 282; Nortz vs. United States, decided this day.

Plaintif's Claim Set Forth.

"Plaintif computes his claim for $16,931.25 by taking the weight of the gold dollar as fixed by the President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, under the act of May 12, 1933 [48 Stat., 52, 53], as amended by the Act of Jan. 30, 1934 [48 Stat., 342], that is, at 15 5-21 grains nine-tenths fine, as compared with the weight fixed by the Act of March 14, 1900 [31 Stat., 45], or 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine.

"But the change in the weight of the gold dollar did not necessarily cause loss to the plaintif of the amount claimed. The question of actual loss cannot fairly be determined without considering the economic situation at the time the government offered to pay him the $10,000, the face of his bond, in legal tender currency.

"The case is not the same as if gold coin had remained in circulation. That was the situation at the time of the decisions under the legal tender acts of 1862 and 1863. Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wall 229, 251; Trebilcock vs. Wilson, 12 Wall 687, 695; Thompson vs. Butler, 95 U. S., 694, 696, 697.

Congress' Action Recalled.

"Before the change in the weight of the gold dollar in 1934, gold coin had been withdrawn from circulation. [D] The congress had authorized the prohibition of the exportation of gold coin and the placing of restrictions upon transactions in foreign exchange. Acts of March 9, 1933, 48 Stat., 1; Jan. 30, 1934, 48 Stat., 337. Such dealings could be had only for limited purposes and under license. Executive orders of April 20, 1933; Aug. 28, 1933, and Jan. 15, 1934; regulations of the secretary of the treasury, Jan. 30, and 31, 1934.

That action the congress was entitled to take by virtue of its authority to deal with gold coin as a medium of exchange. And the restraint thus imposed upon holders of gold coin was incident to the limitations which inhere in their ownership of that coin and gave them no right of action. Ling Su Fan vs. United States, 218 U. S. 302, 310, 311.

Limitations Are Cited.

"The court said in that case:

"'Conceding the title of the owner of such coins, yet there is attached to such ownership those limitations which public policy may require by reason of their quality as a legal tender and as a medium of exchange. These limitations are due to the fact that public law gives to such coinage a value which does not attach as a mere consequence of intrinsic value. Their quality as a legal tender is an attribute of law aside from their bullion value. They bear, therefore, the impress of sovereign power which fixes value and authorizes their use and exchange . . . however unwise a law may be, aimed at the exportation of such coins, in the face of the axioms against construction, the free flow of commerce, there can be no serious doubt that the power to coin money includes the power to prevent its outflow from the country of its origin.'

"The same reasoning is applicable to the imposition of restraint transaction in foreign exchange. We cannot say, in view of the conditions that existed, that congress having this power exercised it arbitrarily or capriciously. And the holder of an obligation, or bond, of the United States, payable in gold coin of the former standard, so far as the restraint upon the right to export gold coin or to engage in transactions in foreign exchange is concerned, was in no better case than the holder of gold coin itself.

"Considering what damage, if any, the plaintif has sustained by the alleged breach of his bond, it is hence inadmissible to assume that he was entitled to obtain gold coin for recourse to foreign markets or for dealings in foreign exchange or for other purposes contrary to the control over gold coin which the congress had the power to exert, and had exerted, in its monetary regulations.

"Plaintif's damages could not be assessed without regard to the internal economy of the country at the time the alleged breach occurred. The discontinuance of gold payments and the establishment of legal tender currency on a standard unit of value with which 'all forms of money' of the United States were to be 'maintained at a parity,' had a controling influence upon the domestic economy. It was adjusted to the new basis, a free domestic market for gold was nonexistent.

Equivalent Is Demanded.

"Plaintif demands the 'equivalent' in currency of the gold coin promised. But 'equivalent' cannot mean more than the amount of money which the promised gold coin would be worth to the bondholder for the purposes for which it could be legally used. That equivalence or worth could not properly be ascertained save in the light of the domestic and restricted market which the congress had lawfully established.

In the domestic transactions to which the plaintif was limited, in the absence of special license, determination of the value of the gold coin would necessarily have regarded to its use as legal tender and as a medium of exchange under a single monetary system with an established parity of all currency and coins. And in view of the control of export and foreign exchange, and the restricted domestic use, the value, in relation to transactions legally available to the plaintif, would require a consideration of the purchasing power of the dollars which the plaintif has received.

No Losses Are Shown.

"Plaintif has not shown, or attempted to show, that in relation to buying power he has sustained any losses whatever. On the contrary, in view of the adjustment of the internal economy to the single measure of value as established by the legislation of the congress, and the universal availability and use throughout the country of the legal tender currency in meeting all engagements the payment to the plaintif of the amount which he demands would appear to constitute not a recoupment of loss in any proper sense but an unjustified enrichment.

"Plaintiff seeks to make his case solely upon the theory that by reason of the change in the weight of the dollar he is entitled to one dollar and sixty-nine cents in the present currency for every dollar promised by the bond, regardless of any actual loss he has suffered with respect to any transaction in which his dollars may be used. We think that position is untenable.

"In the view that the facts alleged by the petition fail to show a cause of action for actual damages, the first question submitted by the Court of Claims is answered in the negative. It is not necessary to answer the second question.

Answer Is "No."

"Question No. 1 is answered 'no.'

"(A) and subdivision (b) of section 1 of the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, provided:

"'As used in the resolution the term "obligation" means an obligation (every obligation of and to the United States excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term coin or "currency" means coin or currency of the United States, including federal reserve notes and circulating notes of federal reserve banks and national banking associations.'

"(B) Mr. Justice Strong, who had written the opinion of the majority of the court in the legal tender cases (Knox vs. Lee, 12 Wall. 457), dissented in the sinking fund cases (99 U. S., p. 731) because he thought that the action of the congress was not consistent with the government's engagement and hence was a transgression of legislative power.

Sanctity of Contracts Cited.

"And with respect to the sanctity of the contracts of the government he quoted, with approval, the opinion of Mr. Hamilton in his communication to the senate of Jan. 20, 1795 (citing 3 Hamilton's works, 518, 519), that 'when a government enters into a contract with an individual it deposes, as to the matter of the contract, its constitutional authority, and exchanges the character of legislator for that of a moral agent, with the same rights and obligations as an individual. Its promises may be justly considered as excepted out of its power to legislate unless in aid of them. It is in theory impossible to reconcile the idea of a promise which obligates with the power to make a law which can vary the effect of it.'

"(C) Oppenheim, International law, 4th ed., vol. 1, secs. 493, 494. This recognized the field of international engagements. Although there may be no judicial procedure by which such contracts may be enforced in the absence of the consent of the sovereign to be sued, the engagement validly made by a sovereign state is not without legal force, as readily appears if the jurisdiction to entertain a controversy with respect to the performance of the engagement is conferred upon an international tribunal. Hall, International law, 8th ed., section 107; Oppenheim, loc. cit.; Hyde, International law, vol. 2, section 489.

Gold Not Obtainable.

"(D) In its report of May 29, 1933, it was stated by the senate committee on banking and currency:

"'By the emergency banking act and the existing executive orders, gold is not now paid, or obtainable for payment, on obligations public or private.'

"Sen. rep., No. 99, 73d cong., 1st sess."

FILM DISPUTES CONTRACTS HELD TO BE INVALID

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—A contract used by large motion producers for rental of films, providing for compulsory arbitration of disputes, was in effect held invalid today by the Supreme court.

The court dismissed an appeal by the Fox Film corporation of New York from a ruling by Minnesota courts that the contract was illegal. That decision stands.

The corporation made two contracts with A. B. Muller of Maple Lake, Minn., for delivery of 46 motion picture films at an aggregate rental of $1,837.

Muller refused to carry out the contract and the corporation brought suit in the Fourth Judicial District court of Minnesota.

Canadian Unemployment Insurance Bill Passed

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—Parliament today approved by unanimous vote the government's measure providing for unemployment insurance in Canada. The bill affects less than two million Canadians. Benefits range from $6 a week for single unemployed men to $11 a week for married men with a family of five. Workers and employers each are to contribute 24 cents a week.

100 Lives Reported Lost as Chinese Ship Sinks

SHANGHAI, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Chinese press reports from Foochow today said the Chinese S. S. Fulung had sunk off Wuhuko with a loss of more than 100 lives.

MELLON LAWYER ATTACKS CLAIM TO BACK TAXES

Cites Millions for an Art Gallery.

(Picture on back page.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Government attorneys today opened their fight to collect more than $3,000,000 in income taxes from Andrew W. Mellon. They charged that the former secretary of the treasury's alleged tax evasion was "all carefully planned and skilfully executed."

The charges were made before the board of tax appeals after Mellon's counsel declared he had paid more than $21,000,000 in federal taxes since 1913, including $12,000,000 while he was serving his three terms as head of the treasury.

Mellon Follows Case Closely.

Mellon, who will be 80 years old next month, listened intently while his attorneys and those for the government outlined their cases.

The government claims Mellon owes $3,089,000 on his 1931 income tax. Of that sum 50 per cent was assessed as a fraud penalty. Mellon contends he actually overpaid his taxes and is entitled to a rebate of $139,000.

Frank J. Hogan, attorney for Mellon, pictured the banker as an industrious, kindly philanthropist, the victim of political persecution. He disclosed Mellon has paid $19,000,000 for pictures for a national art gallery, to be established in Washington.

Lists Large Charities.

Hogan also listed charitable gifts by Mellon amounting to $1,250,000 in 1931, for which he said no tax reduction was allowed.

To this Robert H. Jackson, attorney for the bureau of internal revenue, replied: "This is not the case of a taxpayer who lays all the facts before the government and asserts his claim. This is the case of an elaborate structure of records and formalities which served no earthly purpose except to deceive. This was not a blunder."

PUSHES INQUIRY IN STRAUB CASE; CLEWS ELUSIVE

Police met blank walls last night at every turn in the investigation of the mysterious murder of Louis K. Straub, a bartender, early on Feb. 3 in the exclusive Saddle and Cycle club, Sheridan road and Foster avenue. The only person they detained in the case was Peter E. Brickie, an unemployed electrician.

Brickie is the man to whom Mrs. Helen Straub, the widow, says she sold a .380 caliber pistol—the type used in the killing. Chief of Detectives John L. Sullivan took Brickie to an outlying hotel last night for an uninterrupted grilling, but the electrician continued to stand on the alibi provided by his estranged wife, that Brickie was with her throughout the night of Feb. 2 and the morning of Feb. 3.

Brickie has consistently denied Mrs. Straub's story that he bought a pistol from her, and Mrs. Straub has consistently reiterated her account of the sale. She says she bought the pistol from her father.

Chief Sullivan declared the police would investigate further the weapon angle of the case and would inquire into Brickie's relations with Mrs. Straub.

SALTER, FORMER U. S. PROSECUTOR, JOINS COURTNEY

Takes Up Financial Cases for State's Attorney.

Leslie E. Salter, special prosecutor for the government in the mail fraud trial of Samuel Insull and sixteen co-defendants, was appointed a member of the staf of State's Attorney Courtney yesterday. First Assistant State's Attorney Wilbert F. Crowley, who announced the appointment, said Mr. Salter will specialize in financial cases.

Indictments against Samuel Insull and his brother, Martin, are still pending in the state courts and it was rumored in the Criminal court that Mr. Salter might be called on to assist in these prosecutions.

Martin Insull's Trial Delayed.

The second trial of Martin Insull on an embezzlement charge was continued yesterday to March 11 by Judge Cornelius Harrington of the Criminal court because of a crowded docket. The first embezzlement case against him resulted in an acquittal last December. The trial of Samuel Insull on an embezzlement charge in the Criminal court is expected to be continued to March 4 when it is called today before Judge Harrington.

Mr. Salter, who started to work in the state's attorney's office immediately after his appointment was announced, has been a special prosecutor for the government for ten years. Recently, in addition to the Insull case, he has helped in the prosecution of several of the government's kidnaping cases.

A Prosecutor in Oklahoma.

Mr. Salter made a reputation as a prosecutor in Oklahoma City. He later went to Washington as a special assistant to the United States attorney general. He resigned from the government service after Samuel Insull and his co-defendants were acquitted in the mail fraud case. A native of Oklahoma, Mr. Salter will make his home in Chicago from now on, he said.

BERLIN AND PARIS SIGN ACCORDS ON SAAR TRANSFER

NAPLES, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The German and French ambassadors to Italy today signed four final accords for the transfer of the Saar basin territory from the egis of the league of nations back to Germany.

Ambassador Ulrich von Hassell represented Germany and Ambassador Count Charles Pineton de Chambrun represented France. The agreements refer to:

[1] The transfer by France to Germany of mines, railroads, and other property in the Saar; [2] the private insurance policies of French citizens in the Saar; [3] social insurance; [4] between the Saar government and Germany for the transfer of the administration of the territory to Germany.

REAL INTERVIEWS WITH REAL FOLKS as told to Marion Lang EX-LAX Reporter

Mark J. Curtis, 4740 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"AN ARMY DOCTOR FIRST STARTED ME USING EX-LAX"

Legionnaire Curtis snapped into a smart salute...smiled at the cameraman. His mind jumped back 17 years to those old days in the Army. He recalled the Army doctor who first introduced him to Ex-Lax. The Army taught many men valuable lessons on health and hygiene. And Mr. Curtis especially remembered the laxative he was told to use.

Here are some of the interesting comments Legionnaire Curtis gave about Ex-Lax:

"When I was first in the Army (1917) and was on furlough, the Army doctor told me to take Ex-Lax.

"So now, when I need a laxative, I take two tablets just before I go to bed.

"My family and I travel a lot. Hastily eaten meals and constant change of water often necessitate the taking of a laxative, and I find Ex-Lax excellent.

"We have three children—Betty fourteen; Audrey eight and Walter seven, and whenever they need a laxative—I give them Ex-Lax, too."

Multiply Legionnaire Curtis by millions and you have an idea of the popularity of Ex-Lax! It has made laxative time a treat instead of a torture, for grown-ups and children—both. Instead of taking some harsh, violent laxative that tastes terrible, causes stomach pains, upsets the digestion, nauseates you and leaves you weak afterwards, you simply eat what seems to be just a little tablet of delicious chocolate. Ex-Lax acts *gently*, yet as thoroughly as any laxative you can find, (with none of the disagreeable features detailed above). And...very important!...Ex-Lax will not form a habit. You do not need to keep on increasing the dose to get results.

That "Certain Something"

These are the cold facts about Ex-Lax. But there is more than that. It's the ideal combination of all these qualities—combined in the exclusive Ex-Lax way—that gives Ex-Lax a "certain something"—a certain satisfaction—that puts Ex-Lax in a class by itself. You must try it to know what we mean.

Ex-Lax comes in 10c and 25c boxes—at any drug store. Look for the exact spelling...E-X-L-A-X. Don't experiment with imitations!

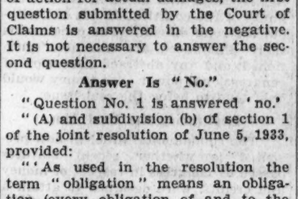
• • •

COLD WAVE HERE...and we mean *colds*. Sneezing, sniffling, coughing, misery-creating colds. Guard against them this way: Get enough sleep, eat sensibly, dress warmly, keep out of drafts, keep your feet dry, and KEEP REGULAR...with Ex-Lax, the delicious chocolated laxative.

When Nature forgets—remember

EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE



Quicker Relief because it DISSOLVES in water, reaches stomach ready to act. Sure Relief since 1887 and Trial is Proof. 25c.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Win your WAR against COUGHS, COLDS

With Vitamin A now contained In Smith Brothers Cough Syrup

There are a thousand different theories on what to do for colds and coughs. Anybody and everybody hands out advice—most of it no good!

Yet certain new facts have recently come to light which point the way to a better, FASTER and safer treatment. You should know these facts.

Scientists have found that a vitamin—Primary Vitamin A—has a great deal to do with coughs and colds. If your body doesn't get enough of this "Anti-Infective" vitamin you are an easy prey for the attack of colds and coughs. BUT when you have plenty of it, you are able to throw off the infection *faster*—and you are fortified against further attacks.

Now you can get Primary Vitamin A in an inexpensive, pleasant remedy—Smith Brothers Cough Syrup.

Smith Brothers Cough Syrup gives you reliable, quick, soothing *cough RELIEF*. In addition, its Primary Vitamin A helps you to fight the infection from *within*—to drive it OUT—out of the system. And Primary Vitamin A raises your resistance against dangerous re-infections.

That's a lot more than "dosing" or "doping"! And it's a lot safer, too! Get Smith Brothers Cough Syrup today. 35c and 60c. The 60c size saves money.

THIS DEEP-PENETRATING SALVE WITH 50% TO 100% MORE MEDICATION DRIVES OUT COLDS QUICKER

Sweeping the nation with its amazing, faster, more positive cold-relief, Penetro, the deep-penetrating salve with old-fashioned mutton suet, is replacing ordinary cold salves and safeguarding millions of homes from the danger of menacing cold epidemic.

Not only does Penetro give you "deep penetration" because of its base of highly refined mutton suet, but it also gives you "positive medication" because it contains (by actual laboratory test) from 50% to 100% more medication than ordinary cold salves.

That's why Penetro goes deep within to drive out colds and break up congestion...that's why it is regarded as "old reliable" in millions of American homes for promptly relieving colds of children and grown-ups. It's stainless and snow-white, ask for it by name, Penetro, 25c, 50c and $1 jars.

To stop a head cold before it gets under way, use Penetro Drops for the nose and throat. Contain ephedrine and approved by leading specialists. 25c, 50c, and $1 bottles.

PENETRO
THE SALVE WITH A BASE OF OLD FASHIONED MUTTON SUET

Tune in Plough's "Pleasure Island" starring Guy Lombardo's orchestra, Ricardo Cortez, Wed. night, NBC.

WITNESS PERILS STATE'S CASE IN DAICHES MURDER

Slugger Springs Surprise —Refuses to Testify.

(Picture on back page.)

The prosecution received a setback yesterday when Arthur Emblem, one of its two chief witnesses, refused to testify against Irving Weitzman, owner of a chain of south side bakeries, who is on trial before a jury in Judge Harry B. Miller's court charged with inspiring the murder last March 3 of Eli Daiches, advertising agency executive.

First Assistant State's Attorney Wilbert F. Crowley promptly asked that the trial be adjourned for the day, which request was granted, and announced that he immediately would start an investigation to determine if any one had tampered with the state witness.

Judge Miller, who at first refused to remove Emblem, a Gary hoodlum, from the custody of the state's attorney's detectives, ordered him turned over to the sheriff after Emblem refused to answer the prosecutors' questions and his attorney demanded that the sherif "do his duty" and serve the capias which he held for Emblem's arrest. Emblem was named in the indictment charging conspiracy to murder Daiches.

Prosecutor Boyle Outlines "Plot."

The jury earlier in the session had listened as Assistant State's Attorney John Boyle outlined to them his theory of the murder plot, which showed conclusively, he said, that Irving Weitzman had schemed for more than two years to have Daiches murdered.

The motive for the plot which led to gangsters' following Daiches to various parts of the country, awaiting an opportune time to assassinate him, was to collect $317,000 in insurance on Daiches' life, the prosecutor had told the jury. The Thomas M. Bowers Advertising agency, 304 South Wabash avenue, of which Daiches formerly was the head, was the beneficiary of this insurance. Louis Weitzman of New York, chairman of the board of the agency, is a brother of the defendant.

Emblem, according to the state's story of the crime, was the first man hired by Irving Weitzman to commit the murder. Emblem tried once to beat Daiches to death, but failed, although he struck Daiches 29 times on the head with the butt of a revolver, the prosecutor told the jury. Emblem has confessed this assault in Daiches' office on Jan. 24, 1933.

Minor Witnesses Put on Stand.

The minor witnesses in the case on whose testimony the state relies to prove the actual murder, which occurred at 53d street and the outer drive at 9:30 o'clock a. m., soon after Daiches left his apartment in the Sherry hotel, 1725 East 53d street, were called during the morning session. Several policemen gave brief testimony when court was resumed in the afternoon session.

Then Prosecutor Boyle, a tall, heavy man, stepped to the end of the jury box and called for Emblem to take the witness stand.

Emblem, not more than medium height, but with unusually broad shoulders, was brought from the witness room by his policeman guard. The clerk administered the oath. Prosecutor Boyle asked him the usual perfunctory questions about his name and address.

Witness Springs Surprise.

"Do you know this defendant, Irving Weitzman?" asked the prosecutor.

"Your honor, do I have to answer that question?" was the unexpected response of the witness. "I have been in the custody of the state's attorney for the last four months and I have no counsel."

"Mr. Bachrach, the public defender is this man's lawyer," shouted Prosecutor Boyle, when he recovered from his surprise. "Send for Mr. Bachrach."

"Is your lawyer here?" Judge Miller asked the witness. "Who is your lawyer?"

"My brother was to have my lawyer here," replied Emblem. "William Scott Stewart is my lawyer."

Stewart Puts in Appearance.

Attorney Stewart, who up to this time had been seated in the rear of the courtroom, now made his way up to the bar of the court.

"I have no standing in this trial," said Attorney Stewart. "However, this man's brother employed me to represent him. I understand he does not desire to stay any longer in the custody of the state. As I understand it, he wants to stand on his constitutional rights."

Prosecutor Boyle objected to Stewart's talking, asserting that Bachrach was Emblem's lawyer. Emblem, however, said he desired Stewart's help.

"I cannot stop this man from having any lawyer he wants," said Judge Miller. "Mr. Bachrach may withdraw from the case." This was accomplished and Stewart filed his appearance, and a recess was declared.

Emblem Refuses to Testify.

"You have been indicted in this case. Do you care to testify?" Judge Miller asked Emblem after the trial was resumed.

"No," said Emblem. "I am afraid I will incriminate myself."

During the recess the defense and state attorneys engaged in a heated word battle, and for a time it seemed that fisticuffs might develop. Attorneys Burke and Levy said the attitude of Emblem was as much a surprise to them as to the state. They had never seen either Emblem or any one connected with him, they said.

Prior to the Emblem incident the trial had moved along smoothly, with Mrs. Belle Daiches, the widow, and other witnesses giving the perfunctory evidence to establish the death and murder scene.

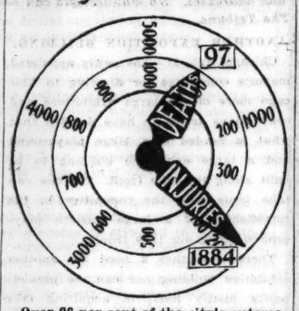
Emblem and Walter Murphy, the other expected star witness for the state, have been in secret custody of the prosecution for four months. Murphy, Prosecutor Crowley said, is expected to go through with his testimony. Emblem will be prosecuted later under the indictment for conspiracy to murder, for which the maximum punishment is five years. Murphy was named in the actual murder indictment with Irving Weitzman and Jack London, fugitive gambling house guard.

Aid State at Weitzman Trial

Mrs. Belle T. Daiches, widow of the slain Eli Daiches (left), who was on the stand yesterday, and Miss Lucille Osborne, who was nurse for Daiches. They are state witnesses at the murder trial of Irving Weitzman. [TRIBUNE Photos.]

AVOIDABLE

Chicago's 1935 Trafic Toll



Over 98 per cent of the city's automobile accidents are of a nature physically impossible on an elevated highway.

KILLED AS AUTO HITS STREET CAR TURNING IN BARN

Roy Simons, 31 years old, 7424 Langley avenue, was fatally injured yesterday morning when the automobile in which he was riding crashed into a street car being switched into the car barn at Vincennes avenue and 78th street. Elmer Maly, 30 years old, 7425 St. Lawrence avenue, driver of the car, and Miss Mary Mooney, 21, 7426 Eberhart avenue, were less seriously injured.

Brookfield police yesterday were seeking a hit and run driver whose car critically injured James Moffet, 11 years old, 9540 Jefferson street, at Grand boulevard and Maple avenue in the suburb Sunday night.

Simons' death brought the 1935 Cook county motor toll to 116. Within the Chicago city limits at 4 p. m. yesterday 97 had been killed in automobile accidents this year and 1,184 had been injured.

MRS. REICHMANN, SOCIETY ARTIST, GETS A DIVORCE

(Picture on back page.)

Mrs. Frances Badger Reichmann, 428 Hillside street, Barrington, society woman and artist, was granted an uncontested divorce by Superior Judge Rudolph F. Desort yesterday from William D. Reichmann, son of Attorney Alexander D. Reichmann.

The divorce came after Mrs. Reichmann had amended her original separate maintenance bill. The Reichmanns were married in St. James chapel May 11, 1929. Mrs. Reichmann charged her husband left her Aug. 4, 1931.

When the original bill was filed last May, Reichmann was ordered to pay $150 a month temporary alimony. He pleaded inability to pay, and his wife's lawyer, Arthur R. Hall, offered to get him a job as a dishwasher or as an automobile greaser. Reichmann refused.

Under terms of a settlement out of court, Mrs. Reichmann will get $6,000, the furnishings of their Barrington home, and will be allowed to live there rent free until Dec. 1. She was also given permission to resume her maiden name. She is the daughter of A. Shreve Badger of Barrington.

STUDENTS VOTE TO STAY AWAY FROM CLASSES

Franklin, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Following President W. G. Spencer's talk with Franklin college students at chapel here today, the strike situation seemed more complex than at any time since it started on Thursday.

While President Spencer offered to set up a round table for discussion of problems by trustees and students, the students later voted to stay away from classes until after Wednesday night. Then students will meet again with the president and the trustees.

The vote for "passive resistance" was 174, for resumption of classes, 54; three students did not vote.

Dr. Spencer asserted he had no apology to offer regarding his administration since he came here two years ago from Hillsdale college, Michigan.

18 Are Injured as Havana Theater Roof Collapses

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—(AP)—At least 18 persons were injured tonight when the roof of the Alhambra theater collapsed at the end of the night's performance. The injured were employés of the theater. Police reports, not immediately confirmed, said a bomb explosion preceded collapse of the structure. Persons near the theater said they heard no explosion and believed no bomb had been set off. Actors and stage workers were the only persons in the building.

FAMINE LIKE IN 1933 REPORTED FACING RUSSIA

Peasants Periled, Says Relief Committee.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Three relief committees with headquarters in Geneva and Vienna have issued a joint manifesto declaring that Russia is threatened with another famine as disastrous as that of 1933 and appealing "to the conscience of the world . . . to avoid a repetition of the tragedy."

The relief organizations concerned said they were of the "firm conviction that a considerable part of the Russian population is once again in imminent danger of famine."

Signatories of the appeal include Dr. David Feuchtwang, the chief rabbi of Vienna; Cardinal Theodor Innitzer at Vienna, and Dr. Eugen Choisy and Dr. Adolf Keller at Geneva.

Peasants Endangered.

"The very existence of the Agrarian population, and more especially that of the noncollectivised peasants, is seriously endangered," the report says. "Foreigners have stated that the harvest is extremely poor and that in places the yield amounts to nil."

Professing its indifference to political or social interests, the appeal "considers it an elementary duty not to observe silence in the present circumstances," it continues:

"Steps should surely be taken to prevent, in the coming spring, the repetition of events like those which took place in 1933, when vast numbers of innocent persons perished in the Ukraine, the Volga districts, the northern Caucasia, and elsewhere.

"We therefore appeal to the conscience of the world on behalf of the populations which are now threatened with death from starvation and demand that in order to avoid a repetition of the tragedy of 1933 light must be thrown on the position and the necessary assistance be assured."

Statements Clash.

The Jewish relief committee for Russia, the interconfessional and international Russian relief committee for church assistance, and the interconfessional and international relief committee for the famine areas in the soviet union are represented in the appeal.

Various non-Russian officials who specialize as "listening posts" on the soviet for various governments admit the food shortage has reached a serious point. Best informed quarters, however, consider both the official statements issued by the soviet government and those by religious and other groups who are launching a campaign to "save the peasants" are exaggerated.

It is understood that the Bank of England has a trained observer who recently returned here and reported the situation as serious. It was learned authoritatively that the international wheat commission estimates the last Russian wheat crop at 750,000,000 bushels, only 6,000,000 bushels above 1932, the year before several million Russians were reported to have starved.

Jail Releases Girl Barber Who Killed Deputy Sheriff

(Picture on back page.)

Miss Luella Schroeder, 23 years old, a barber, was released from the county jail yesterday after Warden Frank Sain had been served with a copy of the no true bill voted last Friday by the grand jury. On Jan. 28 Miss Schroeder shot and fatally wounded Deputy Sherif Edward Libby, her sweetheart. She said she fired when Libby started to attack her in his apartment at 1335 Madison street. She lives at 2216 Monroe street.

N. Y. ELEVATOR STRIKE SETTLED BY LA GUARDIA

Service in 100 Buildings to Be Resumed.

BULLETIN.

New York, Feb. 19 (Tuesday).—After conferences at city hall lasting eighteen hours Mayor La Guardia at 2:30 a. m. today settled the strike of building service employes on terms satisfactory to the Building Service Employes' union. The principle upon which settlement was obtained is that of clarification of the award of his arbitration committee to meet objections which prompted the union to repudiate the award.

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A truce in the strike of building service employés was forced by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today in conference at city hall after 100 buildings were affected by a strike order of the Building Service Employés' union.

Sixty of the buildings were business structures in the area below 42d street, most of them in the garment and fur district. The remainder were apartment houses in Harlem.

It was estimated approximately 5,000 elevator and other service employés joined in the walkout of the union, which claims 180,000 members. The only large apartment house affected was London terrace, where service was interrupted for less than two hours.

Truce Curbs Movement.

The truce which curbed the strike for the present came after several hours of negotiations conducted by the mayor with union officials and the realty advisory board representing the large real estate interests in the controversy.

The mayor's peace efforts began with a conference at 9:30 a. m. with Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, who came from Washington to assist in a settlement. After this conferences were held by the mayor and Mr. Grady with Maj. Henry H. Curran, chairman of his arbitration committee, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, borough president of Brooklyn and chairman of the mediation committee.

Also participating were George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor council.

Present for the union were James J. Bambrick, its president; George Scalise, eastern international representative, and Edward C. Maguire, the union's counsel.

McGrady Is Messenger.

Forgetting his position as assistant secretary of labor, Mr. McGrady acted as messenger between the conference of the mayor and his advisers and the conference of the mayor and his advisers and the representatives of the disputants, rushing back and forth between them. The latter were not brought together, as little progress appeared to be made to justify their joint meeting.

By the terms of the truce, however, which is to continue pending the mayor's peace efforts, leaders obligated themselves to call off the strike in the midtown section in so far as it affected owners of buildings who have signed undertakings to abide by the recent award of the mayor's arbitration committee.

No strikes are to be called in such buildings while the conferences begun today are in progress. These conferences will be resumed tomorrow. Late tonight there were indications of a final agreement.

Union Assails Award.

The agreement sought by the mayor is on the basis of his proposal designed to meet the union's objections to the arbitration committee's award. The union has repudiated the award on the ground that it failed to satisfy certain provisions of the preliminary agreement of last November under which the arbitration committee was set up.

While the realty advisory board, supported by the mayor, charges the union with violating its promise to abide by the award, the union maintains that this promise was predicated upon settlement by the committee of the question of wages and hours for all classes of employés involved.

This, the union insists, the award failed to do, confining itself merely to setting a wage minimum for the lowest paid workers. Maj. Curran, however, has pointed out that the award paves the way for an adjustment of wages and working conditions for all by an arbitration board set up under the award.

Quits Council Race in 45th; 16 Wards Uncontested

The total of wards in which there will be no contest in the aldermanic election Feb. 26 was brought to sixteen yesterday when William Feigenbutz, Republican ward committeeman in the 45th, withdrew, leaving Ald. Edwin F. Meyer without opposition.

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BRITISH GET NEW FLYING BOATS TO DEFEND SHORES

Fleet of Submarines to Patrol Home Waters.

BY JOHN STEELE.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Carrying out the government's pledge that Great Britain will have an air force "second to none within striking distance of her shores," the air ministry tonight decided to place a substantial order for new Saunders-Roe twin motored "general purpose" flying boats to replace the obsolescent craft at present in service.

The new planes, the number of which was not specified, are the latest all metal type. Each flying boat carries three machine guns, one mounted on the extreme nose of the hull the second amidship, and the third in the tail between the twin rudders.

Planes Have Crew of Five.

The cruising range exceeds 1,000 miles and the ship will accommodate a crew of five. The hull is especially reinforced to withstand heavy seas.

In addition, a flotilla of up-to-date submarines will become available for home defense this summer for the first time in several years. Hitherto all of Britain's modern submersibles were sent to the Mediterranean and China stations, leaving old, obsolete craft at home.

The submarine flotillas now are to be reorganized. In August, the fifth flotilla at Portsmouth, now composed mainly of craft built during the world war, will consist of a large mine laying submarine, Porpoise, the 1,350 ton Oberon, Oxley, and Otway, and the smaller, quick diving Swordfish, as well as two older boats. The second and sixth flotillas also will be attached, respectively, to the home fleet and the Portland base, altogether 14 submarines. Only three, however, are of modern construction.

Subs to Defend Shores.

As a result of the reorganization, 21 submarines will be available for service in the narrow seas surrounding the British Isles.

Furthermore, within the next few weeks comprehensive plans to protect the civil population in event of a gas attack from the air will be issued by the committee of imperial defense to all local authorities in the country. They provide for a vast gas protection organization in which will be enrolled all municipal workers, thousands of doctors, police and firemen, and hundreds of thousands of volunteers, including war veterans.

Every local authority will be responsible for forming a gas protection committee to carry into effect the defense committee's recommendations. Instructions will provide for a system of alarms to warn the public of impending attack, speedy location of gas and isolation of affected areas, protection of water and food supplies from infection, establishment of decontamination centers, training of school children and organization of special ambulance and transport service.

TWO CLAIM JOB OF POSTMASTER IN OAK PARK ROW

McAllister Declines to Yield to Farley Man.

Oak Park, which lays claim to being the largest village in the world, with a population of 64,000, now has two postmasters.

This unusual situation has come about through the refusal of Postmaster Lester B. McAllister to resign, and the action of Postmaster General Farley in appointing Joseph L. Lynch ad interim postmaster.

When it became known that Farley intended to appoint a deserving Democrat to the $300 a month job, business leaders of the village rushed to the defense of McAllister, and besieged the national capital with telegrams asking that he be retained. They said they gained his appointment four years ago.

Democrats Join in Demand.

Uniting in the joint protest against Mr. Farley's maneuver were the Oak Park Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary club, Lions club, Optimist club, the Oak Park Real Estate board, the Northwest Community club, and the American Legion, post No. 15. In addition more than 100 telegrams from individuals were sent to Mr. Farley. Organized Oak Park Democrats sent another 100 telegrams.

But on Feb. 8, W. W. Howes, first assistant to the postmaster general, notified McAllister that his term ended on Feb. 14, and that an acting postmaster would be named pending the regular year term appointment.

McAllister replied that his resignation now would be against the wishes of a great majority of Oak Parkers.

Office Turned Over to Lynch.

The reply of Howes was a curt telegram asking for his resignation. McAllister answered that his position remained the same. And Friday, Howes telegraphed him: "Joseph L. Lynch has been appointed acting postmaster Oak Park. Transfer office. Close business today."

So Lynch took over the office Friday. But McAllister asserts he is still the postmaster and will remain so until the regular new appointment is made. Lynch said the appointment came as a great surprise, although he admitted that his wife, who is a Democratic precinct committeeman, had mentioned such a possibility. His appointment was made, Lynch explained, on the recommendation of Congressman O'Brien, State Democratic Chairman Patrick Nash, and Silvie Ferretti, who is the Democratic committeeman for Oak Park. Lynch is a former business agent for the Chicago street railway employé's union.

Il Duce Strengthens Force at Brenner Pass to Austria

ROME, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The Italian government today moved troops north toward Brenner pass, the gateway to Austria, as well as toward the African colonies of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland on the disputed borders of Ethiopia.

"It is evident that we do not intend to weaken our northern garrisons at this moment," said a government spokesman significantly, but denied that two army corps had been moved into Brenner pass, saying that such a large force would be easily noticed.

Many circles here have feared that Germany might seize a moment when Italy is occupied with an east African venture to try and effect an "anschluss" or union with Austria.

Ready for Eventualities.

In connection with the reports of troop movements, it is significant that a revealing phrase of the Fascist grand council communique issued early yesterday is being quoted. The communique, after speaking of the departure of troops for east Africa, announced that the grand council "notifies the nation that all measures have been taken so that the sum total of armed forces is preserved and even augmented where deficient so as to face any other eventuality."

This and reports of reinforcements at Brenner pass would therefore afford a measure of warning directed against Germany. Movements to the pass began before Feb. 12, when it was assumed to be a precautionary move in connection with the anniversary of last year's Socialist civil war in Austria.

Send Streamlined Trains.

At Naples there were cheers and tears as the first large contingent of Italy's new expeditionary forces left for Africa. A crowd of more than 50,000 demonstrated enthusiastically. The two battalions of men, to be followed later by some 30,000 more, were to be augmented tonight by others leaving from Messina, Sicily.

Ultra-modern streamline railway trains will carry troops over African territory in any military movement Italy may make against Ethiopia. It was disclosed today that a number of fast motor driven trains, similar to the famous innovations that broke railroading records in the United States, have been sent to Somaliland.

Agree on Neutral Zone.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The Ethiopian government announced tonight an agreement had been reached with Italy to send delegations for the creation of a neutral zone between Ualual and Gerlo-Gubi. This section is on the border of Italian Somaliland, where clashes Dec. 5 and Jan. 29 strained relations between the two governments.

The delegation will also discuss the problem of the passage of nomad tribes through the zone. The tribes were blamed in some quarters for the border fighting.

3 FAST TRAINS DAILY..

The only direct train service from Chicago's modern, convenient Union Station (indoor facilities for taxi and "L") to Detroit's equally convenient Fort St. Station.

Lv. Chicago CST	Ar. Detroit EST
9:30 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
11:50 P. M.	7:50 A. M.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICES.
CHICAGO—TRIBUNE SQUARE.
MILWAUKEE—EMPIRE BUILDING.
NEW YORK—220 EAST 42D STREET.
DETROIT—5-167 GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—815 ALBEE BUILDING.
BOSTON—718 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.
ATLANTA—1825 RHODES-HAVERTY BUILDING.
LONDON—135 FLEET STREET.
PARIS—21 RUE DE BERRI.
BERLIN—COLUMBUS HOUSE, POTSDAMERPLATZ 1.
WARSAW—ALEJI FRASCATI 6.
ROME—GALLERIA COLONNA [SCALA A].
SHANGHAI—38 AVENUE EDWARD VII.
TOKIO—IMPERIAL HOTEL.
MEXICO CITY—HOTEL REGIS.
PANAMA CITY—HOTEL CENTRAL.
SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.
SAN FRANCISCO—820 KOHL BUILDING.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR ILLINOIS

Repeal the Tyranny Law.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

1. *Cut taxes in half.*
2. *Pay the defaulted bonds.*
3. *Overcome crime.*
4. *Install modern street cars.*
5. *Establish a lake front airport.*
6. *Introduce suburban service appropriate to this century.*

"The Newspaper is an institution developed by modern civilization to present the news of the day, to foster commerce and industry, to inform and lead public opinion, and to furnish that check upon government which no constitution has ever been able to provide."—Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESS IN MOMENTOUS TIMES.

Meetings of the press are always important in the public affairs of a free people or one that aspires to be free, and we doubt there has ever been a time in the history of our country when they have been of greater importance than the present. Democratic government, as has been said, is at bottom government by opinion, and the press is the chief source of general information upon its affairs a self-governing people possesses and the chief vehicle of its opinion. It was because of this truth Jefferson declared that "our liberty depends on the freedom of the press and that cannot be limited without being lost."

These are truisms the restatement of which would have called for some apology during the most part of the life of the American republic, but it is one of the most remarkable and ominous developments of the extraordinary political situation in which the nation finds itself that encroachments upon the freedom of the press and, from the same inclination, upon other agencies of publicity and opinion, such as the radio, have been attempted and are being insidiously or openly effectuated. This proceeding is under the highest political auspices, under a régime which pays lip service to popular liberties, and while asserting devotion to liberty of press and speech has been developing and to some extent establishing a system of control of the resources of public information and direct or indirect restraints upon opinion.

When attention was first called to the official intention to limit the freedom of the press, in the controversy over an explicit reservation of its constitutional right in the newspaper code, partisanism even in the press itself belittled the issue. Subsequent knowledge and the course of events have verified the significance of that controversy and justified its demand. Highly responsible journalists, including supporters of the administration, have lately protested against burocratic regulation which seeks to shut off free access to information and to channel it through selected officials. This device, of course, challenges and in fact defeats the right of the public to know what its government is doing. The procedure is given greater significance by an accompanying development of the most elaborate organization of government propaganda known to American politics.

It is not, or ought not to be, necessary to elaborate upon the meaning of this development, but it is necessary to look it in the face and to resist its accomplishment. This is finally the concern of the American people, but it is naturally the immediate interest and responsibility of the press. It is in these circumstances and for these reasons that meetings of newspapers for common counsel, such as that of the Inland Press association now being held in this city, are of special moment, not only to the press but to the American nation and indeed to all remaining free nations. For the defense of liberty in the American democracy is the defense of liberty throughout the world. We have seen in recent years great nations fall under one form of despotic rule or another. We have been told even in our own household that free society is a failure. The American people have no inclination to follow in the footsteps of European reactionaries, but we have been warned by our wise men at the birth of our nationality that the danger to liberty is not from open and spectacular assaults, but from such insidious encroachments as are now appearing in our political affairs.

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE WORKS FOR CHICAGO.

The General Motors corporation intends to build its Diesel-electric locomotives in the Chicago area. This is welcome news. The fact that a substantial investment is to be made in a plant for the construction of this type of locomotive is proof that the men in closest touch with the business are confident of the future of the Diesel-electric and of the railroads. For Chicago the new plant is a guarantee of an increasing share of the railroad supply business if the great promise of the Diesel-electric for high speed passenger trains and other purposes is realized.

JOBS FOR UNCLE SAM'S PRESS AGENTS.

The administration has employed hundreds of press agents to tell the country about its government. Every important department and bureau now has its press representative and most of them have a whole corps pounding out copy to be distributed among the newspapers. Most of the time and effort is wasted because the matters touched upon are too petty to deserve even a moment's attention.

The waste of so much talent is to be regretted. It is a pity that the young men are not put to work preparing stories which would be printed because of their intrinsic importance and interest. There is no lack of such stories if the government would only release them. The country would like to know, for example, just why the National Guard was mobilized on the Texas border in 1916. Mr. Wilson did not make the reasons clear at the time and there has been no authoritative explanation given by the state or war department since.

Another matter which needs explanation is the sending of our troops to Siberia. That story should be accompanied by a detailed account of just what happened there. The obscurity in which the Siberian venture has been shrouded is matched by the absence of information about the Archangel expedition. Why were American soldiers sent there and what happened to them? Why were they placed under command of a British officer who seems to have been distinguished for incompetence if the stories of some of the survivors may be accepted?

These are matters about which the country is eager to read. The facts can be found in the archives. There are plenty of competent newspaper men now in the government service who would much rather work on these stories than on the piddling items which now occupy them.

PRISON BREAKS.

Woman's new freedom, which includes the smoking car and the barroom, apparently has brought qualification for all public offices. The equalitarian theory does not seem to be wholly justified by its works. The sheriff of Lake county, Indiana, happened to be a woman at the time Dillinger was put in jail at Crown Point for safe keeping. Just how he was able to walk out has never been satisfactorily explained, but each version of the story is as absurd as another. Now comes the reformatory break at Granite, Okla., where the warden was a woman.

Both the Indiana woman sheriff and the Oklahoma woman warden apparently qualified for their responsibilities by being the widows of men who had held the places. This method of qualification has been applied in a number of instances in politics, when the widow of a deceased officer was thought to have a claim upon his place. If the electors indorsed it the sentiment prevailed.

In Texas it was held that if a governor was impeached and punished for misconduct in office his wife was the proper person to be elected to succeed him, giving the state the political firm of Ma and Pa Ferguson. The errors of electorates can be corrected only by themselves. The responsibility for the appointment of women to offices in custody of criminals lies at a different doorstep.

The post is a quasi-military one. It is even more exacting than the command of a military detention camp because the inmates of a prison are criminals and many of them are quite desperate. A large element will have no scruples whatever, and the price of security within the institution and in the surrounding countryside is eternal vigilance, not only against violence and plots within but against corruption and organized aid from without. Mrs. Waters, the Oklahoma warden, says that the prison break can be attributed to an investigation caused by complaints that the reformatory management was brutal. It would appear that the management had been such as to produce disorders and that would indicate a weakness. The sentiment which caused the institution to be known as a reformatory would suggest that the state had a curious idea of conducting a place for the punishment of mature and hardened criminals. The woman warden could not be blamed for that, but it might account for the fact that she was intrusted with the responsibility.

Charge of a prison requires exceptional qualifications of the man in charge. The idea that they can be found in the happenstance of marriage and widowhood is one of the most curious that ever prevailed in American government. It is altogether probable that every prison break has collusion behind it. The scandals of prison escapes will continue until the combination of queer sentiments and queer politics is broken up by an application of common sense and common honesty to this serious question.

THE FISCAL NUDES.

A citizen who has his dander up has called upon his fellows to throw away the pink slip received with the income tax blanks and tell the collector to chase himself around his office. Every citizen who has been pink-slipped may feel that Bunker Hill should have been retained with permanent breastworks for the shooting off of muskets.

The pink slip is the added indignity to the government's nudity campaign. It makes the citizen shed his own garments. He strips himself to save the internal revenue collector the trouble. He can howl, but that's all. If he does not prepare his financial statement for exposure the collector will do it and charge him $5. With $5 he can buy tobacco and go forth in a cloud of smoke.

Editorial of the Day

THE OLDEST C.TY.

[Danville Commercial-News.]

The University of Pennsylvania museum announces that in northern Mesopotamia there have been unearthed the ruins of a city believed to be 5,700 years old. It was discovered through excavations made in the mound of Tepe Gawra and so far is the eleventh city found there.

Walls of a temple and of private houses, household pottery, spindles and loom weights for weaving, hammer stones, bones, knives and scrapers for such local industries as lether working and basket weaving, combs, mortars for ointment, receptacles for kohl, an ancient beauty preparation, and other remains of the domestic life of the inhabitants were found.

Trial soundings made in a lower level indicate the site may yield the oldest cultural remains ever found in Asia, which would have to antedate the earliest known Chaldean culture of 4000 B. C.

More important would be the discovery of some written message that could be deciphered and which might bring us knowledge of what people did and thought about 5,700 years ago.

Did they have the same economic problems with which we have to contend today? Naturally the world was restricted for them. But it was a world nevertheless, and they had their problems of government, of taxation, their social customs, and a certain degree of culture.

If one of the inhabitants of this oldest city in the world could return to earth today he would be shocked at the slow progress we have made with our boasted civilization.

Our talk of old age pensions, unemployment insurance, our dole system for the idle, our public works program for spending money, our complex system of taxation all would arouse his wonder at our gross stupidity. He probably would feel content to return to his 5,700 year old burial crypt and slumber on down through the ages.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THIS WEEK DOESN'T PROMISE to be especially exciting. Of course, some people may be pretty excited about the Supreme court decision on the gold clause, but it doesn't bother me any—I haven't any gold left. And this week is Mr. George Washington's birthday and that will probably cause some dinners and revive the ancient pastime of after-dinner speeches. For some reason—maybe it was the dry years of the horrible prohibition era—after-dinner speaking passed almost entirely away. But special occasions, such as G. Washington's birthday, bring them back again, and once again "We will have with us tonight" and "In this connection I am reminded of a funny story. Pat and Mike——." Ah, how the years fly. It seems ages ago that I last slept through an after-dinner speech. They were wonderful, those after-dinner speeches, in producing a good, healthy sleep. And not for years and years have I heard the one, "A German and an Irish immigrant came over on the same boat and became great friends; but two weeks after landing in America the Irishman arrested the German for keeping his saloon open on Sunday." I used to shudder whenever an after-dinner speaker told that one, but it's been so long since I heard it that I would almost like to hear it again.

—‡—

GHOSTS.

No tulips in the garden since she died,
For strident color ill becomes a ghost.
Some years ago the morning glories tried
To be magenta, but their silly boast

Of living faltered, for they bloomed in white.
The marigolds grow paler here of late,
And milkweed shuts the four-o'clocks from sight,
And honeysuckle broods above the gate.

Poor ghosts of flowers, blooming for a maid
Who's worn her shroud clothes nearly eighty years!
Poor valiant ghosts, to blossom unafraid
That she who loved you may not know the tears

One weeps that shrouds are unbecoming dress
To clothe the things one, living, loved, and holds
Dear memory against the grave's distress.
A garden grows because a maiden folds

Her grave clothes neatly in her grave and walks
Serenely down the paths in crinoline.
She waits and smiles beside the lily stalks
And picks some yellow roses that had been

There eighty years ago. The rose is pale,
Diaphanous, she pins it in her hair.
And where the sign says "City lot for sale"
She sees the larkspur she had planted there.

CAMPASPE.

—‡—

LET US NO LONGER ask if a college education fits a man for life's struggles. Where is the so-called "self-made" man that can eat twenty doughnuts in eighteen minutes and fifty seconds? It takes a stern scholastic training to prepare a man to do that. Let us work for an even higher standard of culture in our colleges and universities and see to it that a chair of Doughnutology is instituted in all our institutions of higher learning. A Professor of Greek or of Mathematics is all very well, but let us have Professors of Equilateral Doughnutology likewise. Let our young men come from college not only with the ability to eat a great many doughnuts, but let the colleges revive the ancient custom of gedunking a doughnut properly without splashing coffee on the tablecloth. And let the educational slogan be "Donuttus Conquerus Allabus."

—‡—

IT'S JUST TOO BAD that so much publicity is given to the report that Sir Malcolm Campbell travels at five miles a minute in his racer Bluebird down on the Miami sands. For that inspires all these weavers-in-and-out and the half baked school children and college cutups and delivery wagon boys and road hogs generally to try and make Sir Malcolm in his whizzing racer look as though he were tied. They see the item about the Bluebird doing five miles in a minute and then—whoopee—if that bird can do it so can we; let's go! As the Japanese quaintly say: "Monkey see, monkey do." In his interviews in the press Sir Malcolm continually reiterates that his five miles a minute speed is only done on a race track and that when he is driving on the highway fifty miles an hour is all he thinks it prudent to go. And in town ten or fifteen or whatever the local requirements are. No use. The speed demons only read the five miles in a minute part of the story. Then they gulp down a couple of cocktails and start on the warpath.

—‡—

DEFINITION: LOVE.

It is the golden organ music,
And blossoms on the bridal head.

It is the long road, the rain;
A beggar, crying for bread.

JOHN DILLON HUSBAND.

—‡—

WASHINGTON SAYS that Mr. Roosevelt, the Vice President, Mr. Garnet (or Gunner or something like that—what is the Vice President's name, anyhow?), and all the President's cabinet are going to give a joint two hour program over the radio in the near future. Now I don't feel so scared about the Hauptmann jury going on the stage and touring the country. I wonder if the cabinet will start their show with the old song the Haverly minstrels always began with, "The Night Is Coming On.' Hardly; that would make the listeners-in a little bit nervous. Still it would make the show more lively if it stuck to the Haverly minstrel program.

They could sing some rollicking song of their own such as "Oh, We Are the Boys of the NRA," and then Mr. Roosevelt would say, "Gen-tle-men—be seated! And now we will have a pathetic solo by the world's champion basso profundo, Mr. Ickes. 'Shine On, Shine On, Harvest Moon.'"

—‡—

AND WHAT ARE the great secrets of Germany for which spies are put to death? The only mystery in Germany that outsiders do not know is why on earth Herr Hitler wears that funny mustache. Is it a bet or penance or a publicity stunt or what?

R. H. L.

How to Keep Well By Dr. Irving S. Cutter

To the limit of space questions pertaining to hygiene and prevention of disease will be answered in this column. Personal replies will be made to inquiries, under proper limitations, when return stamped envelope is inclosed. Dr. Cutter will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual disease.

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MENINGITIS.

MORE epidemics of meningitis have been recorded in the United States than in any other country. A fairly extensive epidemic occurred in New York in 1905, in Texas in 1912, and in the Pacific and mountain states in 1928. The most dangerous period of the year for this disease is late winter and early spring. The disease has several names; epidemic meningitis, cerebrospinal fever, brain fever, and spinal fever.

The meninges or coverings of the brain [there are three layers] are subject to infection as well as to injury. Although inflammation of the brain coverings was recognized for many years, the cause was not understood until 1887, when the organism [meningococcus] was discovered.

Meningitis is essentially a disease of early childhood, and is spread by secretions from the nose and throat of patients. Sneezing and coughing are probably the chief means of disseminating the infection. Certain persons, called "carriers," who are not ill may harbor the infection in their nasal passages. While there are probably but few of these individuals under ordinary conditions, in the presence of an epidemic there may be many.

If the meninges have become infected the patient is extraordinarily dull and quiet, and resents being disturbed. Prostration to the point of stupor is present. There is usually aching and soreness, and sometimes pain in many joints. As a rule the temperature is not high, rarely above 102 degrees F. Tiny areas of hemorrhage generally appear in the skin, particularly about the face, neck, and trunk. This symptom gave the disease the name "spotted fever." Later the neck becomes stiff, the spinal column quite rigid, and the head may be drawn backward.

If the condition is caused by the meningococcus, instead of clearing up, the patient becomes more and more septic. Finally, symptoms of a definite infection of the brain coverings will be noted. Fortunately we are not living in 1811, at which time Elisha North published his treatise on spotted fever, when almost 100 per cent of those afflicted succumbed. Physicians are keenly alert to the importance of recognizing meningococcic infection before brain symptoms develop because, in many cases, anti-meningococcic serum injected into the blood stream may neutralize the toxin and promote recovery before the brain is affected. This means that should meningitis occur in the community, cases of nasal infection should be examined for the presence of meningococci.

If the disease is detected early the serum is first given into a vein. If the brain is already involved the serum is given not alone into the vein but into the spinal canal as well. Withdrawing fluid from the spinal canal is a definite aid. In addition to the serum treatment the patient is given the best possible nursing, and sedatives may be required if there is much delirium. An ice cap helps to relieve the intense headache.

Prevention lies in strict quarantine of those who are ill. All attendants, nurses, and others who care for meningitis patients should wear gauze masks that cover the mouth and nose. Special attention should be given at all times to good hygiene of the mouth, the throat, and the nasal passages. This means the generous use of dilute salt solution in the nasal passages, exposure to fresh air and sunlight, and the maintenance of the body resistance at a high level.

DIRT EATER.

G. E. R. writes: My 17 month old son is a dirt eater. It is not as if it were a mere habit of putting everything in his mouth, but he masticates it well and relishes it.

REPLY.

He probably needs certain mineral salts not contained in the food. Provide vegetables containing adequate minerals and dirt eating will stop.

INFECTION.

Mrs. C. P. R. writes: How long does it take the system to throw off infection caused by a blind abscess in a tooth? I had a very bad tooth taken out a few weeks ago, but there is still pus in the urine.

REPLY.

It will take the system some time to build sufficient resistance to overcome the effects of the infection. Pus in the urine (infection in the urinary tract) may come from other causes than an abscessed tooth. Your physician may be able to give you some urinary antiseptic that will help.

SNAKE VENOM.

B. C. H. writes: I read your article on the use of snake venom in the relief of pain in cancer. Is there any other medical use for snake venom?

REPLY.

There are a number. Within recent years a solution of snake venom has been used in the treatment of hemorrhage, for example, nasal hemorrhage, purpura hemorrhagica (small hemorrhages under the skin), hemophilia (the inherited tendency to bleeding), and in some surgical and dental conditions.

The venom is used in a very dilute solution; namely, one part to 2,000 parts of water, some preservative being added. Only a few drops of this very dilute solution are used, 10 to 15 drops being the maximum dose once each day. There are a number of good reports following this treatment.

FEET SWELL.

Mrs. G. B. F. writes: I am on my feet all day and on retiring I notice that they are puffed up. What does this mean?

REPLY.

Usually some failure on the part of the heart or kidneys or both. In other words, there is a failure of circulation and as a result fluid collects during the day in the extremities. At night, during rest, the circulation takes up the fluid and it is absorbed. This is one of the early signs of failure of the heart muscle.

PELLAGRA.

M. E. T. writes: In your article on pellagra you suggest the use of powdered yeast. Where can I buy this and what are the instructions as to its use?

REPLY.

Powdered yeast is frequently used in the treatment of pellagra. It may be purchased from any pharmacist's supply house, and is given in teaspoonful doses 3 or 4 times daily.

FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Letters to this department must be signed with names and addresses of writers.

BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—Can you tell me how I can find out the name and address of the party holding a mortgage on our property?

E. S.

If the broker will not give you the information, we see no way to force matters other than by proceedings under the new amendments to the bankruptcy act.

In March, 1933, a new chapter was added to the bankruptcy act, designed to authorize and encourage settlement between debtors and creditors. The debtor is referred to as a "debtor" and not a "bankrupt," and he is not adjudged a bankrupt, nor is his estate liquidated except under certain special circumstances. Judge Barnes of our District court has stated that "the main purpose of section 74 is apparently to extend the composition provisions of the bankruptcy act to secured as well as unsecured debts of all debtors except corporations." This section provides that any debtor, except a corporation, may file a petition in bankruptcy court stating that he is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature and that he desires to effect a composition or an extension of time to pay his debts.

By a 1934 amendment, if the debtor fails to obtain the acceptance of a majority in number and amount of all his creditors, he may submit a proposal for an extension including a feasible method of financial rehabilitation which is for the best interest of all creditors, including an equitable liquidation for the secured creditors. Thus, the benefits of the act are extended to the individual debtor regardless of the wishes of his creditors. Section 75 deals only with farmers and includes as an amendment the Frazier-Lemke law which provides a special procedure for scaling down farm mortgages to the present value of the security.

The original section 77 dealt only with railroad corporations, but the twelve pages of section 77-B have been added which enables a corporation to propose a plan of readjustment of its entire corporate structure. The plan "shall include provisions modifying or altering the rights of creditors, generally, or any class of them, secured or unsecured, either through the issuance of new securities of any character or otherwise [and] may include provisions modifying or altering the rights of stockholders generally." The plan may be confirmed when accepted in writing by two-thirds of the affected creditors and a majority of the affected stockholders.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—A man gave a chattel mortgage and was sued, judgment rendered against him, and execution issued, but little collected. 1. How long is this judgment good? Is it seven years? 2. What is the statute of limitations on a chattel mortgage? 3. That is, how long after the judgment is issued can you still go into court and get another? 4. What process must be taken to keep a judgment alive? 5. I have heard some form was good for twenty years. Please explain.

V. S.

1. The lien continues for seven years if execution is issued within the first year. At the end of the seven years, it can be renewed by serving additional process. The ultimate limitation period is twenty years.
2. The original record is notice for three years and can be extended for one year. As between the original parties, the debt is not outlawed until the ten year statute of limitations applicable to all written contracts has run.
3. It is not clear whether you are talking about a judgment or a mortgage.
4. See preceding answers.
5. Same.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The DEBUNKER

By John Harvey Furbay, Ph. D.

Barking seems to be an acquired trait in dogs, for their wild ancestors—probably wolves—could not bark, and some present day species of dogs cannot bark. The Australian dog, called the dingo, is found both in the wild and in the domesticated states, and none of them is able to bark. [Submitted by F. J. King, Melbourne, Australia.]

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"WHEN YOU'RE OLDER, YOU'LL UNDERSTAND"

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Writers should confine themselves to 200 or 300 words. Give full names and addresses. No manuscripts can be returned. Address Voice of the People, The Tribune.

ANOTHER EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The newly appointed mayor's committee for drawing to Chicago more of the large exhibitions and conventions seems to have decided that what is needed is a large playground and a large exhibition building to be built along the lake front. No one can take issue with the committee in the establishing of a large modern playground along our lake front.

There is neither a need for another exhibition building nor can the municipality justify itself in acquiring lake front property for commercial purposes. We are deeply indebted to the late Montgomery Ward for keeping our lake front free of commercial buildings, and the reasons he advanced for preventing the giving of public property for private gain are as true and convincing today as they were in his day.

No city in the United States has as many or as varied large exhibition buildings as has Chicago. The newest building known as the International Amphitheater is the largest exhibition building in the United States, with over 250,000 square feet of floor space, fifteen acres of free parking space, railroad tracks at the building, restaurant accommodations for over two thousand, and it is said to be the best serviced exhibition building known. Then there is the Stadium, with a seating capacity of over 20,000, and able to care for all kinds of sports. Then the large, roomy Navy pier near the loop, at Lake Michigan, with railroad tracks. Then the oldest of all the buildings, the Coliseum, that is able to care for over 90 per cent of all exhibitions held in the United States. Add to these the many theaters, armories, halls, and, in summer, Soldiers' field, and one wonders why any more of the taxpayers' money should be spent for buildings.

The buildings privately owned must pay taxes, and are subject to federal, state and municipal regulations, whereas the state and municipal buildings are free from both. Why force privately owned buildings into an unfair competition, and prevent capital from investing money in buildings?

CYRUS W. GEORGE.

A JOB FOR THE SEERS.

Lawrenceville, Ill., Feb. 12.—Will some one please page Gov. Horner, telegraph Senator Dieterich, and phone Senator Lewis and call off this investigation now being made by the department of registration and education of the state of Illinois of Chicago seers, witch doctors, and crystal gazers?

Illinois must back up Roosevelt. Do not prosecute these Chicago wise men and women. Send them to Washington that they may advise Sister Perkins, Brother Wallace, Comrade Ickes, Santa Claus Hopkins, and the other capitol psychologists and crystal gazers.

With the cooperation of the master minds, the United States would soon be on its feet—its bare feet.

ANXIOUS.

BUSES VS. STREET CARS.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—In advocating substitution of buses for street cars and "L" trains Mr. Eitel has overlooked several important facts. A car operated on tracks gives the rider a more comfortable trip than a bus which must run over broken pavements. The "L" operates on its own structure, mostly on its own right of way, and wears out no pavement to be replaced by taxes on real estate as in the case of moter coach operation.

Street cars like the "L" operate on rails and not only wear out no pavement but actually save the property owners the cost of paving a part of the street which the company keeps repaired. Finally, street cars and "L" trains are operated by electricity and give out no dangerous carbon monoxide gas.

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen several years ago in an interesting article in THE TRIBUNE stated: "More than two million people in this country are hampered in their efforts to earn a livelihood by heart disease. Poisoning from carbon monoxide gas is one of the reasons for the alarming increase in the disease." He also stated that as early as 1923 Henderson and Haggard of Yale university warned of the danger of the gas pollution of city streets.

The truth of these statements can be seen now in the increase of deaths due to heart attacks. From approximately in sixth place as a cause of death a few years ago heart disease is now in first place, causing in 1933 25 per cent of all deaths in Chicago. Use of buses instead of street cars will increase the quantity of gas in the air and increase the number of heart attack victims. For health's sake let us hear less of street car noise and more about motor gas.

F. R.

WHO PAYS THE BILL?

Wilmette, Ill., Feb. 13.—In your paper of Feb. 11 I read this: "Utility rate cut in two years saves state 10 million."

I wish to ask B. F. Lindheimer who pays that 10 million?

I invested my savings in Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. In 1931 I was receiving dividends of $432.44 annually. Today for the same stock I am receiving $160 annually.

I hope the state will be willing to take care of all of us people whom it is forcing into pauperism by hounding utilities, for, be assured, it is the small investors who are paying all the cuts, not the owners, as they will not cut their salaries.

F. G. B.

AFTER THE MACON DISASTER.

Moline, Ill., Feb. 15.—Is there any record of German built Zeppelins as far as disaster from structural failure is concerned? That, it seems to me, should be a factor in deciding our policy.

If they are inherently unsafe let us quit. If they are not we might go to school to those who know how to build them soundly.

C.

A STRAIN ON THE FAMILY TIE

SAY LISTEN WHEN I WAS A KID I HAD TH' FINEST OLD DOG IN TH' WORLD, BUT HE SLEPT IN TH' BARN WITH TH' HORSE WHERE HE BELONGED
WELL NOW WHAT'S TH' USE OF ARGUING - YOU KNOW WE HAVENT GOT A HORSE!
GAAR WILLIAMS 2-19-35
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STATE MEDICINE WITHIN 20 TO 50 YEARS FORECAST

Columbia Dean Predicts Subsidy System.

BY JOSEPH ATOR.

Eighty-five per cent of the medical service in the United States will eventually—in twenty to fifty years—be rendered by physicians paid by some government, local or national, according to a forecast made yesterday by Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, dean of Columbia university college of physicians and surgeons.

Dr. Rappleye made the statement in remarks amplifying his paper on "Larger Social Aspects of Medical Education," which he delivered before the annual congress on medical education held in the Palmer house under the auspices of the American Medical association.

Not Ready for State Medicine.

Dr. Rappleye made it plain that he was speaking of future developments, and not recommending immediate state medicine, which he said neither the medical profession nor the government is now prepared to administer competently. At the same time he pointed out that roughly one-seventh of the nation's physicians now work on a salaried basis.

He criticized the proposal for compulsory sickness insurance made by President Roosevelt's committee on economic security, which was denounced Saturday by the house of delegates of the A. M. A. Instead he recommended systems of hospital insurance to relieve wage earners of the costs of severe illness.

"This country does not need such a system of sickness insurance as has been set up in England or Germany, which the insured person is given only the service of the general practioner," said Dr. Rappleye. "The average American family, if it has any income at all, can pay the bills of the family doctor without undue stress on its income.

"What it needs is insurance covering the costs of severe illness. This can be met by hospital insurance, such as is being developed in many American cities, with the coöperation of hospitals and local medical societies. The hospital, through its staf of physicians, is the logical unit for proper control of such service."

Holds State Subsidies Necessary.

One of the projects under consideration in the $4,000,000,000 federal work relief program is the erection of 300 hospitals in communities, largely rural, which now lack adequate medical service. These hospitals, Dr. Rappleye predicted, will be a further step toward state medicine, for which tax supported insane and tuberculosis hospitals and public health services have already provided an entering wedge.

These hospitals, once built, must be stafed by competent men to be of value to the communities where they are built, he pointed out. Physicians have not located in the communities at present because it is impossible to earn an adequate living there. Since mere erection of the hospitals cannot improve the capacity of the populations affected to pay for medical care, it will be necessary for the government to subsidize physicians to practice in those areas, Dr. Rappleye believes.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford university and chairman of the A. M. A. council on medical education and hospitals, reported that a survey of medical schools now being carried on by the council shows "remarkable strength in instruction in basic sciences and the main clinical departments, but that in several specialties there is still much ground for improvement.

Weakness in Teaching Method.

"Few schools," said Dr. Wilbur, "have reached the level in the teaching of psychiatry recommended by the national committee for mental hygiene. Many schools still rely upon the old fashioned method of taking senior students to a state hospital for a three ring circus with human performers.

"Dr. Osler used to say that when a score of remedies are used for one disease, it is likely that none of them has much value. A wide variation in the methods employed for teaching of what is called public health would seem to indicate that this part of our curriculum is still in an experimental stage.

"Studies made so far by the council indicate that in some schools the training in obstetrics is definitly inadequate."

A recent development in post-graduate medicine has been the certifying of physicians to practice various specialties, carried on by societies devoted to those specialties. Dr. Wilbur pointed out two dangers in connection with such certification.

Fears Too Much Exclusiveness.

"There is always the danger of 'shut out' organizations developing, similar to fraternities and some of the present national societies of specialists," he said. "Those who have arrived are often human enough to set up unfair and even personal obstacles to keep competitors from getting in."

He also opposed the practice of some groups of specialists in demanding that those whom they certify should abandon general practice and confine themselves to their specialty, both because it tends to prevent specialists establishing themselves in small communities, and because the practice of medicine cannot be arbitrarily boxed into small fields.

"For instance," he said, "if a man undertakes to operate for salpingitis and finds it complicated by intestinal adhesions, must he sew up the wound and tell the patient to come back two weeks later to have the operation completed by a general surgeon?"

Convention Notes

Although it was not until fifty-three years ago that the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by the German scientist, Koch, opened the way for modern treatment of tuberculosis, bones of prehistoric men show the effects of the disease, and there is evidence in the code of Hammurabi, written 2000 B. C., that it ravaged Babylonia, according to Dr. Lewis J. Moorman, dean of the University of Oklahoma school of medicine, in an address yesterday before the congress on medical education in the Palmer house. The great Greek physician, Galen, was the first practitioner known to have recommended a change of climate for the disease.

Medieval physicians not only had their own guilds or trade unions, said Dr Henry E. Sigerist, of Johns Hopkins university, but in some cities they were admitted to the guild of blacksmiths, that they might make their own instruments without becoming involved in jurisdictional disputes.

Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, recommended to the congress on medical education that physicians set up a new specialty, social psychiatry, to deal with "social insanity or social imbecility" of which he holds the world war and the depression were prime causes.

Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, undersecretary of agriculture and member of President Roosevelt's "brain trust," will be the principal speaker at the general session of the Chicago Dental society's convention in the Stevens hotel tonight. He will speak on "The Problem of Social Insecurity."

Dr. G. G. Roberts of Billaarit, Australia, and Dr. Edward C. Whiteford of Melbourne, Australia, registered at the dental convention to give the meeting an international aspect.

In the exhibition hall, 150 companies and individuals have on display products valued at $725,000. Exhibits of gold and other precious metals boost the value of the displays, which range from those of health food manufacturers to loan companies offering "easy terms" for dental bills.

The relationship between dental and oral infections and cancer and glandular diseases is stressed in a number of exhibits by universities and research clinics. Proper dental hygiene from cradle to the grave, it is declared, reduces the possibility of tumors, cancer, glandular disorders, rheumatism, arthritis, heart disease, and other ailments.

FAVOR EXTENDING DENTAL SERVICE TO ALL SCHOOLS

Five Year Plan Proposed at Convention.

The extension of dental hygiene education and dental supervision of school children to embrace the entire city school system within five years was proposed yesterday by speakers at a joint meeting of the Chicago Dental society, the Mouth Hygiene council of Chicago, representatives of the board of health, and teachers.

The plans for a five year dental program for the schools were outlined by Dr. Stanley D. Tylman, president of the society, which opened its 71st annual convention in the Stevens hotel. It is estimated that 10,000 dentists, physicians, and specialists will attend the meetings.

Need for Treatments Shown.

The need of properly supervised dental examination and treatment of children was shown by Dr. Tylman, who cited a recent survey in which 66,279 children were examined. Of that total only 2,686 were free of mouth infections and did not require immediate dental attention. Similar figures were quoted by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the board of health, and William J. Bogan, superintendent of schools.

"It is essential that children be taken care of today if we are to produce a strong, healthy citizenship tomorrow," Dr. Tylman said. "Realizing that dental diseases are rampant among our school children, it is incumbent upon us to institute a program that looks to the elimination of these diseases and their prevention in the future."

Agency for Extending Work.

The Mouth Hygiene council, a lay organization founded four years ago, was suggested by Dr. Tylman as the agency for the extension of dental supervision in the schools, with the coöperation of the dental society, the board of health, and the school officials. X-ray examination in the schools, notification of parents of needed work, and actual treatment are phases of the five year plan proposed by the society.

A comparable project has been proved successful at Hyde Park school, according to Supt. Bogan, who urged that the dental work being done there be extended throughout the entire school system.

Opposes Relief Dental Clinics.

The continued maintenance of the "patient-dentist relationship" in preference to the establishment of dental clinics for the handling of relief cases was urged by members of the society at a conference on relief dental problems. Dr. John T. Hanks, of New York, dental adviser to the Federal Emergency Relief administration, presided at the conference.

"Existing clinics have been maintained under the FERA," Dr. Hanks said, "but, with the exception of New York City, the policy of the administration has been to permit the relief applicant free choice of dentists. The clinics in New York have not proved uniformly successful."

Fifty Specialists Arrive to Attend Clinics Here

A group of fifty eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists from Kansas City, Mo., and vicinity arrived in Chicago yesterday to attend a two day series of clinics. The physicians established headquarters in the Hotel La Salle. Dr. J. L. Meyers of Kansas City heads the group, most of them members of the Kansas City Ophthalmologic, Otologic, and Laryngologic society.

Two Students Killed in Opposing Jugo-Slavia

PODGORITZA, Jugo-Slavia, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Two students were killed, several were injured, and fifty were arrested today during a violent Montenegrin student demonstration against the government at Belgrade.

DEDICATES NEW $500,000 WING OF MARINE HOSPITAL

In the presence of many prominent medical men, Dr. H. S. Cumming, surgeon general of the United States public health service, dedicated the new $500,000 wing of the United States Marine hospital at 4141 Clarendon avenue yesterday.

Dr. Cumming reviewed the growth of the hospital since its foundation in 1873. The new wing was begun in July, 1932, and was completed two weeks ago. It contains 109 beds, increasing the hospital's capacity to 264 patients.

Other speakers at a luncheon in the hospital included Dr. Walter I. Treadway and Dr. S. L. Christian, assistant surgeons general; Dr. Walter L. Bierring, president of the American Medical association; Dr. John W. Trask, medical director in charge of the hospital, and Dr. Karl Meyer, medical superintendent of the Cook county hospital. After the luncheon 250 invited guests were escorted on a tour of the building.

Vote to Indict Title Co. Clerk in $7,200 Fraud

Walter C. Taggart, 39 years old, 1035 Washington boulevard, Oak Park, was reported named in a true bill voted yesterday by the Cook county grand jury charging him with embezzlement of $7,200 from the Chicago Title and Trust company where he was a clerk for 14 years. According to Assistant State's Attorney Julius Sherwin, Taggart would cause checks to be issued to fictitious persons and then cash them himself.

HEIRESS ASKS FREEDOM FROM HER CHAUFFEUR

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Charging that her youthful husband "threatened to kill her and go to the electric chair" unless she married him, Mrs. Jane De Walden Cooke Scarlett today asked the District of Columbia Supreme court to annul her marriage to George Standton Scarlett of Winston-Salem, N. C., with whom she eloped three weeks ago.

Scarlett was employed as a chauffeur by his bride's family at the time of their elopement. Subsequently, her mother, Mrs. Howard De Walden Cooke, of Chevy Chase, Md., swore out a warant charging him with stealing some of her jewelry when he carried off her daughter. That charge was dismissed when the couple returned to Washington after a motor trip to the south in one of the Cooke's automobiles.

The twenty year old bride said in her petition that Scarlett also had misrepresented his financial position.

Religious Council Elects Robinson to Magill Post

The Rev. Dr. Harold McAfee Robinson of Philadelphia was elected acting general secretary of the International Council of Religious Education at a session of the council in the Stevens hotel yesterday. He will succeed Dr. Hugh S. Magill, who resigned leadership of the council to head the National Federation of Utilities Investors. Dr. Robinson has been chairman of the executive committee of the council for several years. Dr. Magill announced that Dr. Robinson would assume his new duties on March 1.

Santa Fe

warm days AWAIT YOU

California and SOUTHERN ARIZONA

There is mellow warmth all down the California coast, warm dry gold in the winter sun at the desert oases of Southern Arizona and California.

Nor is it expensive to go . . . in Santa Fe comfort, with rail fares the lowest in years. Phoenix Pullman, too, tri-weekly on THE CHIEF.

Ship your car along also. Costs only 3.6c per mile when owner's party holds two or more first-class one-way or round-trip tickets!

May we help plan your trip?

J. R. Moriarty, D. P. A., SANTA FE RY. 179 W. Jackson St., Chicago, Ill., Phone: HAR. 4900 or Dearborn Sta., HAR. 9830.

786-A

Ask for folder All-Expense Bargain Tours To California

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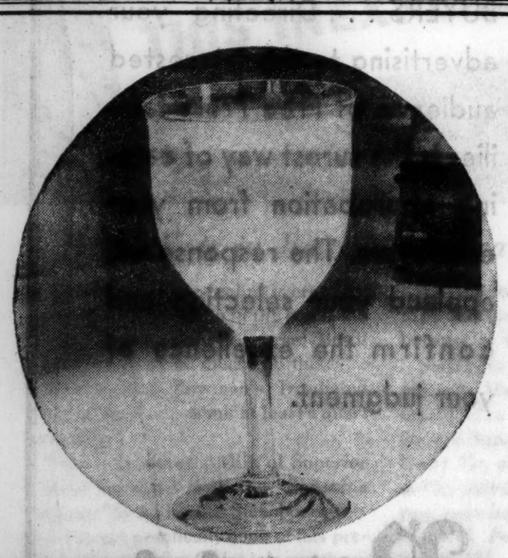

DRINK MILK

to Help Resist Colds and Winter Ills

"Hidden Hunger," caused from not eating the right foods, often lowers resistance to infection. Fresh pasteurized milk is rich in vitamins, minerals and proteins that "build up" good physical condition. Start now to drink 4 glassfuls daily.

MILK FOUNDATION—205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago

A non-profit organization endowed to give out scientific nutritional facts.

This season it is of the utmost importance to be COLOR-RIGHT. Blue is to have one of the biggest vogues in seasons—but not the same old navy you've grown used to wearing. Instead there are two beautiful new blues, a darker and a lighter-than-navy, against which you play a host of charming color contrasts and harmonies.

COLOR CHARTS, showing you these fascinating new blues and the ten smartest compliments, will greet you all over the store. Each color is abundantly represented in our stocks. Simply decide on your colors. We're ready to match you up right down to the flower in your lapel.

Dress-like Coat (standing) from Women's Coats, Sixth Floor
English Suit (seated) from the Sports Room, Sixth Floor
Accessories from Matched Accessories, First and Sixth Floors

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

6 LONG TERM PRISONERS FLEE CONVICT FARM

Commandeer Car in Texas —Slayer in Group.

(Picture on back page.)

Houston, Tex., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Six desperate convicts, one a murderer, escaped today from Harlem state prison farm, 24 miles west of here, after overpowering a guard, seizing his pistol and commandeering a motor car.

Guard R. A. Jones said the six were working on the banks of the Brazos river when they suddenly rushed him, jerked him from his horse, and disarmed him. One prisoner held his arms while another grabbed the pistol and then all six fled through the river bottoms to a nearby road.

Convicts Seize Car.

There they encountered a Mexican and forced him to turn over his car. They drove away to the north.

It was several minutes before the break became known at the prison farm office, several miles away. Capt. A. N. Owens, farm manager, organized a posse and started in pursuit.

Capt. Owens said the six who escaped were Walker Sarrett, serving 50 years for murder; Eddie Vanden, 99 years for robbery; S. B. Vowell, serving 13 years for robbery; Leroy Eggleston, serving 13 years for robbey; Raymond Hendeson, serving seven years for car theft, and Nonie Dobbs, serving 13 years for arson.

Will Oust Woman Warden.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. George A. Waters, warden of the Oklahoma reformatory at Granite where 31 inmates shot their way to freedom yesterday, will be removed, Gov. E. W. Marland said today.

The state board of affairs will select a man for the place, the governor announced. Mrs. Waters has been warden for eight years.

Meanwhile, posses were hunting the 18 who succeeded in fleeing the reformatory. Of the 31 in the break, 13 were back in their cells, eight suffering from gunshot wounds. One guard, Peter Jones, 60, was slain by the escaping prisoners.

Horsemen today searched the byways, seeking to flush the 18 from their hiding places, while other officers cruised in automobiles along the highways of Oklahoma, scrutinizing all motorists.

Most of the major highways in this vicinity were blockaded and farmers were warned to guard their homes against possible depredations of the freed killers and robbers. No trace of the 18 fugitives was found.

Seeks Source of Guns.

Mrs. Waters pressed an investigation into the source of the smuggled weapons the 31 used in their flight in which women and children were used as shields and one guard was shot to death.

No amount of praise for her heroism during the break seemingly could assuage the warden's chagrin over the way "her boys went back on her."

Ironically, many of the fugitives less than a fortnight ago scrawled their signatures to a petition asking that Mrs. Waters be retained as head of the reformatory and praising her administration.

However, the escape followed an investigation into reports of cruel treatment of the inmates. Mrs. Waters' administration has been investigated by three different state agencies since she took charge of the institution a year after the death of her husband, who also held the office.

"Things have been upset here since they started their investigations," complained Mrs. Waters.

"We had been having trouble down here all week. We took every precaution, but we couldn't guard against guns being smuggled."

GETS 6 MONTHS IN ATTEMPT TO EXTORT $5,000

Leo Rosenthal, 26 years old, 1202 Roosevelt road, pleaded guilty of attempted extortion yesterday in Felony court and Judge Matthew D. Hartigan sentenced him to six months in the Bridewell. On Oct. 15, 1932, Sidney C. Masser, 46 years old, president of the Ashland Lumber company, 1800 North Ashland avenue, was killed in a robbery. Thirteen days later his partner, Morris Axelrod, 2107 Jarvis avenue, paid $5,000 to an unidentified person. Last year Axelrod, now president of the lumber company, received orders to pay another $5,000 to an extortionist or be killed.

HANGS SELF AT WORK.

Joseph Klatt, 50, of 3318 North Avers avenue, hanged himself yesterday in the Chicago and North Western railway power house at 211 North Clinton street, where he was employed as a part time laborer.

PLAYING AS HERO KENNAMER ROLE IN SHOOTING PAL

He Tells of Plan to Win Girl's Favor.

Pawnee, Okla., Feb. 18.—(AP)—The defense rested late today as Phil Kennamer stepped from the witness stand after telling his own story of shooting John Gorrell, for whose slaying he is on trial for murder.

Immediately afterward Judge Thurman Hurst ordered a recess. The state will put on rebuttal witnesses tomorrow.

The defense was twofold—temporary insanity and that Kennamer fired to protect his own life.

Looks Only at Girl.

Young Kennamer, who often since his arrest has protested his love for Virginia Wilcox, looked only at her, oblivious of the jury, the judge, and the stifling courtroom. The son of U. S. Judge Franklin E. Kennamer told of intrigue and attempted extortion which he said led to Gorrell's death.

Miss Wilcox had testified last week in his defense that they had four dates together. She indicated she did not care for him. She said she believes he still loves her.

Questioned by Defense Attorney C. B. Stuart, Kennamer said he learned months ago of a kidnaping plot against Miss Wilcox from Preston Cochrane, a friend of his who also knew Gorrell.

Enters Kidnap Scheme.

Kennamer related how he had "museled in" on the scheme and succeeded in changing the plan to a simple extortion threat and how Gorrell wrote the extortion note in a Kansas City hotel. Gorrell was a Kansas City dental college student.

"Gorrell told me they had been in some petty robberies and now were ready for 'some big stuff,' meaning the kidnaping of Virginia Wilcox," Kennamer related.

"In Kansas City Gorrell and I had a dispute over his plot and I convinced him it was too complicated to succeed."

The plan, according to Kennamer, called for the kidnaping of "the Wilcox children" in Tulsa and their transfer to some hideout by airplane.

"We compromised," continued Kennamer, "on a plan to extort money from Mr. Wilcox, and at my insistence he wrote the note demanding $20,000 and threatening death for failure to comply."

Then the shooting was described, the youth saying his life was in danger from Gorrell and they struggled for the gun. Two days passed before the youth's father was told.

"I just hated to do it," Kennamer said.

Finally young Kennamer told A. Flint Moss, the lawyer who now heads the defense counsel.

ALICE FAYE HERE; DENIES SHE IS TO MARRY VALLEE

(Picture on back page.)

Alice Faye, who denies being affianced to Rudy Vallee, will leave Chicago for New York this morning on the Pennsylvania to act as bridesmaid for her cousin, Barbara King. Miss King is to marry Walter Scharf, Rudy's pianist.

When Miss Faye arrived here yesterday from Hollywood she went directly to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ednyfed Williams, 51 East Division street. Mr. Williams is Vallee's Chicago attorney, but Miss Faye said that Mrs. Williams was her girlhood chum and that she did not visit the family because of legal matters. She insisted she did not plan to marry Vallee, though she expected to see him while in New York.

"All I can say," she declared, "is that I wish Rudy all the luck in the world. He has been perfectly right."

Miss Faye has just finished ten weeks' work in the filming of George White's "Scandals."

KILLS SELF IN HOME.

Charles L. Thieme, 76 years old, 4028 Barnard street, retired business man, shot and killed himself in his home yesterday.

SPOT CASH for OLD GOLD

Diamonds — Platinum — Jewelry — Gold Teeth — Silver — Pawn Tickets.
Organized in the Public interest. Backed by 65 years of experience.
Licensed by the United States Government.
International Gold Company
55 East Washington Street
Corner Wabash Room 1222

Marquis de Caussade
ARMAGNAC
"THE BRANDY OF LAFAYETTE"
LOUIS HILFER CO., 444 W. GRAND AVE.

YOUR STOMACH AT WORK ★ Curious Facts About Digestion

THERE ARE 300 THINGS SOLD FOR ACID INDIGESTION, SOME CONTAINING 20 OR MORE MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS. YET IMMEDIATE RELIEF CAN BE HAD FROM A LITTLE TRIANGULAR TABLET ⌂ CARRIED IN THE POCKET AND MUNCHED LIKE CANDY!
GREAT COMFORT IN SMALL SPACE! THIS IS EXACT SIZE OF THE TABLET THAT NEUTRALIZES ACID IN THE STOMACH.
P

Yes, it's curious what some people do when they have a pain in the stomach, a little gas, or attack of "indigestion!"

They take all sorts of remedies with high-sounding names. They clutter home and office with bottles and spoons, and all sorts of preparations.

When one little thing they could tuck in a pocket might have straightened them out in a hurry!

Years ago, a man named Pape discovered a simple way to relieve distress due to acid stomach. Diapepsin, in tablets that are just eaten like candy, has brought happiness to thousands who thought they had a "weak stomach."

If you have distress after meals, any acid discomfort at all, your stomach is probably slow in emptying. If you relieve this condition with Pape's Diapepsin, you can eat with more enjoyment!

Try it! Carry the pocket tin and take a tablet or two after meals until your digestion is "clicking" and all that sourness is gone. Pape's Diapepsin; remember the name.

in 1932 425,922
in 1933 504,589
in 1934 605,227

Inquiries from Women Readers

EDITORIAL virility makes interested readers. We submit herewith the proof.

SIX hundred five thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven women were interested enough in what they read in The Detroit Free Press during 1934 to respond, either in person or by mail or by telephone.

NO advertiser needs a blue print to interpret the significance of these figures. Such a tremendous and truly startling response from a group of women larger than the combined populations of Macon, Ga.; San Jose, Calif.; Hoboken, N.J.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Springfield Mass., and Gary, Indiana, is about as close an approach to an advertiser's Utopia as any advertising medium of any kind, anywhere, ever offered.

Free Press Women Reader Response During 1934

Beauty	53,861
Child Care	19,031
Clubs	7,156
Etiquette	26,423
Fashions	40,919
Shopping Column	16,657
Furniture	4,213
Gardening	15,618
House Beautiful	46,268
Foods	183,692
Men's Bureau	9,744
Patterns	125,012
Ruth Alden	21,197
Society	19,424
Miscellaneous	16,012

FURTHERMORE, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this is the largest woman reader response enjoyed by any standard size newspaper in the United States.

BY making Free Press pages good to the last period, we have kept a great audience of Free Press families alert to the new, alive to the best and aroused to the value of the advertising they read each morning in this newspaper and respond to every shopping day in the year.

NOTE TO ADVERTISING MANAGERS AND SPACE BUYERS . . . Directing your advertising to this interested audience of Free Press families is the surest way of earning approbation from your employers. The response will applaud your selection and confirm the excellence of your judgment.

The Detroit Free Press

1831—ON GUARD FOR OVER A CENTURY—1935

VERREE & CONKLIN, Inc., *National Representatives*

NEW YORK, 285 Madison Ave. ★ CHICAGO, 333 No. Michigan Ave. ★ DETROIT, 321 W. Lafayette Blvd. ★ SAN FRANCISCO, 5 Third St.

(Member—Gravure Service Corp—Midwest Gravure Group)

BYRD AID WEDS AS PARTY RETURNS TO CIVILIZATION

Admiral Gives Bride Away at New Zealand Port.

DUNEDIN, New Zealand, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and the members of his antarctic expedition returned today to civilization in an aura of romance.

After the expedition's flagship arrived here, Admiral Byrd's second-in-command, Dr. Thomas C. Poulter and Miss Helen Gray were married. Admiral Byrd gave the bride away.

Arrangements for the wedding were completed by wireless. Dr. Poulter first met Miss Gray when he was a member of the faculty of Iowa Wesleyan college. She later assisted him in scientific work and during the time Dr. Poulter has been in the Antarctic has been caring for his three children by a former marriage.

Home Safe and Sound.

Admiral Byrd's first word was one of thankfulness that he had succeeded once again in leading his party homeward entirely safe and sound.

As the flagship approached shore those on board the official launch which went out to welcome the returning explorers spied the ship's personnel clustered along the deck rail. Some were heavily bearded and crowned with flowing locks.

They deftly caught a fusillade of peaches and apricots tossed by welcomers. Admiral Byrd remained on the bridge placidly smoking a pipe and waving his acknowledgment of the greeting. The formalities of the official welcome were discharged speedily after a medical inspection gave the crew a clean bill of health.

Prove Lands Connected.

Describing the expedition's work, Byrd said the primary purpose was to discover whether there is a connection between Marie Byrd land and the main Antarctic continent. As a result of the expedition's observations, he said, it has been definitely established such a connection exists.

Byrd said a great deal of scientific work of considerable value had been accomplished, but that the full results of these investigations will not be known for three or four years. The admiral will go to Auckland to meet Mrs. Byrd who is expected to arrive Thursday.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Benton, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Thomas Zimmer and his wife, Christopher, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday.

"MY LIFE," AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Free in the land of the enemy, Churchill's wits are called upon to extricate him from the threatening situation caused by his escape. In today's instalment he takes a reluctant gamble—to what end?

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.

How long I slept I do not know, but I woke up suddenly with all feelings of exhilaration gone, and only the consciousness of oppressive difficulties heavy on me. I must leave the train before daybreak so that I could drink at a pool and find some hiding place while it was still dark. I would not run the risk of being unloaded with the coal bags. Another night I would board another train. I crawled from my cosy hiding place among the sacks and sat again on the couplings. The train was running at a fair speed, but I felt it was time to leave it. I took hold of the iron handle at the back of the truck, pulled strongly with my left hand, and sprang. My feet struck the ground in two gigantic strides, and the next instant I was sprawling in the ditch, considerably shaken but unhurt. The train, my faithful ally of the night, hurried on its journey.

It was still dark. I was in the middle of a wide valley surrounded by low hills and carpeted with high grass drenched in dew. I searched for water in the nearest gully, and soon found a clear pool. I was very thirsty, but long after I had quenched my thirst I continued to drink, that I might have sufficient for the whole day. Presently the dawn began to break, and the sky to the east grew yellow and red, slashed across with heavy black clouds.

Road Runs East and West.

I saw with relief that the railway ran steadily towards the sunrise. I had taken the right line, after all. Having drunk my fill, I set out for the hills, among which I hoped to find some hiding place, and as it became broad daylight I entered a small grove of trees which grew on the side of a deep ravine. Here I resolved to wait till dusk. I had one consolation; no one in the world knew where I was—I did not know myself. It was now four o'clock. Fourteen hours lay between me and the night. My impatience to proceed while I was still strong doubled their length. At first it was terribly cold, but by degrees the sun gained power, and by ten o'clock the heat was oppressive. My sole companion was a gigantic vulture, who manifested an extravagant interest in my condition, and made hideous and ominous gurglings from time to time. From my lofty position I commanded a view of the whole valley. A little tin-roofed town lay three miles to the westward. Scattered farmsteads, each with a clump of trees, relieved the monotony of the undulating ground. At the foot of the hill stood a Kaffir kraal, and the figures of its inhabitants dotted the patches of cultivation or surrounded the droves of goats and cows which fed on the pasture. During the day I ate one slab of chocolate, which, with the heat, produced a violent thirst. The pool was hardly half a mile away, but I dared not leave the shelter of the little wood, for I could see the figures of white men riding or walking occasionally across the valley, and once a Boer came and fired two shots at birds close to my hiding place. But no one discovered me.

Makes a Discovery.

During the day I watched the railway with attention. I saw two or three trains pass along it each way. I argued that the same number would pass at night. I resolved to board one of these, at some point where it was crawling up a stiff gradient.

Accordingly when the long day had reached its close and darkness descended upon the valley I made my way to the railway track. But when I had waited three hours and no train came I began to realize what I afterwards found to be the truth, that on this section of the line no trains ran at night. Thus my hopes of reaching the frontier in three or four bounds of sixty or seventy miles apiece crumbled to pieces.

There was nothing for it but to trudge. I did not make much progress. Every bridge was guarded by armed men. Every few miles were culverts. At intervals there were stations with tin-roofed villages clustering around them. All the veldt was bathed in the bright rays of the full moon and to avoid these dangerous places I had to make wide circuits and even sometimes had to creep along the ground. Leaving the railroad I fell into bogs and swamps, brushed through high grass drenching me with dew, and waded across the streams over which the bridges carried the railway. I was soon saturated to the waist and quickly tired with walking and with want of food and sleep.

Seeks Kaffir Kraal.

Out in the darkness to my left gleamed two or three fires. I was sure they were the not the lights of houses, but how far off they were or what they were I could not be certain. The idea formed in my mind that they were the fires of a Kaffir kraal. Then I began to think that the best use I could make of my remaining strength would be to go to these Kaffirs. I had heard that they hated the Boers and were friendly to the British. At any rate, they would probably not arrest me. They might give me food and a dry corner to sleep in. Although I could not speak a word of their language, yet I thought perhaps they might understand the value of a British banknote. They might even be induced to help me. A guide, a pony—but above all, rest, warmth and food—such were the promptings which dominated my mind. So I set out towards the fires.

I soon found they were much farther away than I thought. After about an hour or an hour and a half they still seemed almost as far off as ever. But I persevered, and presently between two and three o'clock in the morning I perceived that they were not the fires of a Kaffir kraal. The angular outlines of buildings began to draw out against them, and soon I saw that I was approaching a group of houses around the mouth of a coal mine. The wheel which worked the winding gear was plainly visible, and I could see that the fires which had led me so far were from the furnaces of the engines. Hard by, surrounded by one or two slighter structures, stood a small but substantial stone house, two stories high.

I halted in the wilderness to survey this scene and to resolve my action. It was still possible to turn back. But in that direction I saw nothing but the prospect of further futile wanderings terminated by hunger, fever, discovery or surrender. On the other hand, here in front was a chance. I had heard it said before I escaped that in the mining district of Witbank and Middleburg there were a certain number of English residents who had been suffered to remain in the country in order to keep the mines working. Had I been led to one of these? What did this house which frowned dark and inscrutable upon me contain? A Briton or a Boer; a friend or a foe? It was with faltering and reluctant steps that I walked out of the shimmering gloom of the veldt into the light of the furnace fires, advanced towards the silent house, and struck with my fist upon the door.

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'OUTLAW' STRIKE A FAILURE, SAYS COAL MEN'S HEAD

J. B. Rooney, secretary of the Chicago Coal Merchants' association, comprising 90 per cent of all coal dealers in the city, said last night that the strike started yesterday by the Chicago Coal Teamsters' union was a failure. This union, called an "outlaw" organization by State's Attorney Courtney, is a rival of local No. 704 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. "I called 250 member companies of the coal merchants' association during the day," Rooney said, "and I didn't find one where the men failed to report for work in the morning as usual. Deliveries were made according to schedule. I am inclined to think that the outlaw union represents an insignificant number of men."

JURY WILL HEAR $100,000 ACTION FOR ALIENATION

Mrs. Gertrude Reich Walker, 218 North Oak Park avenue, Oak Park, asked a jury trial yesterday in the $100,000 alienation of affections suit brought against her by Mrs. Olive Hankel, estranged wife of Fred C. Hankel, orchestra leader. Judge Albert Crampton of Moline, sitting in the Superior court here, ordered that selection of the jury begin today.

Hankel was not in court. At his home, 3531 North Paulina street, it was reported that he had recently fallen and fractured his ankle.

Mrs. Hankel accuses Mrs. Walker of luring her husband from his home and family. She has a separate maintenance suit pending against Hankel in the Circuit court.

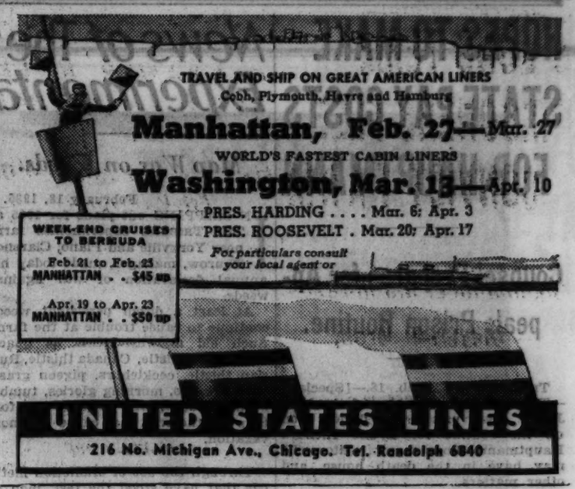
Mrs. Walker is the estranged wife of Wirt D. Walker, vice president of the Arcady Farms Milling company.

INCOME IS TWICE HUSBAND'S; WIFE DENIED ALIMONY

Mrs. Edith Wendt asked temporary alimony and attorney's fees yesterday when she filed suit for divorce in the Superior court against her husband, Joseph Wendt, 7759 Calumet avenue, on the charge that he deserted her in 1932 after four years of married life.

Norman Becker, attorney for Wendt, protested that his client made only $10 a week as a bookmaker's assistant, whereas Mrs. Wendt received $20 a week as an office employé in the stockyards. Mrs. Wendt admitted it.

"Then," said Judge Francis B. Allegretti, "I deny your request for alimony and lawyer's fees on two grounds. In the first place you shouldn't even want money that is derived from gambling. In the second place you're not entitled to it because you have only yourself to look out for." Hearing of the suit was set for April 10.


TRAVEL AND SHIP ON GREAT AMERICAN LINERS
Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg
Manhattan, Feb. 27—Mar. 27
WORLD'S FASTEST CABIN LINERS
Washington, Mar. 13—Apr. 10
PRES. HARDING . . . . Mar. 6; Apr. 3
PRES. ROOSEVELT . Mar. 20; Apr. 17
WEEK-END CRUISES TO BERMUDA
Feb. 21 to Feb. 23
MANHATTAN . . $45 up
Apr. 19 to Apr. 23
MANHATTAN . . $50 up
For particulars consult your local agent or
UNITED STATES LINES
216 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Tel. Randolph 6840

ADVERTISE IN THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The best Gin used to come from England .... Now *America* makes Gordon's too

DRINK it in Bowman's Irradiated Milk!

● That tired winter-feeling is creeping up on you? A vacation in the sun is the perfect prescription, of course. But if that's "*out*," by all means do this:

Start taking Bowman's Irradiated Milk at once . . . drink at least a quart every day!

This is Bowman's Milk of Superior Flavor enriched with the "Sunshine Vitamin" by the famous Steenbock process. You get practically none of this precious vitamin from Chicago's sun these days. And your regular diet is almost sure to be deficient in this essential element, because so very *few* foods supply it.

Start your Vitamin D milk regime tomorrow. Mark your Bowman card . . . or, if you're not getting Bowman service, call Sup. 6800 or your local Bowman Dairy Co. office and leave your order.

● *This milk is irradiated with ultra violet rays under license by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, under Steenbock patent (U. S. Patent No. 1680818).*

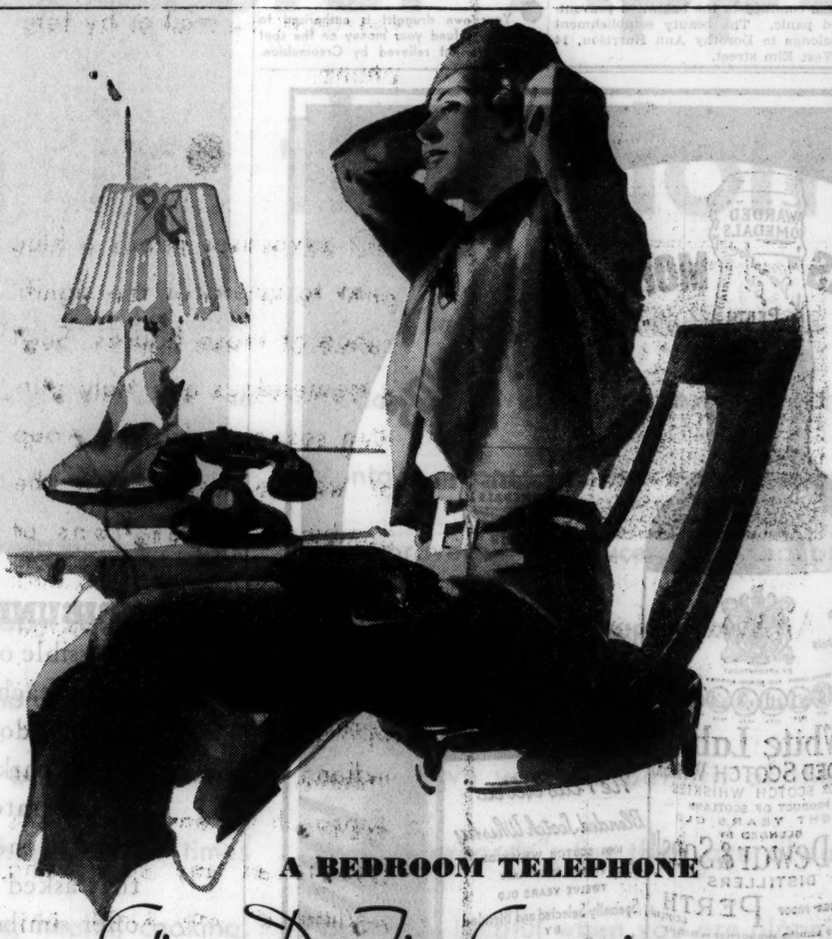
Accepted by the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association

BOWMAN DAIRY COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1874

The Milk of Superior Flavor

PASTEURIZED • • • • • CLEAN • • • • • PURE • • • • • IN STERILIZED BOTTLES



A BEDROOM TELEPHONE

Gives Day Time Convenience

Day or night an extension telephone in your bedroom is a convenience. You call as you are, you answer as you are. If abed, you reach out your hand; if up, you take only a step. Late calls or early calls—this telephone brings them to your elbow. The cost of extensions, in your bedroom or anywhere else in your home where they will serve your convenience, is small. Call our Business Office or any telephone employee will help you place your order.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE CO.

OLD GOLD
SILVER - PLATINUM
BOUGHT
It is an advantage to bring or send old gold to this reliable establishment, backed by 50 years of experience, and RECEIVE PROPER CASH VALUE.
LICENSED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT
UNITED STATES
This is not a Government Institution
SMELTING WORKS
THE OLD RELIABLE
39 S. STATE ST. CORNER OF MONROE 5TH FLOOR

(ADVERTISMENT)

Stops Grandma's Rheumatic Pain

For real quick relief from the cruel pain of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, neuritis, and torturing muscular aches and pains, simply take fast-acting Nurito. This amazingly speedy relief, a doctor's prescription, contains no opiates or narcotics and is harmless. If you want to feel again the joy of relief from pain and avoid needless suffering that prevents sound sleep, get Nurito at once. If the very first three doses of Nurito do not relieve even the most intense pain—your money will be refunded. Ask your druggist for Nurito on this positive money-back guarantee.

RESORTS AND TRAVEL

NORTH CAROLINA.

ENJOY A MILD WINTER OF OUTDOOR SPORT AND GLOWING HEALTH

The finest golf courses in the South. Exceptional facilities for riding, tennis, trap-shooting, etc. Fragrant pine woods. Exhilarating climate. And so near—in nearby North Carolina. Moderate rates. For information or reservations write General Office, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA
AMERICA'S PREMIER WINTER RESORT

Ocean Travel.

● *South Pacific Cruises* ●
NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA *via* HAWAII · SAMOA · FIJI
All-Inclusive Cost · Personally Escorted
Sailings Every Four Weeks from California
THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY · *Matson Line*
●350 N. *Michigan Ave.* DAN 8344, *Chicago* ●

Easter in the Holy Land Spring Mediterranean Cruise. Sails from New York April 2nd. 36 days. 26 days in Palestine. $890 all-inclusive rate. Local agent or James Boring Co., Inc., 333 N. Michigan Av., Chicago.

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HOPES TO MAKE STATE PAY COSTS FOR HAUPTMANN

Counsel Prepares for Appeal; Prison Routine.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The board of managers of the New Jersey State prison will decide soon on the routine for Bruno Richard Hauptmann, how many visitors he may have in the death house, and other matters.

Meanwhile, C. Lloyd Fisher, of Hauptmann's counsel, said he probably would wait until tomorrow to present to Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard the "pauper's" petition, asking that the state bear the costs of an appeal from Hauptmann's death sentence.

Court to Meet in May.

If the petition is granted, the next step will be an application to Chancellor Luther A. Campbell for a writ of error to the Supreme court. Denial of such writs is customary in order that an appeal may be taken immediately to the court of errors and appeals, the state's highest tribunal, which meets again in May.

Mannfried, infant son of Hauptmann, may visit his father only once before the electrocution. The prison officials will decide when and how often Mrs. Hauptmann may see her husband.

Says Hauptmann Is Well.

"Hauptmann's all right," Col. George L. Selby, acting principal keeper, said. "I suppose he's doing what the others do, reading and smoking. There's no change in his status." That was all about the man sentenced as the killer of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

Col. Selby denied that he expected to get a confession from Hauptmann by putting him in a cell near the death chair.

Answers Prisoner's Mother.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey made public today the text of a cablegram he had sent to Mrs. Pauline Hauptmann, mother of the prisoner, at Bautzen, Germany.

"I have your cablegram and deeply sympathize with you in your situation. Your son's case is to be carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals. The governor of New Jersey at this time has not the power to pardon. I will sit as a member of the board of pardons that may finally hear this case and cannot express an opinion until that time."

Protest Jury on Stage.

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—If the Hauptmann jury, or any other principals in the case, take to vaudeville or variety stage, actors regularly employed there will not greet them with open arms.

A protest against "turning the stage into a place for cheap sensation seekers" was voiced today by the American Federation of Actors. Protests, it was said, have been made to booking agents, public officials, and church leaders.

Strips Sisters' Beds of Clothes to Buy Liquor

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—For stripping his two sisters' beds and trading the sheets and blankets for liquor, Casimir Cwiklinski, 29, was placed on probation for six months today.

News of The Tribune *Experimental Farm* — *By Frank Ridgway*

Map War on Weeds.

February 18, 1935.

IN MAPPING out plans for 1935 at THE TRIBUNE experimental farm near Yorkville and Plano, Clarence Thurow, manager, made today his annual declaration of war against weeds.

At least a dozen persistent weeds continue to cause trouble at the farm. Such old midwest pests as quack grass, sow thistle, Canada thistle, Russian thistle, cockleburs, pigeon grass, button weeds, morning glories, tumble weed, burdock, wild lettuce, and foxtails are the ones that cause the most vexation.

Through the use of eradiction methods that have stood the test, men at the farm are able to keep most of these weeds under control. Quack grass and Canada thistle are the worst weeds on the place, according to the manager.

The morning glory has been found one of the most persistent weeds in the corn fields. Wild oats, once an annual worry, has been eradicated; at least none has been found for several years in the great weed assortment on the 1,320 acre farm in the Fox river valley.

The usual methods of keeping weeds under control are rigidly followed, including the mowing of roads and fence rows, thorough cultivation of crops, the cleaning of seed before planting, the gathering and burning of such pests as the tumble weed, and the encouragement of birds that feed on weed seeds in winter.

Recently Mr. Thurow has turned his attention more and more to the grazing of weedy patches. He has found sheep effective in keeping many weeds under control in pastures. The size of THE TRIBUNE farm flock is being increased this year to aid in keeping weeds under control on the grazing areas of the farm.

Last summer the dry weather gave many of the weeds a severe setback. The drouth forced the steers at the farm to turn to weeds, especially while the leaves were small and tender. This was particularly noticeable where the steers fed in the low lands. The 117 steers recently marketed fed on the sticky leaves of the Canada thistle. They often ate the tender thistle leaves even when they were standing in grass several inches high.

Mr. Thurow says he has not been able to find any successful wholesale method of killing weeds with chemicals. He will welcome the opportunity of trying out weed eradication methods which have been found worthwhile on farms in other sections of the country.

SECRETARY GETS BOMB MAILED TO HUEY LONG

(Picture on back page.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A bomb that failed to explode was received in the mails today in the office of Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana.

In New York on private business, Long did not witness the unwrapping of the bomb. Earl Christenberry, the senator's secretary, tore off the paper and then the cover of a cardboard box, disclosing the bomb.

According to Inspector Frank Burke of the metropolitan police, who was placed in charge of the case, a bottle containing an explosive gas was wired to a dry cell battery similar to the kind used in flashlights. The bottle inside had been broken and was almost empty.

The package was sent from Medford, Ore., and was addressed to Long.

Other clews were a portion of a Medford newspaper dated Feb. 3, which was wrapped around the bomb, and bits of paper bearing hieroglyphic markings. The bits of paper were wrapped around some match sticks, apparently part of the fuse.

FIRE CHIEF ASKS INQUIRY IN BLAZE AT SHOP IN HOTEL

Investigation by the fire attorney of a $3,000 blaze which broke out last night in a beauty shop in the basement of the Congress hotel will be asked today by Chief John L. Fenn of the 25th battalion. Chief Fenn declared that the flames enveloped the interior of the place with unnatural rapidity. Smoke poured out the door, and through ventilating shafts into the hotel itself. Numerous guests in their rooms called anxiously to the hotel office. Assurance that the fire was confined to the basement prevented panic. The beauty establishment belongs to Dorothy Ann Harrison, 14 West Elm street.

CANARIES' SHOW IS OPENED; 850 BIRDS ON VIEW

The 16th annual convention of the National Canary Breeders' federation opened at the Congress hotel yesterday and 850 song birds were placed on exhibition in separate rooms, according to their singing classification to keep them from contaminating each other.

In one room are rollers, the "classical" singers of canarydom; in another are the Harz mountaineers, or "jazz singers; while in a third are the Yorkshires, whose voices have been likened to those of "amateur night sopranos."

"Canaries, you see," explained Howard Fogg, secretary of the federation, "have a genius for imitation, so to preserve the melodic, smooth song of the rollers, the staccatic, sharp music of the Harzes, and the rough choppiness of the Yorkshires we have to keep them apart."

Among the canaries of fame attending the convention are little white Prince Charming, owned by Mrs. E. B. Lee of Portland, Ore.; Yankee, a yellow throated maestro belonging to Miss Lillian E. Hayes of Dunreith, Ind.; a troupe of performing birds who ride bicycles, trundle handcars, fly backward, and do gymnastics on a trapeze, and a rare blue canary from Turlock, Cal.

SENTENCED AS SLAYER.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Alex Roberson, 63, colored, today was sentenced to 10 years in prison after pleading guilty of second degree murder in the stabbing of Charles S. Stroksos.

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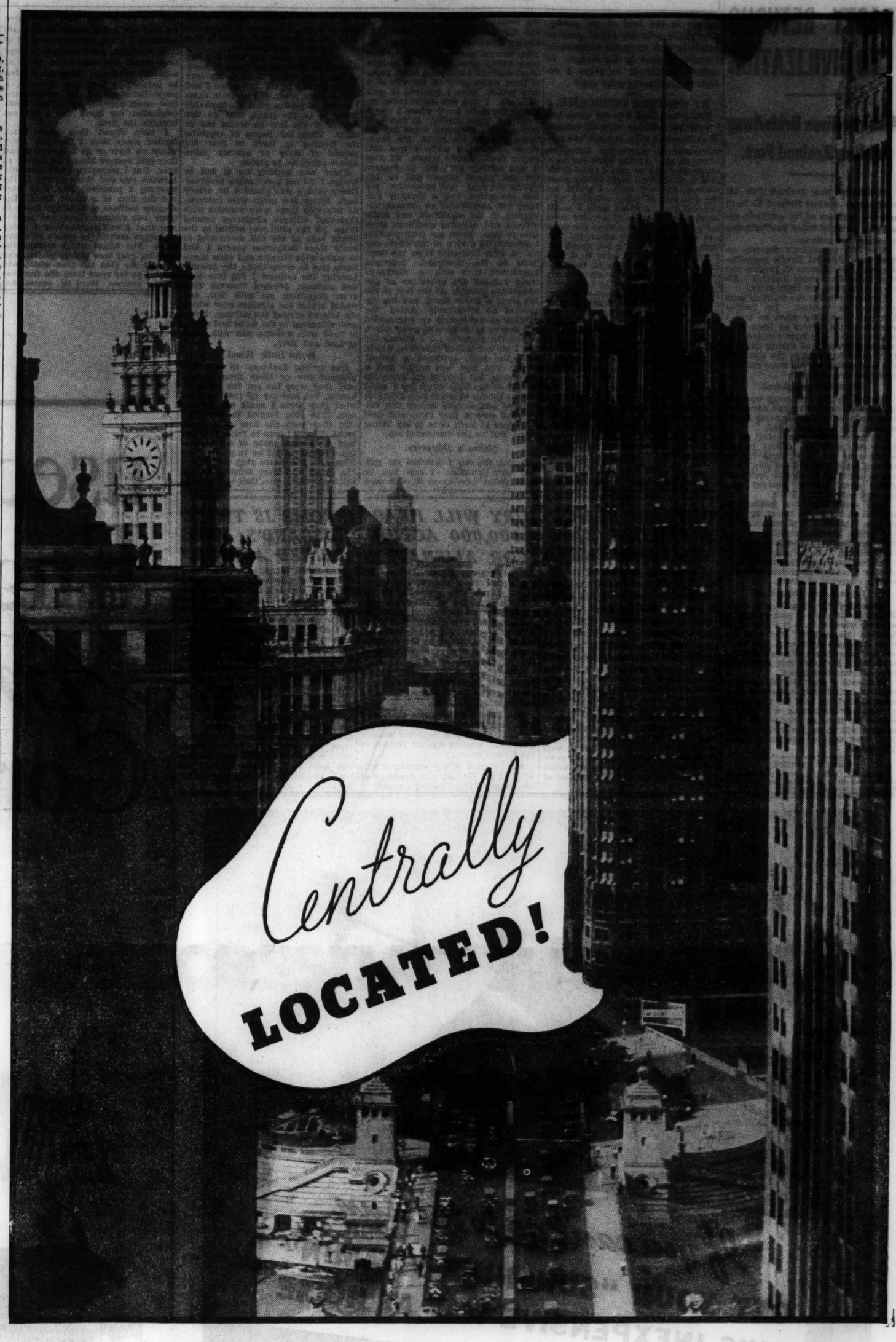

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NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

O'DONOVAN GIVES OWN DEFENSE AT QUACK TRIAL

Makes "Learned" Talk on Art of Hypnotism.

James Patrick O'Donovan, swaggering soldier of fortune, who claims to have seen military service in Ireland, France, and in India and other points east of Suez, took the stand yesterday in his own defense in his trial before Judge Eugene J. Holland on charges of practicing medicine without a license. Under the direction of his own attorney he talked learnedly of conscious and subconscious minds, sensitive nerve points, hypnosis, and mesmerism.

The "captain," as he and his attorney referred to him, told of soldiering in India, where he studied phychology under the "old masters," and finally of his present profession, which he terms psychology and psychopathy.

Makes an Imposing Witness.

His appearance, which created somewhat of a stir in the crowded courtroom, bore out his military claims. A swarthy complexion, a clipped military mustache, and a saber slash along his left eye made the healer a somewhat imposing witness. His black eyes sparkled as, in clipped phrases and a marked accent, he told his history.

"Did you at any time diagnose ailments of your patients?" his attorney asked. "O, indeed not," Capt. O'Donovan sad, his voice rising, "I've only attended persons whom doctors had already treated."

"And," his attorney persisted, "did you ever say anything against doctors?"

"Sir," the witness replied in a tone that he might have used on a drill ground, "my father was a doctor, a doctor in the British army."

Tells Story of Oriental Studies.

Under questioning O'Donovan said that he studied psychology in India, Africa, Egypt, and in all other countries in which he had soldiered. He left the army, he said, at the request of an eastern business man whose son was a kleptomaniac and showed symptoms of idiocy. He was with this family, he said, until the son died in May, 1920. He didn't say whether or not the boy was cured of his weaknesses before his death.

Then, the witness recounted, after several years of lecturing, jobs as salesman and salesmanager, he opened his office in Chicago. His attorney led him through a long and involved explanation of the difference between hypnosis and mesmerism, of the conscious and subconscious mind, and of cases in which he had effected a cure.

"Captain," the attorney asked, "is the subconscious mind more susceptible to teaching than the conscious?" The witness replied that it was, and that the subconscious mind was used in his teaching.

Parades Two Degrees.

He denied that he ected cures, insisting that he merely aided people in curing themselves. He classified himself as a teacher rather a doctor. Questioning brought out his assertion that his ability as a teacher was based primarily on learning evidenced by his having received B. A. and B. S. degrees at Trinity, Dublin. This, he said, was augmented by studies in foreign lands.

"Can you do anything to people under hypnosis that the subject would not allow if they were conscious," his attorney asked.

"Indeed, not," the captain replied.

"Now," his attorney said, "there has been testimony here about your embracing and kissing investigators. Can an operator touch places on the subjects body that would be considered immoral."

"Not if they would object if they were conscious," O'Donovan replied. "If any of my subjects thought they were embraced they got cheated."

Offend? Indeed Not, Sir.

In reply to a question as to whether or not any one can be hypnotized, the witness said, "Yes, all but fools and idiots."

"How about investigators for the state?" the attorney asked. "O," the captain said airily, "I wouldn't want to offend any one. They were just not en rapport."

The direct examination will continue today, with the state expected to take the witness for cross-examination early in the afternoon.

Desha Breckinridge, Editor, Horse Owner, Too, Is Dead

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Desha Breckinridge, 67, Kentucky publisher, political leader and sportsman, died at his home here today after a long illness. He had directed the Lexington Herald since 1897. He became manager during the editorship of his father, William Campbell Preston Breckinridge. The next year he bought the paper and became its editor at his father's death in 1904. He owned a racing stable. He left a widow, two sisters, Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge of Chicago and Mrs. Lyman Chalkley of Lexington, and a brother, Robert J. Breckinridge of Lexington.

Infantile Paralysis Fund Raised Here Is $33,000

Chicagoans raised $33,000 on President Roosevelt's 53d birthday, Jan. 30, for the fight against infantile paralysis, according to Howard F. Gillette, general chairman of the observance here. He said yesterday complete returns would not be known before final tabulations next week. Thirty per cent of the proceeds, or approximately $10,000, will be turned over to a national research fund. The remaining 70 per cent, approximately $23,000, will go to seven Chicago institutions specializing in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

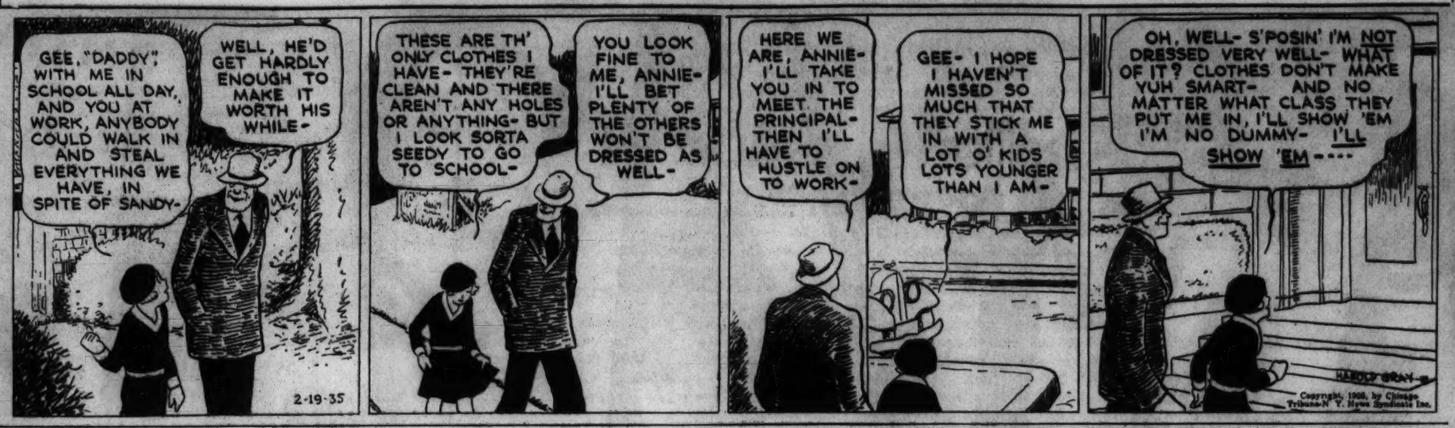
Gives Three False Names in Accident; Is Fined $5

Because he gave three fictitious names and addresses to John P. Gebbhart, 3746 Rokeby street, whose car was wrecked in an accident at Brompton place and Sheridan road two weeks ago, Elliott Simon, 19 years old, 823 Argyle street, was fined $5 yesterday by Judge John Gutknecht in the Trafic court.

KILLED BY MOTOR FUMES.

Stanley Stafinski, 32 years old, 5153 South Latrobe avenue, was found dead of carbon monoxide poisoning yesterday in a private garage at the rear of 5722 Archer avenue. The engine of Stafinski's motor was running.

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE: "Come What May"



TODAY'S RADIO BROADCASTS

CHICAGO WAVE LENGTHS.

W-G-N—720	WLS—870	WIND—560
WBBM—770	WAAF—920	WJJD—1130
WMAQ—670	WCFL—970	WGES—1360
WENR—870	WMBI—1080	WHFC—1420

A. M.

7:00—W-G-N—"Good Morning program." Time signals; weather reports.
WIND—Morning devotions.
WJJD—Time Clock.
WBBM—Musical Clock.
WAAF—Breakfast Express.
WMAQ—Phil Cook's Note Book.
7:15—WMAQ—Star program.
7:30—WCFL—Cherrio.
8:00—WLS—Morning devotions.
WJJD—Scintillators.
8:30—WIND—The Old Almanac.
WJJD—Joe Allabough.
8:45—W-G-N—"Keep Fit club," with Capt. Paul Fogarty.
9:00—W-G-N—Good Morning [continued].
WBBM—Campfire Melodies.
WJJD—Saxophone Blues.
WLS—The Round Up.
WMAQ—Smackout.
9:15—W-G-N—Clara, Lu 'n' Em.
WBBM—Varieties.
WMAQ—Happy Jack Turner.
WJJD—Art Linnick.
9:30—W-G-N—Markets; serenade.
WMAQ—Music and Comments.
WAAF—Hawaiian Echoes.
WIND—Parents' forum.
WLS—Today's Children.
9:45—W-G-N—Mark Love, basso.
WBBM—Mrs. Wiggs.
WLS—Clinic of the Air.
WMAQ—Viennese sextet.
10:00—W-G-N—Harold Turner, pianist.
WCFL—Ruth Wakefield.
WJJD—U. of C. program.
WBBM—Mary Lee Taylor.
WMAQ—Galaxy of Stars.
10:15—W-G-N—Your Friendly Neighbor.
WBBM—Tom Baker, tenor.
WMAQ—Tony Wons.
WCFL—Opera Echoes.
WIND—Russ Burr, singing pianist.
WAAF—Estelle Barnes.
10:30—W-G-N—Len Salvo, organist.
WBBM—Trafic Court.
WCFL—Caroline Crawford, contralto.
WAAF—The Dreamer.
WJJD—Fred Beck, organist.
WLS—Today's Kitchen.
WMAQ—Shut-in Hour.
10:45—W-G-N—Painted Dreams.
WBBM—Lee Francis, pianist.
WCFL—Two pianos.
11:00—W-G-N—C. Houston Goudiss.
WBBM—Voice of Experience.
WAAF—Miniature concert.
WJJD—Julia Hayes.
WLS—Homer Griffith.
WMAQ—Story of Mary Marlin.
11:15—W-G-N—"Through the Looking Glass."
WAAF—Estelle Barnes, pianist.
WBBM—The Gumps.
WJJD—Jerry Sullivan.
WLS—Ridge Runners.
WMAQ—Mrs. A. J. Peterson.
11:30—W-G-N—Markets; good health and training, Dr. H. C. Voris.
WBBM—Five Star Jones.
WMAQ—Merry Madcaps.
WAAF—"A Dog's Life."
WCFL—Farm and Home hour.
WLS—Sodbusters.
11:45—W-G-N—Luncheon musical.
WBBM—Wayne Van Dyne, songs.
WJJD—Happy Harmonics.
WIND—Gotham orchestra.
Noon—W-G-N—The Mail Box.
WBBM—Joe Summers, tenor.
WAAF—Symphonic hour.
WLS—Dean Bros.
WJJD—Charlie Kent.
WMAQ—Mayfair orchestra.
WIND—Markets.

P. M.

12:15—W-G-N—Doring Sisters.
WJJD—Farm forum.
WBBM—Gossip club.
WLS—Dinner Bell program.
12:30—W-G-N—Markets; the midday service, Fr. Thos. B. Byrne, church of St. Justin, Martyr.
WBBM—Sunny Mondays.
WMAQ—Words and music.
WJJD—Business Men's program.
12:45—WBBM—Pat Kennedy.
WJJD—Joe Allabough.
1:00—W-G-N—Palmer House ensemble.
WLS—Rangers.
WBBM—Marie, Little Princess.
WJJD—Moosheart Children's program.
WIND—Gary Civic theater.
WMAQ—Log of Day.
1:15—W-G-N—"The Story of Helen Trent."
WMAQ—The operetta "Mikado."
WIND—Tune Tinkers.
WBBM—Squires contest.
WLS—Phil Kalar.
1:30—W-G-N—"Paradise Time."
WBBM—"School of the Air."
WLS—Sodbusters.
WAAF—Kennedys Nelson.
1:45—W-G-N—Blackstone ensemble.
WLS—Home Makers' hour.
2:00—W-G-N—Palmer House ensemble.
WIND—String Quartet.
WBBM—Dental Convention.
WCFL—Red Hot and Low Down.
WJJD—Daily Derby.
WAAF—A Mood in Blue.
2:15—W-G-N—Blackstone ensemble.
WMAQ—Marley Trio.
WAAF—Jimmy Kozak, pianist.
WIND—Social problems.
WBBM—George Devron's orchestra.
2:30—W-G-N—June Baker, home economics.
WIND—Broklyn Trio.
WMAQ—Board of Trade.
WBBM—Sentimental Selma.
2:45—W-G-N—Afternoon Serenade.
WBBM—Smiling Jack Lenahan.
WMAQ—Song of the City.
3:00—W-G-N—U. of C. Parent-Teacher forum.
WIND—Today's Winners.
WENR—Betty and Bob.
WBBM—Devron's orchestra.
WMAQ—Home forum.
3:15—WMAQ—Vic and Sade.
WENR—Lou Baddad on "Bridge."
WCFL—Women's Radio Revue.
3:30—W-G-N—Rhythm Rambles.
WAAF—Music in the Air.
WENR—Ma Perkins.
WIND—Foreign Affairs forum.
WMAQ—"Temple of Song.'"
3:45—W-G-N—"The Life of Mary Sothern."
4:00—W-G-N—Musical Favorites.
WBBM—Milton Charles, organist.
WIND—Slaughter's orchestra.
WJJD—Songs of the Pioneers.
WAAF—Jimmy Kozak, pianist.
WENR—Dr. W. W. Bauer.
WMAQ—Willison's orchestra.
4:15—W-G-N—Harold Turner, pianist.
WENR—Litle Jack Heller.
WAAF—Novelties.
WBBM—Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Howard.
WCFL—Happiness Ahead.
WMAQ—"Congress speaks."
4:30—W-G-N—Melody Moments.
WIND—Big Brothers.
WENR—Music and Comments.
WAAF—Salon concert.
WBBM—Woody and Willie.
4:45—W-G-N—Louis Brabant, soprano.
WBBM—Dick Tracy.
WENR—Billy Scott's orchestra.
5:00—W-G-N—Armchair Melodies.
WENR—Lieut. Col. Frank E. Lowe.
WBBM—Beatrice Osgood, pianist.
WIND—Song at Eventide.
WMAQ—Llewellyn Jones.
WJJD—Polish program.
5:15—WBBM—Adventures of Robin Hood.
WMAQ—Mid-Week Hymn Sing.
5:30—W-G-N—"The Singing Lady."
WCFL—Grace Wilson, soprano.
WMAQ—Dorothy Page, songs; news.
WBBM—Jack Armstrong.
WIND—Uncle Bob's Safety club.
5:45—W-G-N—"Little Orphan Annie."
WBBM—Nothing but the Truth.
WMAQ—Totem on Sports.
WENR—Desert Kid.
6:00—W-G-N—Jimmy Allen.
WENR—Amos 'n' Andy.
WMAQ—Palace Varieties.
WJJD—Suppertime Frolic.
WBBM—Louis Panico's orchestra.
WGES—German music.
WIND—German music.
WCFL—Bob Smith, songs.
6:15—W-G-N—Lum and Abner.
WCFL—McDonald's orchestra.
WENR—Morton Downey.
WBBM—Just Plain Bill.
WMAQ—Jack Smith's orchestra.
WJJD—Handicapper.
6:30—W-G-N—"The Street Singer."
WJJD—Suppertime Frolic.
WIND—Polish music.
WCFL—Hot Stove league.
WENR—Musical Memories.
WBBM—Buck Rogers.
WMAQ—"Easy Aces."
6:45—W-G-N—"Movie Review," with Mae Tinée.
WMAQ—You and Your Government.
WBBM—Boake Carter.
WCFL—Patterns in Harmony.
7:00—W-G-N—Palmer House ensemble.
WMAQ—Reisman's orchestra.
WIND—String ensemble.
WBBM—Lavender and Old Lace.
WLS—Crime Clews.
7:15—W-G-N—W-G-N's Dance orchestra.
7:30—W-G-N—Art Jarrett's orchestra.
WIND—U. S. Navy band.
WMAQ—Wayne King's orchestra.
WBBM—Abe Lyman's orchestra.
WLS—Lawrence Tibbett.
7:45—W-G-N—Northwestern "U" [Modern Books]. Prof. F. Fearing.
8:00—W-G-N—Art Jarret's orchestra.
WLS—Grace Moore.
WCFL—Herr Louie, the Hungry Five.
WMAQ—Ben Bernie's orchestra.
WIND—Senator Frederic Van Nuys.
WBBM—Bing Crosby.
8:15—W-G-N—Lawrence Salerno, and the concert orchestra.
WIND—Defense talk.
8:30—WENR—Cleveland orchestra.
WIND—The Phantom.
WMAQ—Ed Wynn.
WBBM—Isham Jones 'revue.
WCFL—Melodiats.
8:45—W-G-N—Ted Weems' orchestra.
WENR—Hawkins Glee club.
WIND—Dramatic Guild.
9:00—W-G-N—Tomorrow's Tribune.
WIND—Freeman's orchestra.
WBBM—The Caravan.
WMAQ—Beauty Box theater.
WENR—"Star Dust."
9:15—W-G-N—Gold Coasters' orchestra.
WENR—Stan Myer's orchestra.
WIND—Mehols' orchestra.
9:25—WENR—R. J. Thomas Advertisory.
9:30—W-G-N—W-G-N Concert orchestra.
WBBM—Treasure Hunters.
WENR—Morin Sisters.
WIND—O. E. Taylor, Knights of Pythias anniversary.
9:45—W-G-N—Art Jarrett's orchestra.
WENR—George Olsen's orchestra.
WBBM—Crusaders.
10:00—W-G-N—Dudley Crafts Watson.
WENR—Amos 'n' Andy.
WBBM—Myrt and Marge.
WMAQ—Donald McGibeny.
10:15—W-G-N—Dream Ship.
WCFL—Abe Lyman's orchestra.
WBBM—Representative Hamilton Fish on "Communism."
WMAQ—Robert Royce, tenor.
WIND—Frasetto's orchestra.
10:30—W-G-N—Wayne King's orchestra.
WMAQ—Tom Gerun's orchestra.
WENR—The Hoofinghams.
WBBM—Johnny Green's orchestra.
WCFL—The Harmonists.
10:45—WENR—Art Kassel's orchestra.
WCFL—Carl Hoff's orchestra.
10:50—W-G-N—Jan Garber's orchestra.
11:00—WMAQ—Cherniavsky's orchestra.
WIND—Hill's orchestra.
WBBM—Gus Arnheim's orchestra.
WENR—Olsen and Shutta.
WCFL—Freddie Berren's orchestra.
11:10—W-G-N—Ted Weems' orchestra.
11:30—W-G-N—Gold Coasters' orchestra.
WBBM—Herbie Kays' orchestra.
WENR—Jesse Hawkin's orchestra.
WCFL—George Hamilton's orchestra.

A. M.

12:00—W-G-N—Jan Garber's orchestra.
WBBM—Carroll Dickerson's orchestra.
WENR—Stan Meyer's orchestra.
WMAQ—Art Kassel's orchestra.
12:30—W-G-N—Art Jarrett's orchestra.
WBBM—Louis Panico's orchestra.
WENR—Tom Gerun's orchestra.
WMAQ—Don Pedro's orchestra.
1:00—W-G-N—Ted Weems' orchestra.
WBBM—Voice of Love.

TODAY'S FEATURES

ON W-G-N.

Featured on tonight's W-G-N program is the broadcast of Arthur Tracy, "The Street Singer," his accordion, and a Gypsy ensemble, a production of the Mutual Broadcasting system heard at 6:30 every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday night.

ALICE HILL.

Lawrence Salerno, W-G-N's baritone soloist, will be presented with the Concert orchestra, directed by Henry Weber, at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Salerno will sing "Bimba Non Tavvichanar" in Italian; "Could I," by Tosti, and "Desire," by Waring. The orchestra will play "Dance of the Camorists," by Wolf-Ferari; "Guitarre," by Moszkowsky, and Brahms' "Hungarian Dance No. 2."

Other features:

7 a. m.—"The Good Morning Service Club," a program of temperature readings, time signals, and music.

10:45 a. m.—"Painted Dreams," a dramatic sketch, with Alice Hill in the rôle of "Alice Burke."

11 a. m.—C. Houston Goudiss: "Planning a Child's Future."

11:15 a. m.—"Through the Looking Glass"—Eleanor Nangle and Alice Blue, pianist.

1:30 p. m.—"Paradise Time," with Faith Palmer.

6:45 p. m.—"Movie Review," with Mae Tinée, TRIBUNE movie critic; Harold Stokes, and the Talking orchestra.

10:30 p. m.—The dance music of Wayne King, Jan Garber, Ted Weems, Art Jarrett, and the Gold Coasters.

ON OTHER STATIONS.

1:15 p. m.—WMAQ—"The Mikado."

5 p. m.—WENR—National defense program; Col. Frank E. Lowe.

6 p. m.—WMAQ—Palace Varieties—James Melton and Tim and Irene.

6:30 p. m.—WENR—Musical Memories with Edgar A. Guest.

7 p. m.—WENR—Crime Clews.

7 p. m.—WBBM—Bernice Claire, soprano, and Frank Munn, tenor.

7:30 p. m.—WLS—Lawrence Tibbett.

8 p. m.—WLS—Grace Moore.

8 p. m.—WBBM—Bing Crosby, and the Mills brothers.

8 p. m.—WMAQ—Ben Bernie and George Raft.

8:30 p. m.—WMAQ—Ed Wynn and Eddy Duchin's orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—WBBM—Isham Jones' Revue with Frank Luther, tenor.

9 p. m.—WMAQ—Beauty Box theater: "The Great Waltz" with Francia White.

9 p. m.—WBBM—Walter O'Keefe and Glen Gray's orchestra.

ZOO TO EXECUTE 'FLYING FOXES' ON U. S. ORDER TODAY

Plea for Lives Is Lost; They'll Be Stuffed.

Four alien bats, or pteropi poliocephali, will be killed this morning at the Chicago Zoölogical gardens in Brookfield. James H. Moyle, United States commissioner of customs in Washington, turned down a plea by Herbert E. Bradley, chairman of the animal committee for the zoo, that the bats be spared.

On Jan. 3, Frank M. Smolek Jr., deputy collector of customs, discovered that the four flying or fruit eating bats had been received at the Brookfield zoo. He made a report to his Chicago chief, Anthony Czarnecki, and added that a federal law forbids the admission of such animals to the United States because they would damage fruit crops if permitted to propagate.

The Letter of Law Prevails.

Edward H. Bean, zoo director, asked that the bats' lives be spared, pointing out that the bats could not reproduce since they all were males and that the four certainly would not get beyond the confines of their Brookfield zoo cage.

Orders from Washington yesterday stated that that species of bats known as "flying foxes" must be killed, according to the letter of the law, and they will be executed this morning, probably by the use of chloroform.

Sellers to Take Loss.

The bats will be stuffed and placed on exhibition in the small animal house at the zoo. The Louis Ruhe company of New York, from which they had been purchased agreed to take the loss on the bats.

The bats have lived on a diet of oranges, grapes, and over-ripe bananas. Director Bean reports that they had been fattened and were in better health yesterday while awaiting their death, than they ever were.

Bean stated yesterday that throughout his 36 years of zoölogical work he has never before heard of an animal being doomed because its existence in the country violated a customs statute.

OBTAINS RELIEF MONEY; USES IT TO SPECULATE

Examining the records of a Chicago grain trader whose offices were raided last Friday, Assistant State's Attorney James J. Cherry, in charge of the blue sky division, yesterday came upon a relief check for $11.25 which the receiver had sent in to pay for his speculations.

The records were those of C. B. Danley, 45 years old, who operated the Traders' Grain service, 1312 East 47th street, and P. J. Sullivan & Co., 327 South La Salle street. The check was drawn against the North Dakota Emergency Relief commission and was made out to Andrew T. terling, Belfield, N. D.

Prosecutor Cherry announced that no action would be taken against Danley, who has promised to change his method of doing business, which was legitimate, Cherry said, but exacted undue profits.

FUMES KILL 3, OVERCOME 5 IN AURORA FAMILY

Three persons were asphyxiated and five others overcome yesterday in the three room cottage where they lived at 1151 Homer avenue, Aurora. Authorities have not determined what kind of gas caused the deaths, but there was evidence that it was from a coal stove.

The dead are W. W. Markham, 67 years old, and his two grandchildren, Russell Markham Jr., 2 years old, and Leonard, 9 months old. Those overcome are Russell Markham, 27 years old; his wife, Violet, 26, and their three other children, Virginia, 7, Marian, 5, and Violet, 3. They are recovering at the Copley hospital in Aurora.

Maj. Gen. Bolles Leaves to Take Over New Command

Maj. Gen. Frank C. Bolles, who has been transferred from Fort Sheridan to command the 8th corps area at Fort Sam Houston, effective March 1, left Chicago yesterday for Hot Springs, Ark. He will stay there until time to assume his Texas command. In the meantime Lieut. Col. Harry D. Chamberlain of the 14th cavalry will be in command at Fort Sheridan until the arrival March 1 of Brig. Gen. Dana T. Merrill, the new post commander.

New Wills Filed

The following wills were admitted to probate yesterday and filed with Clerk Mitchell C. Robin:

FRANCES LEDERER, died Feb. 8. Estate, $35,000, to three sons, two daughters and grandson. Arnold M., Samuel F., and Dr. Frances L. Lederer, sons, executors.

CLARA HIBNER SOMMERS, died Nov. 2. Estate, $10,000, to Hobert H. Sommers, son and executor.

LOUIS C. BRAUN, died Jan. 5. Estate, $10,000, to sister, seven nephews, five nieces and grandnephew. Charles R. Terabe, nephew, executor.

HENRY C. WESEMAN, died Nov. 24. Estate, $9,500, to Elizabeth Weseman, daughter, executrix.

CHARLES MAX PESCHEL, died Dec. 4. Estate, $8,500, to mother, George Thams, executor.

DELLA P. MILLER, died Nov. 7. Estate, $5,000, to Constance A. Bixby, daughter and executrix.

News of the Radio Stations

BY LARRY WOLTERS.

The exchange of outstanding sustaining programs by stations of the Mutual Broadcasting system is to be started this week. Begining Saturday W-G-N will originate for other stations of the network the popular concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra and the music of Wayne King, Jan Garber, and Ted Weems. Beginning Tuesday, Feb. 26, WLW will pipe to other stations of the web its Crosley Follies.

Two more commercial programs have been signed by MBS. Don Carlos and his marimba orchestra, with Lucia Garcia as soloist, will launch a five-a-week morning series on March 18. This program will be presented from W-G-N studios. Another program featuring Lou Katzmann's orchestra and solists will be aired from WOR, New York, beginning March 4. These will be the 10th and 11th sponsored programs on the Mutual chain.

Rudy Vallee always has still and movie camera men on hand during rehersals to take pictures of himself working with important guest stars. He is making a collection, and already has a parade that includes most of the notable entertainers of the day. . . . NBC has decided that there will be no more broadcasts from the Seth Parker, it's reported. . . . Rose Fisher, who is Mrs. Louis Lipstone, wife of the Balaban & Katz executive, appeared on the Manhattan Merry-Go-Round program Sunday evening as a guest singer. The Lipstones are vacationing in New York.

"Show Boat" sponsors have put into effect a new rule aimed at Lanny Ross. The other day at rehersal he missed his cue to come to the microphone. Loud calls failed to dislodge him from a corner where he was working on a crossword puzzle. The pages were given orders henceforth to confiscate all papers and magazines at the beginning of each rehersal.

Ozzie Nelson and Harriet Hilliard, musical associates of Joe Penner, are to be named "King and Queen of Winter" at the ninth annual midwinter sports carnival at Lake Placid, N.Y., on Washington's birthday. The young maestro, who was a sports headliner at Rutgers a few years back, and his songstress will be crowned by Lowell Thomas in festivities on Friday at the Lake Placid arena.

Frank Morgan, that suave picture actor, will make his radio debut in "Nothing but the Truth" on that NBC Radio theater next Sunday. . . . Adolphe Menjou will give the lowdown on men's fashions on Ben Bernie's program next week. Tonight Bernie will give a musical preview of his new picture, "Stolen Harmony." And George Raft will be a guest of the old maestro. . . . The $125,000 Santa Anita handicap for a purse of $125,000 will be broadcast Saturday over NBC by Clem McCarthy from Los Angeles. Buell Patterson will report the race for WJJD.

Ray Noble, English musician, will get $2,750 a week for his new perfume show starting at 9 o'clock tomorrow night on NBC. That's just $50 a week less than Vallee gets. . . . Mike Pingatore, banjoist, insists that he has been in Paul Whiteman's orchestra longer than Paul. He claims he arrived for the first rehersal fifteen years ago ahead of the chief.

BODY OF WOMAN SLAYER OF 3 IS FOUND IN SEWER

Le Roy, Ill., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Charles W. Howard, 78, wounded yesterday by his daughter, Miss Ethel Howard, who then slew two other members of her family, died tonight in a Normal, Ill., hospital shortly after Miss Howard's body was found wedged in a sewer near her home.

Howard was felled in the gunfire which instantly killed his son, James I. Howard, 54; his daughter, Mrs. Maybell Campbell, 44, and wounded the latter's 9 year old son, Edmond.

Miss Howard's body was extricated tonight from the sewer, to which diggers had been led by the barking of her pet dog. Marshal Ray Williams, who found the body, said she apparently had left the house after the shootings and crawled into the sewer.

Coroner Lloyd Shoemaker said Miss Howard died of exposure or suffocation. Discovery of the body ended an all day search of the neighborhood in which armed posses and an airplane participated.

Authorities said they learned that Miss Howard, believed to have been temporarily crazed by worry over illness, shot her brother, sister, and father without warning in the house and then pursued Edmond as he fled to the barn.

The boy, wounded in the back, was gaining strength tonight in the Brokaw hospital at Normal, where his grandfather died.

Head COLDS
Put Mentholatum in the nostrils to relieve irritation and promote clear breathing.
MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT Daily

WILLIAM YOUNG, BOOK PUBLISHER, DIES IN NEW YORK

William Foster Young, 68 years old, 5436 Harper avenue, book publisher, died of heart disease in New York yesterday, according to word received by relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Young had arrived in New York Saturday after a vacation trip to Florida. Mrs. Young, the former Pearl Potter Johnson, was his second wife. He and Laura Pierce Young were divorced in 1921.

Born in Memphis, Mr. Young attended the University of Illinois from 1882 to 1885. In 1889 he became associated with Ginn & Co. Five years later he went to D. C. Heath & Co., and in 1902 he became vice president of Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. He had been president of that company since 1913.

Three sons survive. They are Philip P., Arthur T. and William Foster Young. The body will arrive in Chicago today.

MISS MARY ALICE CURLEY, for more than 25 years a teacher in the Nash school, died yesterday in her home, 321 North Central avenue, after a long illness. She was 71 years old. Miss Curley, who retired from teaching seven years ago, lived with her sister, Miss Helen Curley. The funeral will be held tomorrow in St. Lucy church, and burial will be at Calvary cemetery.

TABER AND KEHOE DENIED SEPARATE TRIAL IN 2D CASE

Trial of William Taber and Joseph Kehoe, officials of the street car men's union, and of 27 other defendants charged with conspiracy in connection with the violence that accompanied the strike of the bus drivers last fall, will start within a week, according to indications yesterday when Judge Donald S. McKinlay of the Criminal court overruled defense motions for separate trials.

Attorney Everett Jennings, counsel for Ralph Stoltzmann, president of the bus drivers' union and one of the defendants, argued that the publicity attending the recent trial of Taber and Kehoe for the murder of James J. Kelly, a bus dispatcher slain in the strike, would be prejudicial to his client. Taber and Kehoe were acquitted at that trial.

The motions for severances were opposed by First Assistant State's Attorney Wilbert F. Crowley, who argued that it then would take three years to dispose of them.

Judge McKinlay held the case on call and said it would follow the one now on trial before him. That one is expected to take a week.

FINDS CHEMICAL WHICH HE SAYS RESTORES YOUTH

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The newspaper Vienna Montags Zeitung said today that Prof. Eugen Steinach, in his long quest for the secret of perpetual youth, has developed a chemical substance which eliminates the necessity of transplanting glands to restore fertility.

Working in Switzerland, Steinach has, according to the newspaper, extended the fertility of cattle long past the normal period by his injections with the result that the progeny of valuable animals has been increased. Hope was held out that his system could be applied to humans without technical difficulties.

The chemical used is called "progynon" and it can be used on males as well as females. It was described as artificially compounded harmones which heretofore have been produced only by living organisms. The Austrian biologist said he was withholding the scientific explanation until he has completed the preparation of a paper on the subject.

Cow Upsets Zion on Very Day of a Blessed Event

William Wadkins' cow was tethered yesterday in Wadkins' back yard at 2608 Edina boulevard in Zion. She broke her halter and barged through the business district of Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva's bailiwic. Chief of Police Earl W. Casperson "so-bossed" futilely. James Dolan, 2679 Galilee street, tried bull-dogging and was hooked through the hand. As last, Casperson and fifty possemen lassoed Bossie. She walked peacefully home and last night became a mother.

Kansas House Votes Bill to Extend Respite on Farms

Topeka Kas., Feb. 18.—(AP)—The Kansas house of representatives passed today by an overwhelming vote a proposal to extend until March 1, 1937, the state's mortgage moratorium law. The bill now goes to the senate.

Always Dead Tired?

How Sad! Sallow complexion, coated tongue, poor appetite, bad breath, pimply skin and always tired. What's wrong? Chances are you're poisoned by clogged bowels or constipation. Take this famous prescription used constantly in place of calomel by men and women for 20 years—Dr. Edwards Olive Tablets. They are harmless yet very effective. A compound of vegetable ingredients. They act easily upon the bowels, help free the system of poison caused by faulty elimination.

Rosy cheeks, clear eyes and youthful energy make a success of life. Take one or two Dr. Edwards Olive Tablets at bedtime for a week. Know them by their olive color. 15c, 30c and 60c. All druggists.

DR. MARCUSSON IS DEAD AT 74 IN OAK PARK HOME

Dr. William B. Marcusson Sr. died yesterday in his home at 333 South Taylor avenue, Oak Park, following a long illness. He was 74 years old.

DR. W. B. MARCUSSON SR.

Dr. Marcusson was born in Constantinople of missionary parents. He received his Master of Arts degree from Williams college and his medical education in Rush Medical college, from which he was graduated in 1884. He was one of the first interns in the Presbyterian hospital, and later was an assistant of Dr. Nicholas Senn and Dr. Moses Gunn at that institution.

Dr. Marcusson retired a year ago as chief of the surgical staf at the Jefferson Park hospital because of frail health.

His wife, Grace, and two sons, Dr. William B., of Oak Park, and Jack, of San Diego, Cal., survive. Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow from the chapel at 124 Madison street, Oak Park.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

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Chicago's preference for LAIN SERVICE—with Air-Conditioned Chapel and IMPERIAL QUARTET. Complete funerals as low as $110.
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CEMETERIES.

CHOICE 8 GR. LOT—MASONIC SEC. Beverly Cemetery, 119th-Kedzie-av. Val. $570. Will sell for less than half. Midway 4270.

OFFER 4 GR. MEMORIAL PK. EVANSTON. $165; 8 gr., Ridgewood. $150. Jun. 3727.

4 GRAVE LOT, SEC. G, WALDHEIM CEM., reas. priced. Address S 9 347, Tribune.

BEAUTIFUL RIDGEWOOD 6 GRAVE LOT. $90.75; easy terms. Sunnyside 8721.

OWNER NEEDS CASH—8 AC. OVER ¼ ON 8 gr; lot; northw. side. Ran. 7020. R. 764.

MAUSOLEUMS.

CREMATION BURIAL.
Marble compartments in beautiful building devoted entirely to burial of cremation ashes. Perpetual care, $25 to $45. Longbeach 3451. Chgo. Columbarium Co. Offs. 4753 Broadway.

DEATH NOTICES

HOWARD—Stephen J. Howard, beloved husband of the late Nora, nee Crowley; father of Edward, Leo, Stephen, Margaret, Francis and the late Helen Howard, brother of Theresa Howard and Mrs. Agnes Bedford. Funeral Thursday, 9 a. m., from 4013 W. Polk-st., to Presentation church, to Mount Carmel cemetery.

HUNTER—John S. Hunter, beloved husband of Carrie, nee Neustifter; father of Mrs. Jacqueline Cline and the late Camille C. Smith, brother of George Hunter and William O. Cooper. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., from parlors, 6659 S. Halsted-st., to St. Columbanus church. Interment Holy Sepulchre.

JUERGENSEN—Lucile Juergensen. See Moore notice.

KELLER—Gilmore M. Keller, of 1304 E. 80th-st., beloved husband of Mildred, nee Coleman, brother of Charles and Wilbert Keller, Mrs. Mary Mueller, Mrs. Katherine Demarais, Mrs. Lillie Kozaites, and Mrs. Mildred Tuley. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 20, from brother's residence, 8003 Kimbark-av., at 1:30 p. m., to St. Paul Lutheran church, 76th-st. and Dorchester-av. Interment Mount Greenwood.

KEOUGH—Mary Ann Keough, at Silver Lake, Wis., beloved wife of Owen, fond mother of

The Fashion-Wise Shopper Reads Rhea Seeger's Articles Every Day

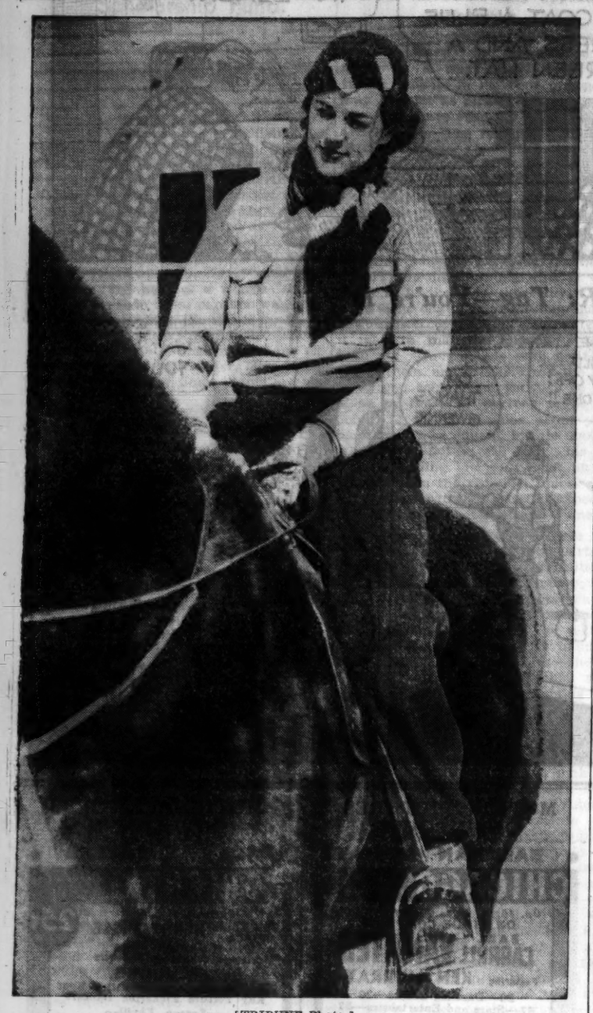
Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Clothilde Patterns Are Designed by Experts for Tribune Readers

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935. ** 17

For Dunham Woods Riding



[TRIBUNE Photo.]

Miss Suzette Morton pictured recently at the Dunham Woods Riding club. This is not the costume she is wearing for riding these days, however, for she and her parents, the Sterling Mortons, are vacationing at Castle Hot Springs in Arizona, where woolens are not needed.

Plan Parties for Polo Team from Harvard

Game to Be Benefit for Scholarship Fund.

BY JUDITH CASS.

AMONG all of the sons of Harvard who are anticipating the arrival of the Harvard polo team from Cambridge on March 2, none is taking the visit more seriously than Hugh McBirney Johnson Jr., Wyndham Hasler, and William B. Cudahy.

Out of Harvard only one year, they know personally the young men who are coming to defend Harvard's polo reputation against a picked Fort Sheridan team and they feel special responsibility for their entertainment. One of the plans they are now considering is a small private party after the game which is to be played in the arena of the 124th Field Artillery armory as a benefit for the scholarship fund of the Chicago Harvard club.

Thomas J. Davis, a Harvard senior, is captain of the polo team. The other members are Allen Winmill who comes from Millneck, Long Island; Peter Jay whose family home is at Westbury, Long Island, and Frederick Ayer Jr. of South Hamilton, Mass.

The officers of the Harvard club have not determined yet the exact hour of the team's arrival on March 2, but arrangements have already been made for a luncheon for the visitors at noon. Other guests at this party will be the pololists whom Col. Charles C. Haffner selects to play the Harvard team.

Other Events Assure a Full Program.

To insure a full and interesting evening for all of those who are planning to go to the game the club also has arranged for a polo match between the Detroit Eagles and the team of the 124th Field artillery. This is certain to be an exciting contest for both of these teams are members of the polo league. Between games there will be an artillery exhibition.

Practically all of the boxes and most of the desirable seats have already been spoken for by Harvard families and their friends, even though the invitations for the event went into the mail only yesterday.

Some of those who will be in the box row are Col. and Mrs. Albert A. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Schweppe, Mrs. D. Mark Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett Wendell Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ingram, Mrs. Joseph M. Patterson, the Arthur Cables, the Lawrence Howes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Valentine, and Col. and Mrs. Haffner. The Haffners have taken three boxes and will entertain for Gen. and Mrs. Frank R. McCoy.

The Harvard club has added another speaker to the list that will address its annual dinner Thursday evening at the Palmer house. Dr. Elliott Carr Cutter, Harvard '09, and a member of the faculty of the Harvard medical school, is coming from Cambridge for the occasion. Dr. Cutter succeeded Dr. Harvey Cushing, who was forced to retire a year or so ago by an age limit he had set in former years. Dr. Cushing is now a member of the Yale medical school faculty.

Junior League Holds Art Exhibit Today.

Today from 11 to 7 o'clock at the Casino the annual exhibit of the arts and interests committee of the Junior league will be on view. Each year more and more league artists are persuaded to exhibit, and this year there are 21 exhibitors. Mrs. Walter Carroll Jr., a provisional member, has entered a water color of a boat at the helm of a boat for its first public appearance, and Mrs. Buell Mullen, a newcomer to the league exhibit though not to Chicago galleries, will show a portrait of Mrs. James R. Addington.

An interesting hour of entertainment will be provided by Dario Shindell, for whom the Ambrose C. Cramers entertained at cocktails at the Casino yesterday evening. Mr. Shindell will give a program of "Moods in Words of Music." Mrs. Shindell's program will begin at 3:30 and tea will be served later.

Among the league artists familiar to exhibit goers is Mrs. Torman Pritch-

[Continued on page 19, column 1.]

Front Views and Profiles

By June Provines

A PROFESSOR from the University of Chicago was riding on a Monon train in Indiana one day last week when he observed that the man sitting in front of him was knitting. He got into conversation with him and learned that he was from the English department of Indiana university. He was knitting a three piece suit for his wife, he said. Couldn't read on the train, so always took his knitting.

Knitter—
Haste—
Indifference—
Trailer City—
Henry.

* *

THE best husband-and-wife story that has come to light recently concerns Mr. and Mrs. John Coolidge of Winnetka. One morning Mr. Coolidge, who usually walks to the station, was very late, so he called to his wife that she would have to get up and drive him to the train or he would never make it. She would have to hurry, too, he added. Mrs. Coolidge did hurry. She dressed hastily, went down and got the car out of the garage, and tore down the driveway. Halfway to the station she realized she had hurried a little too much. She had forgotten her husband.

* *

THEN there is George Senseney's story about the man who was busy chopping down trees near his cottage one day when a neighbor came hurrying up. He had bad news for him, he said. A wildcat had just jumped into the window of his cottage.

"Is my wife there, do you think?" asked the woodchopper.

"Yes, she is," replied the agitated neighbor.

The woodchopper picked up his ax and resumed work.

"Well, that wildcat will just have to look after hisself," he said.

* *

A DESCRIPTION of the encampment of automobile trailers and their occupants at Sarasota comes in a recent letter from Florida. "The trailer tourists have a town of their own and they call themselves the Tin Can Tourists of the World. They have their own president and officers and govern their own camp. There are 800 trailers established and 500 more were expected by night because of the coming convention. It was a sight I shall never forget. And where does the money come from to buy the trailers? Most of them cost from $2,000 to $5,000, but we saw one that cost $15,000 and another that cost $18,000. In the camp there is a recreation center built by the city, where the tourists have their own movies and some kind of entertainment every night. No drinking is permitted, and their sanitary arrangements are remarkable."

* *

HENRY is an attendant at the officers' club at Fort Sheridan. He polishes boots and runs errands and makes himself useful in general. Henry always has been attached to some army camp or other since he was found hanging around one when he was a small, black-skinned boy, with flashing teeth and rolling eyes, and no knowledge of any other name than Henry. Recently the mother and sister of one of the officers came from St. Louis for a visit. Henry telephoned over from the officers' club to general's office to tell the lieutenant of their arrival.

"I'll be right over. You entertain them until I get there, Henry," answered the lieutenant.

Henry took him at his word. He sought out the visitors immediately.

"I'se Henry," he beamed. "I work for your son. Knowing the chip I'se very glad to meet the ol' block," he concluded politely.

Women's Suits Tailored to Order Now

BY RHEA SEEGER.

It may be a bit hard to believe, but dazed and long suffering clothes collectors who have spent hours bewailing the fact that man tailored suits cut to order for women are almost beyond hope of ever owning or finding can now wander into a certain boulevard shop and order their own. Seeing is believing, so you, too, can join the parade and in two weeks have a tailored suit that is fully guaranteed to make all your male relations sputter with envy.

It's all just what you dreamed it ought to be. You saunter in, hiding your excitement properly, pick out the materials, slick men's wear worsteds, fine domestic tweeds as well as swanky imported tweeds. Then the real excitement begins. You are measured by a man tailor. Later you dash down again and get the regulation basted fitting also by the man who took the measurements and exactly two weeks later you get the tailored suit that you have been wanting for years or at least half your shopping lifetime.

There are four models from which to choose, two double breasted and two single breasted models. They are lined with all silk and are the last word in true tailored swank, slimness and high fashion. And suits this merry spring of 1935 are practically going to deluge the town. The special introductory prices are something to grab for; you simply don't get a chance like this any more than once in a lifetime. Remember these suits that have notched collars, impeccably fitted at the back, superfitting sleeves and streamlines, to say nothing of the pockets that are cut, sewn, and concealed by a tailor and a wizard at such tricks. In short, the perfect suit. And, what's more, they will even make you a perfect blouse to wear with such a suit for a very modest sum. Slap your bonnet on your head and hurry down to order one of these suits before you have to stand in line.

For information on the article described in this column call Rhea Seeger, Superior 0100.

Sunbeam League to Hold Benefit Bridge Tomorrow

The Sunbeam league has invited its members and their guests to a bridge tea to be held tomorrow afternoon at the Stevens hotel. As part of the entertainment during the afternoon several members of the league, including Mrs. Carroll Johnson, Mrs. Kenneth DuVall and Miss Dorothy DeRiemer, will present a play. There will be a closed business meeting at 12:30 o'clock preceding the benefit.

Claire Vehicle Is Slight, but Sleek Comedy

Ina Is as Radiant as in Her Former Roles.

"ODE TO LIBERTY."

A comedy by Michel Duran, adapted from the French by Sidney Howard, with Ina Claire as star, given in the Grand Opera house, Feb. 18, 1935, under the management of Gilbert Miller.

THE CAST.

Madeleine.....Ina Claire
Barnaud.....Roy Gordon
Dorlay.....Paul McGrath
Policeman.....Walter Slezak
Inspector Roulet.....George A. Lessey
Sergeant Duval.....Allen Fagan
Benoite.....Katherine Stewart
Ducroux.....Hal K. Dawson
A Chauffeur.....Colin Hunter

BY CHARLES COLLINS.

Ina Claire, as radiant and light hearted as ever, wearing frocks that are masterpieces, pajamas of Byzantine luxury, and a new invention in hair dressing which defies my vocabulary, appears at the Grand Opera house in a piece of drollery from the French, sleek but thin, called "Ode to Liberty." It recalls the plays that Charles Frohman used to import from Paris as vehicles for his favorite actresses—a mere puff or two of Gallic wit with a farcical trend, elegantly staged and crisply acted.

Miss Claire has the rôle of a gay lady of the world, separated from her husband and living her own life, which appears to be fairly moral, in a chic little apartment. Suddenly an an intruder enters; he wears a police officer's uniform and says he is pursuing a criminal. Then he confesses that he himself is the fugitive—a forger, a deserter from the Foreign Legion, and a communist with revolutionary bees in his bonnet. A firing squad waits for him at Vincennes.

This young rogue with an Alsatian accent happens to be Walter Slezak, a clever light comedian, in real life, and, therefore, Miss Claire takes a fancy to him at the start. Moreover, when he compels her to grant him asylum at the point of a revolver, she accepts the situation blithely.

So there is our heroine with a crook and a rabid revolutionist on her hands for the next four days and nights, with no chaperone except the maid. She hides him away neatly; she feeds him, buys a change of underwear for him; baffles his own schemes to escape from the watching police and the law's efforts to round him up. In the last act she buys him a new suit, invites him to dinner, corrects his table manners charmingly, and grows sentimental about the pussywillows in the forest of Fontainebleau, where true lovers are wont to walk in the springtime.

All this while the communist has been softening up under the influence of bourgeoise luxury. His faith in the Marxian dialectic begins to weaken; civilization, and maybe love, is melting him down. Finally he expresses his spiritual defeat by remarking that Miss Claire should have bought him a dinner jacket instead of a business suit.

Thus communism loses a peerless leader and another sophisticated lady of the French drama reaches the destination toward which she has been heading all evening and finds a lover.

The play runs in a vein of graceful badinage which occasionally sparkles into wit, and gives Miss Claire an excellent rôle for an easy demonstration of her virtuosity as a high comedienne. The adaptation by Sidney Howard preserves the characteristic mood of Parisian comedy. The staging is in the urbane style of its impresario, Gilbert Miller.

The Abbey Theater company of Dublin announces an extension of its run at the Harris theater for another week. This decision will keep the Irish players in Chicago until March 2. Additions to the repertory in the final week will be Yeats' "Kathleen ni Houlihan" on Tuesday night and Synge's "Riders to the Sea" on Wednesday night.

* *

Native Daughters.

The Illinois veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic will be special guests of the Native Daughters of Illinois at a luncheon at 12:30 today at the Auditorium hotel. Mrs. Eleanor Gridley will speak.

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS

[TRIBUNE Studio Photo. Posed by Catherine Hibben.]

Beauty after a bath made glorious with a handful of lavender meal that softens and perfumes the water and a lavender soap that is a joy to use.

We don't know when we've been more enthusiastic about a package sent to our groaning desk than we were about a long, narrow yellow one that arrived the other day. In it were three cakes of a lavender soap that we are passionately fond of, but what we cooed over particularly was the miniature drum of a lavender bath meal we found tucked in for good measure.

If you're faithful in your adherence to this column you'll remember that we reported the arrival of this bath luxury when it first appeared on the market. It's among the most elegant of water softeners—compounded in some magic manner of lavender flowers, cereals and special ingredients that are to hard water what a soft answer is to wrath. It turneth away its ravaging effects on sensitive skins. And a handful of it in any bath water takes the cleansing ritual out of the boresome class because the fragrance is so enchanting. Both water and skin are faintly perfumed with the delightful, clean scent of lavender. And as one who froths at the mouth when bath glorifiers leave a ring in the tub we report with pleasure that this water softener and perfumer does not.

The cunning round wooden drum of it is included with the three tablets of lovely soap [and, by the way, the makers of this soap are among the soap-making élite of the world] simply to permit you all to get acquainted. There is enough of the delightful meal for a couple of orchidaceous baths and the cost of the entire box will make you think you're seeing things. And when the meal is gone and the lavender scented baths are only a memory you'll still have the beautiful English soap cakes. We're betting you'll run out and buy more meal.

We should tell you that this combination of meal and soap won't go on forever; you'd be smart to jot it down as one of your urgent shopping reminders.

ELEANOR NANGLE.

[For information about the soap and bath meal mentioned in this column telephone Eleanor Nangle, Superior 0100.]

Wild Flower Society Will Hold Tea at Cordon Club

The Wild Flower Preservation society has cards out for a program and tea at the Cordon club on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and for a meeting with the Chicago Academy of Sciences on Friday evening, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Dr. C. O. Schneider will give a lecture on "Nature's Gardens in Natural Color," illustrated with autochrome slides, at the evening meeting. Helen Protheroe will sing and Helen Hart Oakes will give an illustrated talk on "Gardens Everywhere" at the Cordon tea. Mrs. Charles Barney Cory is president of the society.

Splendid Cast Gives Drama of the Airways

"WINGS IN THE DARK."

Produced by Paramount.
Directed by James Flood.
Presented at the Chicago theater.

THE CAST.

Sheila Mason.....Myrna Loy
Ken Gordon.....Cary Grant
Nick Williams.....Roscoe Karns
Mac.....Hobart Cavanaugh
Tops Harmon.....Dean Jagger
Yipp Morgan.....Bert Hanlon
Joy Burns.....James Burtis
Jake Brashear.....Russell Hopton
Doctor.....Arnold Korff
Helper.....Lee Phelps
Sheila's Mechanic.....Mat McHugh
Jerome.....Julian Madison
Nurse.....Rita Owin
Banker Crawford.....George MacQuarrie
Secretary.....Mabel Forrest
Kennel Club Secretary...Samuel S. Hinds
Voice of Announcer....Graham McNamee
First Reporter.....Alan Fox
Second Reporter.....Charles Hines
Waring.....George Reed
Landers.....Hanley Andrews

By Mae Tinée.

Good Morning!

Drama of the airways—"Wings in the Dark"—and, all things considered, it's a mighty appealing little picture.

When producers team a pair so universally popular as are Myrna Loy and Cary Grant they have been very smart and have given their picture a running start toward success. Miss Loy has everything it takes. She is lovely to look at and lovely to listen to. Her acting is spontaneous and she has the rare ability to make you like her no matter what she does. She seems so genuine! Such a good sport!

Cary Grant has looks, manner, charm, and warmth. Yes—nice team.

The story, concerned with peacetime flying, is human and interesting, though pretty incredible in spots. Its exciting climax, built around the return from Moscow to Roosevelt field through head winds and impenetrable fogs by that brave sky rider, Sheila Mason, is just one of those things you COULDN'T believe, no matter what. However, it IS exciting.

Miss Loy is seen as a stunt flyer, trying to get along. For $50 she will take practically any sort of chance prescribed by her vociferous, many-idead manager—smartly played by Roscoe Karns.

Mr. Grant, on the eve of a momentous flight, is blinded by the explosion of an oil stove. From then on Myrna—who has been his devoted though unknown admirer—helps Ken's trusted and loyal mechanic, Mac, to care for the unhappy man and spur him on in his efforts to perfect an invention for "flying blind." Unknown to Ken, Sheila finances him, accepting any devil may care job that offers which will bring in the money that Ken believes he's earning by writing for the magazines. . . .

I reckon I'd better not be giving any more of the plot. ONLY—please don't get TOO unhappy over Ken's blindness. Because, you know, a great shock can sometimes cause the most surprising things to happen.

The flying scenes and aerial photography are slick. So are cast, acting, and directing.

The audience at the Chicago theater broke forth into enthusiastic applause the other day when the film ended. Which meant, I guess, that they LIKED the film.

See you tomorrow.

* *

Edith Mason Sails; Cancels Contract with La Scala

MILAN, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Edith Mason, the Chicago operatic soprano, sailed for the United States on the S. S. Rex today after suddenly canceling her contract with La Scala opera. The opera management disclosed that she had sailed with her husband, Giorgio Polacco, because of personal affairs. Miss Mason long was said to have desired to sing in La Scala, but the sudden trip disrupted her plans.

WEDDING

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Rosemary Bliss, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Bliss of Oakland, Cal., to Edward J. Perlowski on Jan. 20 at the Latter Day Saints church in Oakland. Bishop Shields officiated. Mr. Perlowski and his bride are at home at 411 Fullerton parkway.

AT 11:15
THIS MORNING
TUNE IN W-G-N
HEAR
ELEANOR NANGLE
BEAUTY COLUMNIST
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
in her new radio show
"Through the Looking Glass"
—sponsored by
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S
NEW BEAUTY SALON
62 E. MONROE ST., CHICAGO

Zel-Ray

Everybody's doing it . . . . .

Doing what? Having Zel-Ray, the modern science of body sculpture, contour their figures back to perfect proportions regardless of where their fatty spots may be! . . . And not by the old-style routine of dieting and exercising . . . but by actual invigorating applications. Phone Ran. 1500 for an appointment. Silhouette Shop—Sixth Floor.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & CO.

MR + MRS GOOF — Mr. Goof puts one over

WHAT'S THE USE OF MY MAKING COFFEE FOR YOU EVERY NIGHT IF YOU DON'T DRINK IT?
I'M GOING OUT FOR A LITTLE WHILE NOW—DUCKIE
NO YOU'RE NOT, JOHN GOOF—I'M NOT GOING TO HAVE YOU GOING OUT EVERY NIGHT—
I'VE GOT TO FIND A WAY TO GET OUT AND GET A DECENT CUP OF COFFEE
I FEEL A DRAFT—I THINK I FORGOT TO SHUT THE FRONT DOOR—DUCKIE
YOU STAY RIGHT HERE—I'LL SHUT IT
ALL RIGHT—DUCKIE—I'LL JUST WIND UP JUNIOR'S LASSO—
JOHN GOOF—YOU COME BACK OR I'LL CUT THIS LASSO!
TA-TA-DUCKIE!
WHERE CAN HE BE GOING? HE'S HEADED FOR MOTHER GOOF'S—I'LL TELEPHONE HER—
MOTHER GOOF! JOHN IS MAD—HE'S HEADED FOR YOUR HOUSE—I'LL FOLLOW HIM!
BE CALM—MY DEAR—JOHN COMES OVER HERE EVERY NIGHT FOR SOME NICE FRESH DATED COFFEE—HE CAN'T BEAR YOUR HORRID STALE COFFEE—
I'LL COME BACK, DUCKIE—IF YOU'LL MAKE DATED COFFEE FOR ME—

Stale Coffee causes nervous irritation ...offends your taste

Nerves frazzled? Temper quickly aroused? It may be because you are drinking stale coffee. Your "nerves" don't like stale coffee.

It tastes terrible—flat, weak, bitter.

Rich, full-bodied flavor and healthful stimulation are what you expect from coffee. And what you get when you drink Chase & Sanborn's *Dated* Coffee. Because *Dated* Coffee doesn't have a chance to grow stale. It's rushed fresh to your grocer with an expiration date plainly marked on every pound for you to read. And we watch this date carefully and make deliveries so frequently that no can remains on his shelf after its date has expired. Start drinking Chase & Sanborn's *Dated* Coffee tomorrow!

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Keep Away from Water

By Alice Campbell.

SYNOPSIS.

Sarah MacNeil, Young American living in London, accepts the hazardous though thrilling post as traveling companion to Miss Christine Venables, prim, kindly, and wealthy, who has been receiving letters, that cannot be traced, threatening her life. Miss Venables spends most of the year at Ste. Brigitte, a small resort in southern France. Her nephew, Harry, is to join her there soon. With Miss Venables in London is her widowed sister-in-law, Mrs. Mark Venables, Harry's stepmother. She is in poor health and Miss Venables has Dr. Gilcrest, her Ste. Brigitte physician who is visiting in London, prescribe for her. Dr. Gilcrest treats Sarah with cool aloofness, though she and Harry immediately become friends. That night Mrs. Venables dies. Her death is attributed to natural causes. On the way to Ste. Brigitte Miss Venables thinks she is being watched by a man in the next compartment.

INSTALMENT VIII.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

The brown eyes were watching Sarah with a shade of fear in them.

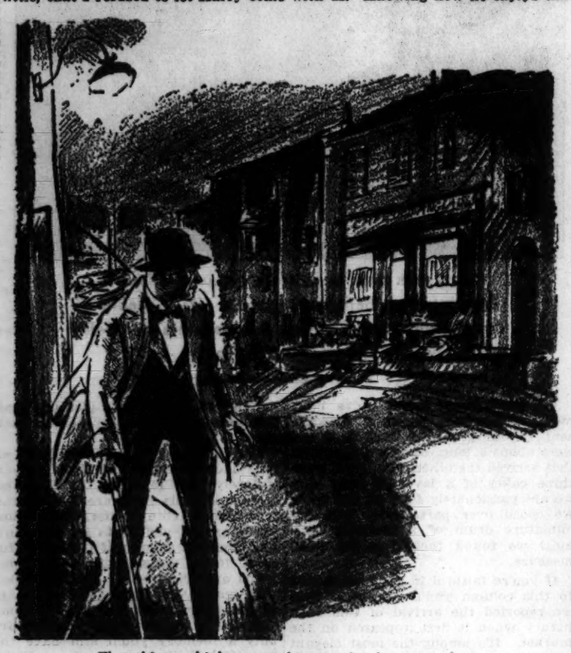
"So, it is that man!" sighed Miss Venables with a sort of fatalistic despair. "I knew it! On the boat, when we were queuing up to get our passports stamped he kept his eye on us—on me, that is—all the time. That's why we stayed in our cabin the rest of the crossing. Again, in Calais——" She glanced apprehensively at the door. "When that is locked," she asked with quivering lips, "do you think any one could break in?"

"Not possible," Sarah assured her after testing the lock.

Sarah was reminded of something, not comprehended at the time, which had occurred on the train journey to Huddersfield. A man also eastern in type had entered their carriage, and at once Miss Venables, who had been talking animatedly to Harry, had shrunk back into her corner to remain with white face and frightened mien until the intruder withdrew. Evidently men of this general stamp were connected in her mind with the threats which dogged her harmless footsteps—threats which even now, after a week, Sarah understood no better than at the beginning.

"Sure he was watching you?" she inquired casually.

A tormented breath escaped the compressed lips. "Am I sure of anything? No! How can I be? It's only my stupidity if I'm regretting, just a little, that I refused to let Harry come with us. Knowing how he enjoys that



The thing which upset him took place on the dark coast road or in the dingy little cafe.

drive down I hadn't the heart to deprive him of it. Poor boy, he does want cheering up after this depressing time."

Sarah, too, was sorry Harry was not with them, but for a different reason. Although as yet she had been scarcely two minutes alone in his society, she felt that he and she were friends. Moreover, the mere thought of his broad shoulders and careless smile brought a comforting warmth about her heart. It seemed a shame he had benefited so very little by his stepmother's decease, most of the widow's property having passed, by unbreakable entail, into Christine Venables' uneager hands.

"I don't need it, I don't want it," Miss Venables had explained. "But there it is, my brother's own provision in order to compel his son to stand on his own feet. He left Harry just sufficient to keep him—sensible, in a way, for now, instead of having been tempted to squander more than is good for him, Harry earns a decent living, and thoroughly understands the value of money. He'll have it all when I die—and meanwhile I'm pleased to say he never, on any occasion, comes to me for a single penny. If I choose now and then to make him a little present, why, that is my affair."

From the contemplation of Harry's stanch qualities and Miss Venables' kindly complacence, Sarah's thoughts reverted to the post-mortem examination of Mrs. Venables' body. Any vague doubts she might once have harbored had been so summarily routed by the verdict that she was mortified to think they had ever troubled her mind. The woman had been in a bad way, a variety of ailments contributing to bring about a bleeding perforation of the stomach sufficient in itself to cause death, though the actual collapse had come from a weak heart.

Miss Venables, winding her wrist watch, suggested bed.

When they were both tucked up, opposite each other, with spark-reddened smoke flying past the crack in the curtains, and the twin reading lamps shining like glow worms in their burnished metal holders, Sarah noticed her friend's brown eyes fixed on her with a tentative expression.

"I'm not sleepy," she declared. "Were you wanting to talk?"

"Yes. I—I thought that now would be an excellent time to acquaint you with—my story. I have meant to tell you before we reached Ste. Brigitte, so you could in some degree appreciate my seemingly foolish fears. Shall I do it now?"

Sarah felt her skin prickle. She had longed for this moment. Outwardly nonchalant, she nodded, squashed her pillow behind her back, and propped herself up to listen.

"Mind if I smoke?" She lit a cigaret and took a few comforting puffs, mainly to put her companion at ease. "I'm dying to hear the whole thing. Harry told me one tiny bit. Hadn't it some connection, in the beginning, with the death of one of your friends?"

"Maj. Frampton. Yes. But O, my dear!" whispered the spinster, clasping her thin hands together convulsively. "Nothing can persuade me his death was accidental. Maj. Frampton was murdered—by the same hand that is trying to murder me!"

The passionate conviction of these words jarred through the girl like an electric shock. Tense with interest she drank in the forthcoming narrative, seeing each character it involved take a clear cut vividness.

First, Maj. Ian Frampton, retired Indian officer, sixty odd, unmarried, and for eight winters Miss Venables' fellow guest at Ste. Brigitte-la-Mer. No detailed description of him was needed. Sarah had known hundreds of his type, stiff-backed, hard as a nut, with lean, unimaginative features, and close clipped mustache; watched them methodically performing the daily ritual which began with The Times, moved on to the round of golf, and ended with evening bridge. That nothing of a romantic nature had existed between this man and her employer she was quite ready to believe. Christine Venables had loved but once, a fiancé who succumbed to typhus fever in Natal many years ago. No, the major had been a friend, no more, but as such highly valued.

Next Sarah caught a name she had frequently heard mentioned, always with warm regard—De Bellesnaves it was, the Baron and Baronne Henri de Bellesnaves, who though in greatly reduced circumstances were the chief personages of the neighborhood, and occupied a villa about a mile out of the town. The baron was a genial, uncomplaining semi-invalid, his wife, much younger than he, a woman of remarkable beauty and charm. Both were fond of contract bridge, which they played extremely well.

"I mention this," said Miss Venables, "because on the evening it happened, Harry, who sometimes takes a hand with them, and Maj. Frampton were both their guests for dinner and bridge. Till 10 o'clock, when the game broke up on account of the major's getting one of his bad sick headaches, all four were together, so that we have the word of three witnesses for the major's being undisturbed in his mind right up till the moment he left. He insisted on walking to benefit by the air, setting off alone. One can be sure, therefore, that the thing which upset him took place either on the dark stretch of coast road leading back to the village, or else——" Her voice grew husky, "——inside the dingy little Café des Anglais, near the harbor, where he stopped for a drink."

The date was April 7, nearly a year ago. Earlier in the evening Harry had driven his aunt to friends with whom she was dining in the direction of St. Raphael. It was Miss Venables' intention to return by taxi, but just after 10 Mme. de Bellesnaves telephoned to say that as Harry was now free he was setting off to fetch her.

Aunt and nephew had driven back. It was still only 11:30 when they reached the hotel and they were rather surprised to see no one about.

"And then, turning into the lobby, we saw almost all the guests, M. Lefranc, the manager, and the entire staf of waiters and chambermaids collected in a strained and silent group. At once we knew something had happened. They stared at us, but no one spoke. I caught hold of Col. Bulstrode's arm and demanded what was wrong. Pulling at his white mustache he blurted out, 'Frampton's fallen down the lift-shaft and broken his neck. That's what's wrong.' Then he turned and stalked away."

[Copyright: 1935: By Alice Campbell.]

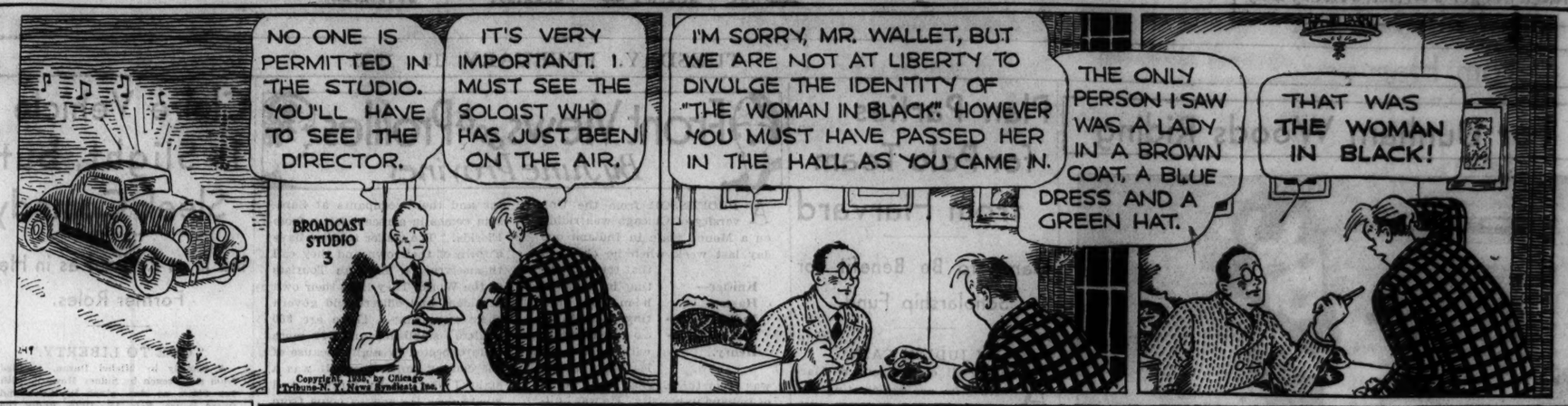
[Continued tomorrow.]

A Friend in Need

Mrs. M. G. is the mother of two small girls, aged three, and one and one-half, respectively. Her husband works only three days per week for very small wages, and they are barely able to exist on his earnings. Both the youngsters are much in need of clothing. Won't you send your baby's outgrown things to her?

From a small town in this state comes the following request: "Dear Miss Brown: Has any of your readers an interest in helping a small library? We are in the need of back copies of John Martin's magazines for our little readers. If any one can supply us with these, we will pay postage and be glad to receive them. MRS. F. H."

GASOLINE ALLEY—PROTECTIVE COLORATION?


NO ONE IS PERMITTED IN THE STUDIO. YOU'LL HAVE TO SEE THE DIRECTOR.
IT'S VERY IMPORTANT. I MUST SEE THE SOLOIST WHO HAS JUST BEEN ON THE AIR.
BROADCAST STUDIO 3
I'M SORRY, MR. WALLET, BUT WE ARE NOT AT LIBERTY TO DIVULGE THE IDENTITY OF "THE WOMAN IN BLACK." HOWEVER YOU MUST HAVE PASSED HER IN THE HALL AS YOU CAME IN.
THE ONLY PERSON I SAW WAS A LADY IN A BROWN COAT, A BLUE DRESS AND A GREEN HAT.
THAT WAS THE WOMAN IN BLACK!
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New Versions of Spoon Bread Flatter Menu

BY MARY MEADE.

Good old Gen. George supplies the necessary shove into the fascinating subject of spoon bread this week, along with the incentive to unburden our soul of cherry time ideas. While this golden, mouth-melting stuff doesn't boast the direct tieup with that honorable gentleman in the way of specific anecdotes as does the cherry, it still claims the distinction of coming from that fine old southern branch of cookery which no doubt gladdened Mr. Washington's heart between periods of crossing the Delaware.

Now that this aristocratic southern cookery has permeated to us savages of the middle west, the hows and whys of making ordinary spoon bread may be superfluous. Taking the long chance of boring you unutterably, we're going to launch into the subject of the regulation type before we try to conjure up any new tricks with it.

Southern Spoon Bread.

¾ cup cornmeal
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
1 cup boiling water
1 cup milk
2 eggs
2 teaspoons baking powder

Place the cornmeal, salt, and melted butter in a mixing bowl, add the boiling water slowly, and beat until smooth. Stir in the milk, well beaten eggs, and baking powder, continue beating for a few seconds, and turn into a well greased casserole. Bake in a moderate oven from 40 to 50 minutes and serve in spoonsful from the baking dish with butter.

Now, to take a liberty, let's turn this spoon bread into a more modern version, one that Washington probably didn't know, but most certainly would have relished if he had.

Bran Spoon Bread.

½ cup cornmeal
2 cups milk
½ cup crumbled bran
3 eggs
1 tablespoon butter
3 teaspoons baking powder
3 teaspoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt

Stir the cornmeal into 1½ cups of the milk and bring to a slow boil. Remove from the heat, add the bran, and cool. Then stir in the well beaten eggs, the rest of the milk, the melted butter, baking powder, sugar, and salt, and bake in a moderate oven from 30 to 40 minutes.

We're not sure whether this next dish is just another liberty or whether it is a more legitimate offspring of the original spoon bread. At any rate you're sure to like

Rice Spoon Bread.

3 tablespoons white cornmeal
1 cup boiling water
1 tablespoon flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 cup cooked rice
1 tablespoon butter
3 eggs
1 cup milk

Pour the boiling water over the cornmeal, mix well, and add the flour, salt, and sugar. Cook i. the top of a double boiler until thickened, then stir in the rice, butter, beaten eggs, and milk. Pour into a buttered baking dish, set this in a pan containing an inch or so of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven for 35 to 40 minutes.

After singing the praises of spoon bread it seems a bit underhanded to talk about having any leftover, doesn't it? However, we'll put it this way: Once you've had a chance to try this little scheme for serving leftover spoon bread you're going to make an extra half recipe or so every time just to be able to make

Spoon Bread Cheese Scallop.

Arrange small cubes of the leftover cold spoon bread in alternate layers with grated cheese in a baking dish, sprinkling each layer with a little salt and paprika. Bake in a moderate oven only until the cheese is nicely melted, and serve at once.

[Copyright: 1935: By The Chicago Tribune.]

Tomorrow's Menu

BREAKFAST

Diced Oranges and Bananas
Oatmeal Cooked in Milk
Bran Spoon Bread
Marmalade
Coffee Milk

LUNCH

Vegetarian Loaf
Cabbage and Pimiento Salad
Bread Butter
Spiced Prunes
Molasses Cookies
Tea Milk

DINNER

Beef Stew with Dumplings
Riced Potatoes Diced Carrots
Whole Wheat Rolls
Shredded Lettuce Olive Dressing
Strawberry Bavarian Cream
Coffee

'SKIN SUFFERING IS UP TO YOU,' SAYS POSLAM

If you suffer from eczema or a skin eruption of some kind, it's your own fault. The remedy is right at hand—apply Poslam at night and note the great improvement in the morning. The itching ceases and the skin starts to heal. You can get Poslam at any drug store, 50c.

WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER: Tag—You're It

THIS PLACE IS AS EMPTY AS A WHEAT FIELD IN JANUARY!! WONDER WHERE EVERYONE IS?
OH, HELLO, GWENNIE - WHERE ARE ALL THE GIRLS?
WELL, BUSINESS HAS BEEN RATHER SLOW THE LAST COUPLE OF DAYS
-SO I TOLD THE GIRLS THEY COULD ALL TAKE TODAY OFF! WE ONLY NEED ONE!!
OH, THANKS GWENNIE
WAIT A MINUTE!! YOU'RE THE ONE!!!
FEB. 19
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BRANNER

The "Inbetween" Children Too Often Ignored

BY GLADYS HUNTINGTON BEVANS

There's a sort of no man's land in childhood—or I should say perhaps in child training. And that neglected land lies between little childhood and the teens.

The baby and the little boy or girl are always with us, right under foot—are exploring and growing fast and doing something new every day—which means that they continually present new delights and new difficulties.

The boy and girl approaching manhood and womanhood give noticeable evidence of the effect upon them of the change they are going through, and much studying has been done and much written to help their parents to live with them at this time.

But the boy and girl whose ages lie between these two have never had their full share of attention on the written page. And they should have it, because they are in need of understanding *quite as much* as the others.

We have a fully written booklet on this subject which will be sent on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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MOTION PICTURES DOWNTOWN

STATE-LAKE — Doors Open at 10:30 A. M. — 8 BIG ACTS VAUDEVILLE 8 — VERNE BUCK—Many Others — Screen—Edith Wharton's "STRANGE WIVES" — Roger Pryor—Esther Ralston — 20¢ to 3 — 25¢ 3:30 to 6

WOODS — RANDOLPH NEAR DEARBORN — Open 7:45 A. M. — Fay Wray "CHEATING HEARTS"

LaSalle — MADISON at CLARK — Open 8:15 A. M. — Loretta Young, John Boles "WHITE PARADE"

RKO PALACE — JAMES MELTON IN PERSON — STEPIN FETCHIT IN PERSON — Radio's TIM & IRENE in Person — IRENE VERMILLION & DART ENSEMBLE — The Six Desardos — ON SCREEN — The MYSTERY of EDWIN DROOD — CLAUDE RAINS — DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY — Open 10:45 A.M. Price Changes 6:30

CASTLE — STATE AT MADISON — "La Cucaracha" — ALSO — Ginger Rogers — "ROMANCE IN MANHATTAN" — 25c UNTIL 6:30

World PLAYHOUSE — 410 South Michigan — Cont. Noon to Midnite—35c to 6:30 — THIRD WEEK! ★★★★ PICTURE! — "MAN of ARAN"

MONROE — MONROE & DEARBORN — 15c, 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. — JACK OAKIE—JOE PENNER — "COLLEGE RHYTHM"

CLARK — CLARK & MADISON — 15c, 7:45 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. — RICARDO CORTEZ—MARY ASTOR — "I AM A THIEF" — MIDNIGHT SHOW

ORPHEUM — State Street at Monroe — Doors Open at 8:45 A.M. — THE SECRET BRIDE

EVANSTON

VALENCIA — 1560 Sherman Ave. — Mat. Price 1:30-6:30 — ANNA STEN—FREDRIC MARCH — "WE LIVE AGAIN"

VARSITY — 1710 SHERMAN — Doors Open 1:30 — Barbara Stanwyck, Warren William — "SECRET BRIDE"

NO MAN'S LAND

Teatro del Lago — Fannie Hurst's "Imitation of Life" — Claudette COLBERT—Warren WILLIAM — HELD OVER—"MARCH OF TIME"

WILMETTE

WILMETTE — JOHN BOLES — LORETTA YOUNG — "WHITE PARADE"

MOTION PICTURES SOUTH

WARNER BROS. THEATERS

FREE PARKING ON OUR PREMISES — AVALON — 79TH AND STONY ISLAND — Warner Baxter—Myrna Loy — "BROADWAY BILL" — Starting Friday—On Stage — BENNY MEROFF AND HIS "VARIETY REVUE"

CAPITOL — 79TH AND HALSTED — FREE PARKING ON OUR PREMISES — Barbara Stanwyck — "THE SECRET BRIDE" — with Warren William

STRATFORD — 83rd-Halsted — HIGHLAND — 79th-Ashland — JEFFERY — 71st-Jeffery — GROVE — 76th-Cottage — W. ENGL'WD — 63rd-Ashland — All 5 Theaters — CLAUDETTE COLBERT — WARREN WILLIAM — in Fannie Hurst's "IMITATION OF LIFE"

SHORE — 75th-Kingston. Mat. Daily — Play "SCREENO" at 9 P. M. — "I SELL ANYTHING," with PAT O'BRIEN

COSMO — 79th-Halsted. Mat. Daily — Dionne Quintuplets Nursery Scenes — "WE LIVE AGAIN," with ANNA STEN — OVEN BAKEWARE with each 25c Ticket

LEXINGTON — 1162 E. 63rd. Mat. Daily — Play "Screeno," 9 P. M. — "LADY BY CHOICE," with Carole Lombard

FROLIC — 55th-Ellis. Mat. Daily — Junior Coughlin, "Boosting Dad" — "I AM A THIEF," with RICARDO CORTEZ — Free KITCHENWARE with each 25c Ticket!

HAMILTON — 71st and Paxton — WALTER CONNOLLY — "FATHER BROWN, DETECTIVE," Paul Lukas

OAKLAND — 3947 Drexel. Mat. Daily — Comedy, "Boosting Dad" — "I AM A THIEF," with RICARDO CORTEZ — Free KITCHENWARE with each 25c Ticket

BALABAN & KATZ THEATERS

TIVOLI — COTTAGE GROVE at 63rd — Bargain Matinee 1:30 to 6:30 — Joan Clark CRAWFORD GABLE — Robert Montgomery — "FORSAKING ALL OTHERS" — Extra! Colored Silly Symphony

SOUTHTOWN — 63rd STREET EAST OF HALSTED — FREE PARKING ON PREMISES — Barg. Mat. 1:15 to 6:30 — Myrna Loy, Warner Baxter — "BROADWAY BILL" — Extra! Comedy Classic—In Color

TOWER — 63rd-Blackstone. Open 1:30 — Myrna Loy, "EVELYN PRENTICE" — Extra—"THE MARCH OF TIME"

MARYLAND — 63rd-Maryland. Open 1:30 — WARNER BAXTER — "HELL IN THE HEAVENS" — Extra—"THE MARCH OF TIME"

PICCADILLY — 51st & Blackstone — Matinee Every Day — Today, Tomorrow, Thursday and Friday — EDDIE CANTOR — "KID MILLIONS"

MIDWAY — Cottage Grove & 63d. Open 10 A. M. — Cont. with compl. feat. after midnite — DOUBLE FEATURE — Wm. Collier Jr.—"Successful Failure" — LILA LEE—"I CAN'T ESCAPE"

RAY — 2638 E. 75th — JEANETTE MacDONALD — MAURICE CHEVALIER — "MERRY WIDOW"

KIMBARK — 6240 KIMBARK — Mat. Daily, 15c 1:30 to 6:30 — Big 5 Unit Program—2½ Hours of Entertainment — No. 1—"ANNE OF GREEN GABLES" — Daring Drama of the South Seas — No. 2—"Polynesian Follies" — 3—Andy Clyde. 4—Screen Snapshots. 5—Latest News

COLONY — 50TH & KEDZIE—Op. 6 — SCREENO 9 P. M. — WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND THIS PICTURE — TRULY THE EPIC OF A MILLION HEARTS — KAREN MORLEY—"OUR DAILY BREAD"

MARQUETTE — 63d-Kedzie. Op. 1:30 — Joe Penner, Lanny Ross — JACK OAKIE — HELEN MACK — "COLLEGE RHYTHM" — Extra—One Day with Dionne Quintuplets

REGAL — 47th-S. Park Way. Open 1:30 — William Powell — Myrna Loy—"EVELYN PRENTICE" — Extra—"THE MARCH OF TIME"

HIGHWAY — 63rd & Western. Op. 6:00 — Joe Penner—Jack Oakie — Lanny Ross, Helen Mack—"College Rhythm" — Extra—Dionne Quintuplets—Screeno 8:30

HYDE PARK — "White Parade" — 5312 Lake Park Mat. Daily John Boles, Loretta Young

JACKSON PK. — 6711 STONY ISLAND — WALTER HUSTON — CAROLE LOMBARD—"LADY BY CHOICE"

HARPER — "WE LIVE AGAIN" — 5240 Harper—Mat. Daily — Anna Sten, F. March

CHELTEN — 79th-Exchange. — Screeno Tonight 8:45 — SHIRLEY TEMPLE—"BRIGHT EYES"

DREXEL — 858 E. 63D ST. — CHARLES BOYER — LORETTA YOUNG—"CARAVAN"

SHAKESPEARE — 43D and ELLIS — Mat. Only—Anna Sten — Fredric March—"WE LIVE AGAIN"

COMMERCIAL — 9159 Commercial. Op. 11:30 — JOE PENNER, JACK OAKIE, Lanny Ross—"COLLEGE RHYTHM"

RAMOVA — 35th-Halsted—Barg. Mat. to 6:30 — Ladies' Overalls Dinnerware Night — Claudette Colbert—"IMITATION OF LIFE"

MOTION PICTURES NORTH

BALABAN & KATZ THEATERS

UPTOWN — BROADWAY at LAWRENCE — (Mat. 1:30-6:30) CLARK GABLE — Joan Crawford, R. Montgomery — "FORSAKING ALL OTHERS" — Extra! SILLY SYMPHONY—in Color

FREE PARKING — GRANADA — SHERIDAN at DEVON — Warren William, Barbara Stanwyck — "SECRET BRIDE"

OPEN 12 NOON — RIVIERA — BROADWAY at LAWRENCE — Eddie Cantor, "Kid Millions" — EXTRA! MICKEY MOUSE CARTOON

NORTOWN — Western nr. Devon — FREE PARKING — Claudette Colbert, "IMITATION OF LIFE" — ADDED: "March of Time" and "Popeye"

NORSHORE — Howard-Clark, Free Park. Hearing Aids — Mat. Price 1:30-6:30 — MYRNA LOY, WILLIAM POWELL — "Evelyn Prentice"

CENTURY — Clark-Diversey — Extra! At Both Theaters — "MARCH OF TIME"

PANTHEON — Sheridan-Wilson. 1:30 — Claudette Colbert — PLUS "THE MARCH OF TIME" On Screen — "Imitation of Life"

BELMONT — Lincoln-Ashland — Mat. Price 1:30-6:30 — COVENT — 2853 N. Clark — Loretta Young, John Boles — "WHITE PARADE"

LAKESIDE — 4728 Sheridan. Op. 12 — Positively Adults Only — Sensational Dramatic Expose of Modern Youths' Reckless Petting "Parties!" — WHO IS THE BLAME? IS IT THE FAULT of — "GUILTY PARENTS" — With Brilliant Cast of Youthful Stars

JULIAN — BELMONT at SHEFFIELD — Chicago Premiere — "FLICKORNA fran GAMLA STA'N" — (THE GIRLS FROM THE OLD TOWN)

VOGUE — B'dway-Grace — Loretta Young, John Boles — "WHITE PARADE"

SHERIDAN — Sheridan and Irving Pk. — Fannie Hurst Story — Claudette COLBERT, Warren WILLIAM — "IMITATION OF LIFE" — EXTRA—W. C. FIELDS COMEDY

KEYSTONE — 3912 Sheridan — PAT O'BRIEN, "I SELL ANYTHING"

"400" — 6746 Sheridan—Jean Parker — George Kafi, Anna May Wong — "LIMEHOUSE BLUES"

DEVON — 6225 B'dway — Carole Lombard, Walter Connolly — "LADY BY CHOICE"

BIOGRAPH — 2433 Lincoln — North CENTER — Lincoln-Irving — Buckingham — 3310 N. Clark — JOE PENNER, JACK OAKIE, LANNY ROSS, LYDA ROBERTI — "COLLEGE RHYTHM" — At Biograph & North Center—"Dionne Quintuplets"

DAVIS — 4614 Lincoln — Ricardo Cortez, Mary Astor — "I AM A THIEF"

ARGMORE — Argyle and Kenmore — Pat O'Brien, Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell. — "FLIRTATION WALK"

VIC — Sheffield and Belmont, "Bundling?" — Chas. Ruggles, Mary Boland, Frances Lederer — "PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"

HOWARD — Howard St. "L." — Free Parking. — Open 1:30 — Loretta Young—John Boles — "THE WHITE PARADE" — EXTRA! A "DIONNE QUINTUPLETS" Day with the — THURS. and FRIDAY—RETURN SHOWING — 'ANNE of GREEN GABLES'

ADELPHI — 7074 N. CLARK. Rogers Park 1039. Cont. 2:00 P. M. — Dick Powell—Ruby Keeler — Pat O'Brien—Henry O'Neil — "FLIRTATION WALK" — News—Cartoon—"See America First"—Traveltalk

LINCOLN — Lincoln Ave. nr. Belmont — Open 1 P. M.—6 Unit Show — Kitchenware Free to Men & Women Tonight — ANNA STEN—FREDRIC MARCH — "WE LIVE AGAIN"

PANORAMA — 717 SHERIDAN ROAD — DOORS OPEN 5:45 — Maurice Chevalier—Jeanette MacDonald — "THE MERRY WIDOW"

RIDGE — DEVON at CLARK — Mat. Daily—Doors Op. 1:30 P.M. — Shirley Temple—"BRIGHT EYES"

BRYN MAWR — 1125 BRYN MAWR — Request Showing — 1934's BEST PICTURE—MYRNA LOY — WILLIAM POWELL—"THE THIN MAN"

DE LUXE — 1141 Wilson — WALTER CONNOLLY — Carole Lombard — May Robson — "LADY BY CHOICE"

PLAZA — 308 W. NORTH AVE. — MATINEE DAILY — Shirley Temple, James Dunn, "Bright Eyes"

BUGG — Matinee 15c, Eve. 20c — Exclusive Neighborhood Showing — Anna Sten, Fredric March. "We Live Again"

WINDSOR — 1225 N. Clark. Open 1:30 — Claudette Colbert, Warren William—"IMITATION OF LIFE"

DEARBORN — 40 W. Division. Open 1:30. — Laurel & Hardy in Victor Herbert's "BABES IN TOYLAND"

GOLD COAST 15c — Any Day Clark & Any Time North — GRACE MOORE—"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"

CINEMA — 151 E. CHICAGO AVE. — GEORGE ARLISS — "VOLTAIRE"

LAKE SHORE — 3175 Broadway — "We Live Again" — FREDRIC MARCH

MOTION PICTURES DOWNTOWN

BALABAN & KATZ WONDER THEATERS

CHICAGO — STATE NEAR KINZIE — Op. 10:15, Price Chge 1 & 6 P. M. — ON STAGE COMPLETE — EARL CARROLL VANITIES — Featuring KEN MURRAY — 20—Dazzling Scenes—20 — 57—Stars and Entertainers—57 — —On the Screen— — MYRNA LOY in "Wings in the Dark" — CARY GRANT — Paramount's THRILLING DRAMA

ROOSEVELT — STATE NEAR WASHINGTON — Open 8:45 A. M. — Price Change 1 and 6 — Devil Dogs OF THE AIR — with JAMES CAGNEY — PAT O'BRIEN

GARRICK — RANDOLPH at CLARK — Open 8:45, Price Change 1 & 6:30 — Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's "BABOONA" — Fox Film Jungle Adventure

ORIENTAL — RANDOLPH near STATE — Opens 10:15 A. M. — 25¢ — ON THE STAGE AND HIS ORCHESTRA — HENRY BUSSE — M. Holmes, C. Grayson, S. Bowers — And VODVIL — Paul Mall—4 Camerons—Allen Kent — Kay Pictura Pickerin Dancers — —Screen Thrill— — "Charlie Chan in Paris" — WARNER OLAND, Mary Brian

UNITED ARTISTS — RANDOLPH AT STATE/LAKE — Open 8:45. Price Change 1 and 6 — A TRULY GREAT PICTURE! — "DAVID COPPERFIELD" — Metro's Hit with — W. C. Fields — Lionel Barrymore — Madge Evans — Lewis Stone — F. Bartholomew — Maureen O'Sullivan — Frank Lawton

APOLLO — RANDOLPH at CLARK — Open 8:45—Pr. chge. 1 & 6:30 — WILL ROGERS — "The COUNTY CHAIRMAN" — Evelyn Venable, Kent Taylor

NORTHWEST

HARDING — MILWAUKEE at SAWYER — Mat. Price, 1:30 to 6:30. Last Day — BIG STAGE REVUE — EDDIE CANTOR — "Kid Millions" — —TOMORROW—2 Days Only— — ON STAGE—50 STARS — "BROADWAY NIGHTS" — Ginger Rogers, "Romance in Manhattan"

TERMINAL — 3315 Lawrence Ave. — BELPARK — 3231 N. Cicero Ave. — GATEWAY — 5216 Lawrence Ave. — All Theaters: "MARCH OF TIME" FILM — Mat. Price 1:30-6:30 — WILLIAM POWELL — MYRNA LOY — "EVELYN PRENTICE"

CONGRESS — 2135 Milwaukee Ave. — FREE PARKING — Claudette Colbert, "IMITATION OF LIFE" — ADDED: "MARCH OF TIME" FILM

ALBA — KEDZIE AT LAWRENCE — Ph. Iry. 2350. Mat. 1:30 to 6:30 — FAY WRAY in "WHITE LIES"

CRYSTAL — North nr. California — Mat. 1:30 to 6:30 — JOE PENNER in "COLLEGE RHYTHM"

BILTMORE — Division nr. Damen — Mat. 1:30 to 6:30 — John Boles, Loretta Young, "White Parade"

TIFFIN — 4051 W. NORTH AVE. — "POPEYE" CARTOON — Claudette Colbert—Warren William — "IMITATION OF LIFE"

PORTAGE — 4050 MILWAUKEE — Barg. Mat. 1:30-6:30 — John Boles, Loretta Young — "WHITE PARADE" — Added—"Day in Lives of Dionne Quintuplets"

NEW DRAKE — 3548 MONTROSE — Barg. Mat. 1:30-6:30 — John Boles, Loretta Young — "WHITE PARADE"

ADMIRAL — 3940 LAWRENCE — Barg. Mat. 1:30-6:30 — Shirley Temple—"BRIGHT EYES"

ALAMO — 3639 W. Chicago Ave. Mat. Daily — Rochelle Hudson, Ned Sparks. — Claudette COLBERT—Warren WILLIAM — "IMITATION OF LIFE"

MILFORD — 3311 N. PULASKI — 15c, 6 to 6:30—20c after — Walter Connolly—"Father Brown, Detective" — Free Fern-Rose Chinaware to the Ladies

CROWN — Division and Ashland—Joe Penner — Jack Oakie, Lanny Ross, Lyda Roberti, Mary Brian — "College Rhythm" — Extra—Day in Life of "Dionne Quintuplets"

MONT CLARE — Grand Ave. at Harlem — Warren William — Claudette Colbert—"IMITATION OF LIFE"

IRVING — Crawford and Irving. — Joe Penner, Jack Oakie, Lanny Ross, Lyda Roberti, "College Rhythm"

LIBERTY — 3705 Fullerton—Mat. Daily — GENE RAYMOND — SYLVIA SIDNEY—"BEHOLD MY WIFE"

LOGAN — MILWAUKEE at SAWYER — KITCHENWARE NIGHT — RICARDO CORTEZ—"I AM A THIEF"

EMBASSY — Fullerton & Crawford — Joe Penner, Jack Oakie — Lanny Ross, Lyda Roberti, "College Rhythm"

MAYWOOD

LIDO — 5TH AVE. & WASHINGTON BLVD. — MATINEE DAILY — Warner Baxter—Conchita Montenegro — "HELL in the HEAVENS" — Extra—"POPEYE"

FOREST PARK

FOREST — MADISON at DES PLAINES — Free Parking—Roger Pryor — Carole Lombard — "LADY BY CHOICE" — May Robson — KITCHENWARE FREE TO THE LADIES

PARK RIDGE

PICKWICK — Barg. Price 6-6:30 P. M. — MARY ASTOR in "I AM A THIEF"

HIGHLAND PARK

ALCYON — GINGER ROGERS — Gene Raymond, Jack Benny — "TRANSATLANTIC MERRY-GO-ROUND"

WEST

BALABAN & KATZ THEATERS

MARBRO — MADISON at CRAWFORD — Mat. 1:30-6:30—Late Feat. 10:30 — On Stage—Entire Week! — ROY SMECK, RED DONOHUE — BARR & ESTES—Joaquin GARAY — —Screen— — CRAWFORD—GABLE — ROBERT MONTGOMERY — "Forsaking All Others"

PARADISE — CRAWFORD NEAR WASHINGTON — FREE PARKING for 1000 cars in the theatre — Mat. to 6:30—Lt. Feat. 10:30 — BARBARA STANWYCK, WARREN WILLIAM, GLENDA FARRELL — "THE SECRET BRIDE" — Extra! Betty Boop—Yatch Club Boys

Central Pk. — 3535 W. Roos'vt. Op. 1:30 — LOUISETTE COLBERT — WARREN WILLIAM, Rochelle Hudson — in Fannie Hurst's "IMITATION OF LIFE"

SENATE — Madison & Kedzie — WILLIAM POWELL — MYRNA LOY — 'EVELYN PRENTICE'

STATE — 5814 W. Madison — Extra! Exclusive Neighborhood Showing — 'March of Time'

MANOR — North & Central

BYRD — Cicero-Madison. W. C. Fields Comedy — Carole Lombard, Joyce Compton — Walter Connolly—"LADY BY CHOICE". — Extra—Day in Life of "Dionne Quintuplets"

CRAWFORD — CRAWFORD & MADISON — John Boles and Loretta Young — "WHITE PARADE"

BROADWAY-Strand — 1641 W. Roosev't — Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti — Joe Penner, "College Rhythm"

AMERICAN — ASHLAND & MADISON — JOHN BOLES, LORETTA YOUNG—"WHITE PARADE"

WEST END — CICERO & WASHINGTON — Joe Penner, Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti—"COLLEGE RHYTHM"

AUSTIN

SYMPHONY — 4837 W. Chicago Ave. — Elaborate Stage Event — STAGE—PROMPTLY AT 8:30 P. M. — LEGAL WEDDING — Of Popular Austin Couple—Who? — A Gorgeous Ceremony Complete with Bridesmaids, Flower Girls, Ring Bearer — Screen—Carole Lombard, May Robson — "LADY BY CHOICE"—Walter Connolly

IRIS — 5743 CHICAGO AVE. — JOHN BOLES, LORETTA YOUNG—"WHITE PARADE"

PARK — 506 W. LAKE ST. — Jean Parker, Charles Boyer — LORETTA YOUNG—"CARAVAN"

BERWYN

NEW RITZ — 6334 W. ROOSEVELT — Mat. Daily—Doors Op. 1:30 — May Robson, W. Connolly, Carole Lombard — "Lady by Choice" — Free to Ladies—A piece of the new hand painted Tea and Luncheon Set with each eve. admission

BERWYN — 6404 W. 22nd. Mat. to 6:30 — William Powell, Myrna LOY — "EVELYN PRENTICE" — Extra! Exclusive Neighborhood Showing — "THE MARCH OF TIME"

LA GRANGE

LA GRANGE — Barg. Mat. 1:00-6:30 — Myrna Loy, William Powell — "EVELYN PRENTICE" — Extra! Exclusive Suburban Showing — "THE MARCH OF TIME"

OAK PARK

LAMAR — Marion at Lake St. "L." — Fannie Hurst's Story — Claudette Colbert—Warren William — "IMITATION OF LIFE."

SOUTHERN — South Oak Park at Harrison — Loretta Young, Jean Parker, Phillips Holmes—"CARAVAN"

HINSDALE

HINSDALE — Adults 20c—Why Pay More? — To-night Feature 7:45 & 9:40 P. M. — 'Wednesday's Child'-We Dare you to see it, be thrilled

Plan Parties for Polo Team from Harvard

Game to Be Benefit for Scholarship Fund.

[Continued from page 17, column 3.]

ard, whose camera portrait of Mrs. Ewing Webb is in the exhibit. Another portrait of Mrs. Webb, this one by hand, hanging in the show, is one painted by Mrs. John Satterthwaite. Miss Emeline Bush is showing a self-portrait and Mrs. William Hunt [Jeanette Peterkin] has entered an African native's head carved out of dark wood.

Miss Veronese Beatty, the sculptress, is showing the figure of a nude woman, the head of a woman, and a black panther. The panther was commissioned by Mrs. Charles S. Reed Jr. [Elizabeth Ricker] for her apartment.

Mrs. Cramer is chairman of the exhibit. Miss Alice Roullier, Miss Katharine Dudley, and John Storrs are the judges.

From Castle Hot Springs in Arizona, where the Charles B. Goodspeeds go every winter for a vacation, comes word that last Friday the Goodspeeds gave a picnic and barbecue at Squaw Mesa, a scenic spot.

The Friday before, to celebrate her husband's birthday, Mrs. Goodspeed gave a dinner for him and among the guests were the Sterling Mortons, Miss Suzette Morton and Harry Williams, who are among the Chicagoans at the Springs now.

Our correspondent adds that Mr. Morton led many of the old time dances at an old fashioned cowboy dance given at the hotel last Saturday night, and that he and his wife and daughter spend much of their time on horseback.

Florida Vacationists Catch Big Sailfish.

From Palm Beach comes word that Henry H. Windsor Jr., who is spending the winter there with his wife and children, landed a seven foot eight inch sailfish on a fishing trip into the Gulf stream last week. A giant kingfish and a 4 8pound amber jack also were in his catch. Kenneth Curtis, who was with him, took a seven foot five inch sailfish, and Mrs. Curtis landed a 52 pound amber jack.

Many Chicagoans who have villas at Palm Beach are interested in plans for the annual flower show of the Palm Beach Garden club, to be held Friday in the Royal Poinciana conservatories, among them Mrs. George A. McKinlock, president of the club, and Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy.

Mrs. George Adams Richardson returned yesterday from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Rodman Lent Hooker [Nancy Morse] in California. Miss Peggy Hixon, the Robert Hixons' daughter, who was a bridesmaid for Mrs. Hooker last fall, is making plans to go out to the coast for a visit with the Hookers.

Mrs. Carl Leigh to California.

Mrs. Carl Leigh and her baby son are leaving today for a sojourn at Palm Springs, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Bull will return the end of the week from a ten day visit in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Hoyne of Flossmoor are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter, Jeanie Maclay Hoyne, last Tuesday at St. Luke's hospital. The baby is the great-great-great-granddaughter of Dr. John T. Temple, one of the incorporators of the village of Chicago in the summer of 1833; the great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Hoyne, former mayor of Chicago; the great-granddaughter of Thomas Maclay Hoyne, who just retired from the practice of law here at the age of 91; and granddaughter of Maclay Hoyne, former state's attorney.

Nursing Education Luncheon Today.

The annual luncheon of the Central Council for Nursing Education will be held this noon at the Palmer house. Dr. Harlan Hoyt Horner, assistant commissioner of higher education in New York state, will discuss his recent survey of the schools of nursing in New York.

Mrs. David Wilson Graham, Mrs. Ernest E. Irons, and Mrs. Perkins B. Bass have planned the luncheon and Miss Muriel Picher, Miss Nancy Knode, Mrs. Ralph F. Chatillon, Miss Lucy Harrison, Miss Helen Holmes, and Miss Medora Pelouze, all members of the Service club, will assist the delegates to their tables.

Members of the boards of the city's leading hospitals will have places at the speakers' table.

This morning at 11:30 o'clock the American Opera Society of Chicago will meet at the Arts club. Dr. Karleton Hackett will speak on "American Artists in the Civic Opera Company" and Leonard Huber, baritone, and Joseph Anderson, pianist, will present compositions of American composers. Miss Emily Lerned is president.

Cercle Francais to Hear Actor.

At the meeting of the Cercle Francais at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Fine Arts building, Paul Leyssac, now appearing with Miss Eva Le Gallenne's company of "L'Aiglon," will give some recitations. Mrs. John Storrs, who was to have been the speaker, retired in favor of M. Leyssac, who will not be in Chicago much longer.

The Chicago Bennett club is having a tea this afternoon at the Drake hotel to make final plans for the Carola Goya Spanish dance recital the club is sponsoring as a benefit for the scholarship fund of the Bennett school in Millbrook, N. Y. The recital will be given on Sunday afternoon, March 3, in Orchestra hall. Señor Sebastian Romero, Spanish consul, will be at the tea and will talk about Goya and her dancing. Mrs. Samuel Carson Pirie Jr. is chairman of the recital committee.

The second of three chamber music recitals will be given in the foyer of Orchestra hall tonight by the Mischakoff String quartet.

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Junior Friends of Art.

The Junior Friends of Art will meet at 2:30 o'clock today at the Kiosk Sphinx. Washington Porter III. will lecture on "Some Modern Ideas in Art and Architecture as Expressed in the Kiosk Sphinx." Miss Diana Huebert will give three modern dances in costume.

CONQUERING CONTRACT

By P. HAL SIMS

FURTHER RESPONSES TO THE NEGATIVE DOUBLE.

There are certain situations left to discuss in which the procedure must be carefully handled or else fine situations may be botched. The first one is

When the Intervening Opponent Redoubles.

This may be on real strength or it may be merely an interference bid made on a weak hand with little trump support in it. Your opponents may be just as strategic as you are; they may have read my book and my articles, too. The redouble may be a defensive move, strategic in reply to strategy. Especially if the opening bid, which your partner has doubled, was made third hand may you expect that your side has a possible game which a clever opponent is trying to head off or to barricade out by his redouble. If your partner's double was distributional this is very likely to be the case, especially if you have some slight values in your hand. If your partner's double was strategic, it may be that the opponents have both got strong hands with a fit between them, and in this event the last thing you want is for them to be left alone or for your partner to be deprived of the information about your hand which he sought by his double, whether or not it will affect his defensive bidding. So you must on no account pass the redouble unless you have in your own hand the expectation of beating that contract of one.

In other words, when you pass the redouble you are telling your partner that you expect to defeat the contract regardless of his hand, without counting on his double for any assistance to that end, or at most for not more than one trick. It is a way of telling your partner that from your hand it looks as if the opponents' bids—one or both of them—may be psychic, and that if they now start rescuing he can use his own judgment whether to reënter the bidding or to exact a penalty. Remember that when the opponents are vulnerable, to set them two tricks doubled is better than making a nonvulnerable game yourself, and almost as good as making a vulnerable game. When the opponents are not vulnerable, the inducement to play for a penalty is less, and I would be more inclined to bid a no-trump over the redouble unless my hand were apparently useless for any purpose except defeating their suit. With six small trumps or five to the K J 9, I would pass; with K x x x x or K J x x I would bid the no-trump for fear that the possible penalty might be less than three tricks and that our side had a game. An important point is that if you do pass you are not making any final decision on the hand, as the redouble has given your partner another chance to bid, regardless of what you do. If you pass, he is not compelled to let the redouble stand, though you have told him you expect to beat it. With an extremely aggressive or one suited hand, and in view of the vulnerability or otherwise of your adversaries, he may well prefer to reënter the bidding and try for his game. You do not know for sure the type of his double, so let your decision be to give him all the information you possibly can about your hand, remembering that a pass merely says that you expect to defeat the contract. With no such expectations, you must positively make a bid; you must respond to the double in exactly the same terms as you would if there had been no redouble. Treat the redouble for the time being as merely an interference bid, a strategic countermove by an alert opponent, and ignore it. Only if you think that you can beat the redouble contract, and that you may be exposing a psychic, should you pass. In that event your pass is more informative than any other move you could make after your partner's double. In fact, in that case the redouble will have made it possible for you to make this expectation known to your partner, because, as you will learn tomorrow, if the redoubling opponent had passed, you would be compelled to respond even if you expected to defeat the contract, except under the most exceptional conditions.

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French Envoy Paid Honor by Society Group

Guest at Elegant Banquet at Casino Club.

BY RUTH DE YOUNG.

Forgetting about the gold clause, the France-America society paid tribute last night to Andrew Lafevre de Laboulaye, ambassador from France to the United States, and Mme. de Laboulaye.

In an elegant manner the society gave a banquet at the Casino for the distinguished visitor that was attended by 400 of the society elite.

Addressing the gathering well past 11 o'clock, the ambassador indicated the necessity of an international understanding and intimated the need for a world council or organization as a means to such an understanding.

Rounds of applause not only indicated sympathy with the ambassador's message but also indorsement of his popularity and charm that has been felt by Washington society since his addition to the diplomatic corps.

M. and Mme. de Laboulaye arrived in Chicago early yesterday for a 24 hour visit that was arranged throughout by Orville J. Taylor, president of the France-America society. Mr. Taylor presided at the Casino dinner and emphasized in his introduction the necessity for the maintenance of the friendly relations that have long existed between the United States and France.

Another speaker at the dinner was Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who smoked his corncob pipe throughout the dinner in contrast to the ambassador's meerschaum. Gen. Dawes, former ambassador to England and former Vice President of the United States, declared that "France has never been a coward" and stressed the need for an international understanding.

Others seated at the speakers' table, which was placed against a backdrop of American and French flags, included the French Consul General Rene Weiller, Sewell Avery, Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, Frank G. Logan, Charles S. Dewey, Ira Nelson Morris, Gen. Roy D. Keehn, Robert Hall McCormick, Edward H. Bennett, and the Rev. Alphonse Pelletier, rector of the French Catholic church, who delivered the invocation.

Mme. de Laboulaye, beautifully gowned in white crêpe with a cape trimmed in white ostrich and lavender orchids, was seated with Mrs. Taylor and Mme. Weiller. Mme. Weiller wore black taffeta, trimmed in silver lamé, and purple orchids.

At one of the long glass top tables, perpendicular to the speakers' table, were Mr. and Mrs. Hayden B. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Eames MacVeagh, well known friends of France.

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Marion Kerby Well Liked in Novel Program

BY EDWARD MOORE.

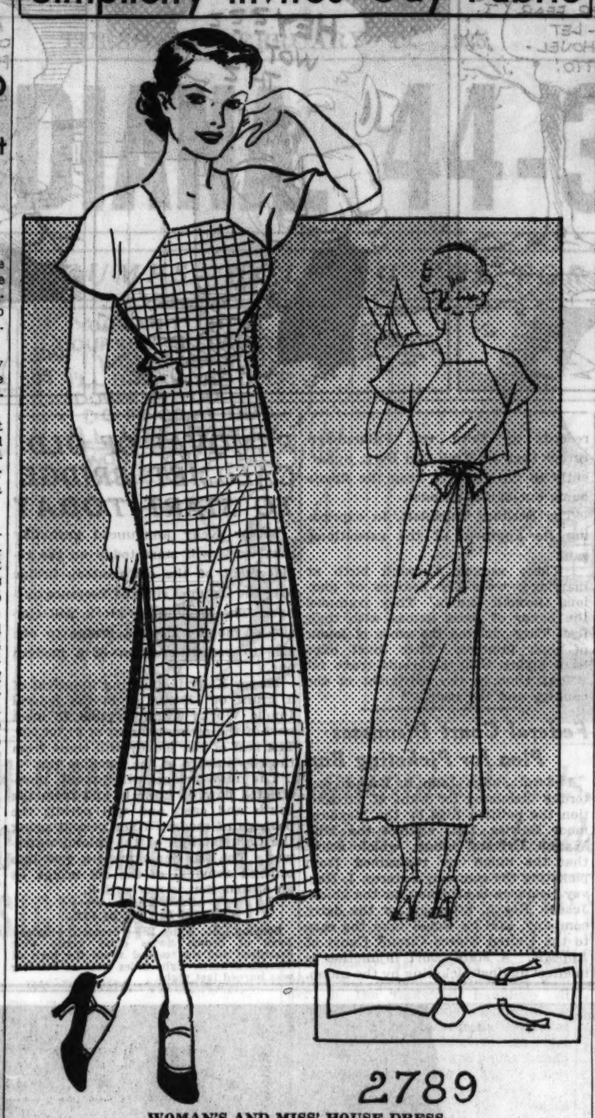
Marion Kerby, who specializes in what are programmed as Negro exaltations as well as southern mountain songs, presented a program of them in Orchestra hall foyer last night. Exaltations, one infers, are much the same as spirituals, perhaps with a little more emphasis on their salient points, but following the same course of words and melody.

Miss Kerby, a contralto with an unusually expressive voice, would seem to have made a wide and wisely chosen collection. She explained the circumstances under which they were found, told stories about them in dialect and otherwise, and sang them to sincere and well deserved applause.

There was an interesting contrast between exaltations and the southern mountain songs, since the latter plainly betrayed their ancestry from English ballads. Both the exaltations and mountain songs had been arranged by Hamilton Forrest, and if the piano accompaniments, played by Nathan Price, had more of the smack of city streets than of the open country from where the simple, unpretentious, but generally sincere and effective melodies came, they were none the less attractive.

Midway in her program Miss Kerby went into a spoken scene, "A Negro Bill of Divorcement," written for her by Roberta Stovall. This was a bit of humor that made one of the great hits of the evening. She is uncommonly clever in her characterization, and handles the dialect for all the fun there is in it. Her singing is vividly pictorial, with a good deal, if not entirely all, of the naïve earnestness of the sources from which her songs came.

Simplicity Invites Gay Fabric



2789

WOMAN'S AND MISS' HOUSE DRESS.

Choose one of the gay printed cottons for this attractive dress. It's easy to wear, with its smart, flared sleeve effect, and it's collarless, too. It's easy to wash and iron, being merely a straight, one piece affair. An attractive detail is the panel front effect created by the belt. You also can wear it as a coverall over your "best" frock.

The pattern, No. 2789, comes in sizes 16 and 18 years, and 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

Order Blank for Clotilde Patterns.
CLOTILDE PATTERNS.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, P. O. BOX 587, Grand Central Station, New York City. Inclosed find $..... Please send me the Clotilde patterns listed below:

Pattern No. 2789. Size..... Price.....

Write plainly, giving sizes and number of patterns desired. Inclose 10 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each pattern.

Name.....

No. and street.....

State.....

City.....

Here Is Latest in Tips on How to Apply Rouge to Face

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

Here's a tip on rouge application, hot off the griddle, as it were, from one cosmetician whose mastery of makeup application wins her an unusual clientele.

Draw an imaginary line from the corner of the eye down to the mouth corner and keep rouge outside that line. Hang up the No Trespass sign inside the line, and you can't go so wrong on face rouging.

And this is important. Begin by putting three dots near the eye, on and outside the line, and then rub the rouge up to the temples and down to the ear, close in to the hairline. This is the ruling for the average face. Don't bring rouge in near the nose unless you want it to stand out like a beacon light. It isn't done in the best makeup circles.

Now, if your face is thin, put on your three dots just the same, bring your rouge down into the hollow of the cheek, and then over and down to the ear lobe, still keeping outside the dividing line.

If your face is full, put on the three dots and rub up to the temple, down to ear, close to the hairline, but not quite so close as the average shaped face requires.

If you have a double chin, here's a makeup trick promising help in throwing back the extra flesh. Put on a darker powder over it than on the rest of the area. The use of two powders is coming to be quite a process of eliminating facial irregularities [speaking in terms of illusion lent]. The broadfaced one will find that if she uses a darker powder outside that line of which we were speaking, and lighter powder inside, her face breadth seemingly will be reduced. The darker powder is suggested for the nose whose size is a worry. In fact, the darker powder is prescribed pretty generally for noses, except for the very tiny nose, which isn't seen often.

Two powders for general use is now being urged.

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* *

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived.	At.	From.
Albert Ballin	Southampton	New York
Am. Banker	London	New York
Pennsylvania	New York	San Francisco
Pres. Coolidge	Hongkong	San Francisco
Antonia	Liverpool	New York
Statendam	Tangier	New York

Sailed.	From.	For.
Roma	Haifa	New York
Pres. Jefferson	Hongkong	Victoria, B. C.
Rex	Naples	New York

Are you serving a MINUS MEAL?

Many wives, unknowingly, serve "minus meals." The food is good, and well cooked. But it has little or no "bulk"—needed to promote regular habits.

"Minus meals" frequently cause common constipation due to insufficient "bulk" in the diet. Headaches, loss of appetite and dull, spiritless days too often follow.

Correct the "minus meal" by serving Kellogg's ALL-BRAN regularly. Its gentle "bulk" does not break down in the body as much as the fiber in fruits and vegetables. So it is more effective. ALL-BRAN also supplies vitamin B and iron.

Certainly it is safer to use this natural food in place of patent medicines. Two tablespoonfuls daily are usually sufficient. Chronic cases, with each meal. If relief is not obtained, see your doctor.

ALL-BRAN remains effective with continued use. Serve as a cereal with milk or cream, or cook into muffins, breads, waffles, etc. Get the red-and-green package at your grocer's. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

Keep on the Sunny Side of Life

Correspondent Airs Complaint on Modern Girl

Says Woman Today Not Success as Wife.

BY DORIS BLAKE.

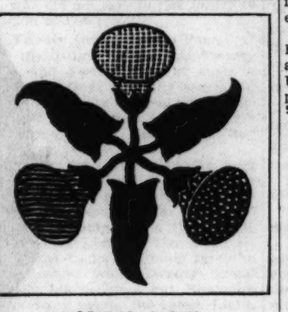
If you want to hear why certain young men do not care to marry modern young women, here's Art's say-so on the subject.

Art, we must explain, encloses a cartoon clipping showing how a young lady indulges the misguided gent into thinking that if she only had a home where she could putter around, experiment with the cook stove, raise a family, and always be the beloved's dream come true, the gates of heaven would be more than ajar for her. But, according to the enclosed cartoon, instead, the chap finds himself with a girl on his hands whose tinted fingertips rebel at dishwater, whose cookbook study is cast aside for the latest literary sensation, who is afraid to ruin her figure with any child bearing. Who, in other words, is a complete and total flop as a wife.

"Don't know how we're going to get around this problem unless our generation passes up the marriage luxury, and the oncoming one is trained in going without more than the current one from whom ordinarily we'd choose a wife. Don't think for a moment that I'm sour on girls. I'm keen about them, and I'd spend on them if I had it to spend. But we guys simply haven't got it, and so we need a differently raised crop of women to meet our exigencies. What say, Doris? What say?"

Since you ask us, Art, we'll say you needn't be so downhearted nor give marriage the go-by. Only don't expect the gadflies to turn grub all of a minute. And, more important, don't confine your looking for the real girl who is always with us, to your fast moving, night club haunts.

"Morning Glory" Quilt Lovely in Delicate Colors



MORNING GLORY.

Patterns of this quilt design are 5 cents, stamps or coin. Address Nancy Cabot, Chicago Tribune, or call at one of the Tribune Public Service offices, One South Dearborn street and Tribune Tower.

BY NANCY CABOT.

Pink, rose, and lavender are the colors used in the "Morning Glory" block presented today. It is one of the simplest of the appliqued floral designs in our quilt files, and one which adapts itself to the use of either print or plain material. The appliqued blocks may be alternated with plain blocks and set together with bands of material matching the colors of the flowers.

Artists' Ball Will Be Given by New Group

"The society folk gurgle with appreciation and smirk in the self-satisfaction of indulgent benevolence," is just one of many similar sentences in a long paragraph from an art bulletin issued recently by the Chicago Artists' Equity.

Such sentiments explain in part why some of the city's leading artists have resigned from the Equity. Two of them are Ivan LeLorraine Albright, president of the Chicago Society for Artists, and Tud Kempf, former president of the No-Jury, who with Francis Chapin, instructor at the Chicago Art institute, are co-chairmen of the committee in charge of the artists' ball to be given this year on March 1 in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Sherman.

Some of the city's socialites, namely, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frank G. Logan, Mrs. Philip Maher, Mrs. Harold C. Pynchon, Mrs. Walter Paepcke, Mrs. George Woodruff, Mrs. Helen Walton, Mrs. Andrew Sherriff and Mrs. Ernest Byfield, together with Mrs. Albion Headburg and Dr. Robert B. Harshe, director of the Art institute, comprise an advisory committee that will help the artists make a success of their ball.

The proceeds of this year's ball, which the artists are calling a dream ball, will be given to the institute to be used as a prize fund at the annual exhibit of artists of Chicago and vicinity.

This year's party is to be a costume one with the ballroom decorated in the manner of the Montmartre of Paris. A. Pearson is chairman of the decoration committee. Malvin Albright, Aron Bonrod, Gustave Dalstrom, Francis Foy, Carl Hallsthammar, Davenport Griffen, Pauline Palmer, Laura Van Pappeldon and William S. Schwartz are on the finance and executive committee and Gustave Dalstrom is treasurer. Richard Florsheim is chairman of the promotion committee and Leo Buntman is publicity chairman.

* *

Shaw's Latest Play Has World Premiere at New York Theater

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—George Bernard Shaw observed his fiftieth year as a playwright tonight by dramatizing for Broadway first nighters his idea of what will be the course of events on judgment day.

It is his newest play, bearing what he characterizes as the "indispensable title" of "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles," which had its world première at the Guild theater.

Rumor Witherspoon Is Chief Candidate to Head N. Y. Opera

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Persistent rumors from numerous quarters have Herbert Witherspoon the leading candidate for Giulio Gatti-Casazza's post at the Metropolitan opera.

It was said today that an announcement will be made this week. Witherspoon neither denied nor affirmed the rumor.

Witherspon was a vice president of the former Chicago Civic opera.

LAKE SHORE HONEY

● You can't fool children—they know what tastes better. Watch them drink all their milk, and more too, when Lake Shore Honey is added. Lake Shore Honey is finer in quality . . . smooth . . . pure and pasteurized. Adds energy and pep. Try it today. Ask for the new "honeycomb" jar.

POURS SO EASILY!

Use Cuticura when your skin requires scientific care

The SOAP to cleanse and invigorate, the OINTMENT to soothe and heal. In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with **Cuticura Soap** and hot water, dry gently and apply **Cuticura Ointment.** Pimples, rashes, eczema, itchings and irritations are quickly relieved and soon healed.

Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.

THE PALMER HOUSE
presents its
NEW WINTER REVIEW
EVERY EVENING
in the
EMPIRE ROOM
with
TED WEEMS' MUSIC
NO COVER CHARGE
DINNER $2.50
Minimum charges,
Dinner $2.50. Supper $2.00.
(Sat., Sun. and Hol.—Supper $2.)
LUNCHEON DANCING
Every Saturday, 1 to 4.
Luncheon—$1.35, plus tax.
Minimum charge includes luncheon only

AMUSEMENTS.

HARRIS 2 LAST WEEKS POP. MAT. TOMORROW
3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Fri., Sat.
ABBEY THEATRE PLAYERS
TONIGHT
"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
TOMORROW MATINEE
"THE COINER" and "PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD"
Eves., 50c-$2—Mats. Wed-Fri.-Sat., 50c-$1.50

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
ONE MORE WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST 8 TIMES
Beg. Mon., Feb. 25—Seats Thurs.
Mon. Eve.—"JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK"
Tues. Eve.—"KATHLEEN NI HOULIHAN" & "PLAYBOY of the WESTERN WORLD"
Wed. Mat.—"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
Wed. Eve.—"RIDERS TO THE SEA" and "THE WHITEHEADED BOY"
Thurs. Eve.—"DRAMA AT INISH"
Fri. Eve.—"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
Sat. Mat.—"JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK"
Sat. Eve.—"THE NEW GOSSOON."

ERLANGER STA. 2461 Tonight 8:15
LAST 16 TIMES
Next Pop. Mat. Tom. BEST SEATS $2.20
Max Gordon presents
'ROBERTA'
by Jerome Kern, Otto Harbach
CHOICE SEATS AT BOX OFFICE FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES
Eves. 83c to $3.30. Mats. 83c to $2.20

SELWYN LAST 8 TIMES
Cornelia Otis Skinner
Tonight and Tomorrow Mat.
"THE LOVES OF CHARLES II."
Wed., Fri., Sat. Eves.—Fri., Sat. Mats.
HER NEW PLAY
"MANSION ON THE HUDSON"
Thursday Eve.
"THE EMPRESS EUGENIE"
Also Her Original Character Sketches
Eves. 55c-$2.20; Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat., 55c-$1.65

ORCHESTRA HALL WED. at 8:15 Also Fri. Eve. Sat. Mat.
Burton HOLMES
What I Saw in —SOVIET RUSSIA
An Eye-Witness Story of the Russian Scene As It Is Today
PRICES: 40c, 85c, $1.10—Incl. Tax

GRAND OPERA HOUSE POP. MAT. TOMORROW
Extra Holiday Mat. Fri., $55c-$2.20
Third Play American Theatre Society
GILBERT MILLER presents
INA CLAIRE
in "ODE to LIBERTY"
with WALTER SLEZAK
Eves. 83c-$2.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 83c-$2.20.

INDISPUTABLY ONE OF THE WORLD'S FEW GREAT SINGERS
LEHMANN
Soprano, and MIQUELLE, *Cellist*
MON. EVE., Feb. 25—Seats Now, 55c-2.75
AUDITORIUM THEATRE

CHARLES K. FREEMAN, Inc., Presents
"SIXTEEN"
with SHAINDEL KALISH
and Distinguished New York Cast
BLACKSTONE THEATRE
Eves. 8:25—Mats. Wed.-Fri.-Sat., 2:30

SHOW BOAT DIXIANA
In River Diversey Pkwy. Bridge 2200 West
TONIGHT 8:15—30c-75c, incl. Tax
"The JAMES BOYS of MISSOURI"
All Seats Reserved—Resvtns. Ph. Armitage 3700

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REDUCING JANUS METHOD

Healthful, Stimulating, Invigorating
FOR SYMMETRY AND BEAUTY OF BODY AND REDUCTION OF WEIGHT
Discounted Prices and Budget Plan
Ladies Only
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29 East Madison, Suite 510
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708 Church St., Cor. Sherman
DAVis 2004

WHAT EVERY ACTRESS KNOWS

The woman who has to "take it easy" or even to "favor herself" certain days of the month, has no place on the stage! Actresses who have a difficult time just rely on Midol. So should all women having any periodic pain. Midol tablets can and do relieve the "regular" pain, and spare you a lot.

Why not have the comfort of Midol? It acts fast, is effective for several hours, but it's *not* a narcotic. It *is* a special medicine, for this special purpose, and specialists can tell you how well it works! You'll see it on the druggist's counter—or just ask for Midol. Today, so that you will be prepared!

Skin Torment
Itching, roughness, cracking, easily relieved and improved with soothing—
Resinol

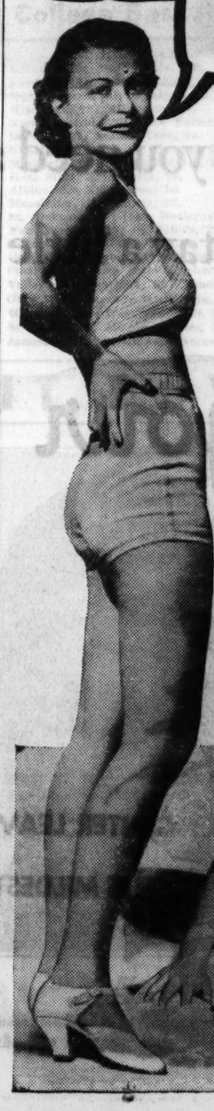
Jane's Vegetables Eaten Gladly

"VEGETABLES TASTE GOOD THIS WAY," says Jane. "I used to hate 'em." Mother used to hate coaxing Jane to eat vegetables daily, too. It's different since she discovered Hormel Vegetable Soup. Nearly a pint of rich beef stock in each can makes these 15 vegetables a pleasure to eat.

Other HORMEL BEEF STOCK SOUPS: Pea, Onion, Bean, Beef Consomme. And ALSO FROM HORMEL: Chicken Broth, Chili Con Carne, Corned Beef Hash.

ANOTHER HORMEL BEEF STOCK SOUP

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THEY ONCE CALLED ME SKINNY!



Thousands are quickly gaining 5 to 15 lbs. this new easy way

DON'T think you're "born" to be skinny and friendless. Thousands with this new easy treatment have gained attractive pounds—*in just a few weeks!*

Doctors for years have prescribed yeast for health. But this new yeast tablet discovery gives *double* results—health, and solid new flesh—*and far quicker.*

Not only are thousands quickly gaining beauty-bringing pounds, but also clear, radiant skin, freedom from constipation, indigestion and nervousness, glorious new pep.

Concentrated 7 times

This amazing new product, Ironized Yeast, is made from special *brewers' ale yeast* imported from Europe—the richest yeast known—which by a new scientific process is concentrated 7 times—*made 7 times more powerful.*

But that is not all! This marvelous, health-building yeast is *ironized* with 3 special kinds of strengthening iron.

Day after day, as you take Ironized Yeast tablets, watch flat chest develop, skinny limbs round out attractively, skin clear to beauty—you're an entirely new person.

Results guaranteed

No matter how skinny and weak you may be, this marvelous new Ironized Yeast should build you up in a few short weeks as it has thousands. If not delighted with the results of the very first package, your money instantly refunded.

Special FREE offer!

To start you building up your health *right away,* we make this absolutely FREE offer. Purchase a package of Ironized Yeast at once, cut out the seal on the box and mail it to us with a clipping of this offer. We will send you a fascinating new book on health, "New Facts About Your Body". Remember, results guaranteed with very first package—*or money refunded.* All druggists. Ironized Yeast Co., Inc., Dept. A-90, Atlanta, Ga.

CHINA WAR LORD MUM ON JAPAN'S BRIBERY SCANDAL

Refuses to Shed Light on $500,000 Payment.

BY JOHN POWELL.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

SHANGHAI, Feb. 18.—Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former Chinese rule of Manchuria, who is now vice commander of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's bandit suppression army in Hankow, refused today to shed light on the mystery surrounding the alleged bribe of $500,000 which he supposedly paid to Takejiro Tokonami, Japanese minister of communications.

The bribe scandal is now the major political sensation in the Japanese diet and threatens the overthrow of the cabinet of Premier Admiral Keisuka Okada. The alleged bribe incident dates back to Aug. 13, 1928, when Tokonami, then a high official of the Seiyukai party, called on Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden. It is alleged the money was handed over at that time.

Private Safe Broken Open.

The alleged transaction remained a secret until September, 1931, when the Japanese army occupied Mukden and broke open Chang's private safe. It is said officers found a receipt which bore the signatures of two other Japanese diet members named Akatsuke and Tsuruoka, both close associates of Tokonami.

Numerous contradicatory explanations of Chang's motives in paying such a large sum to Japanese politicians are given. Japanese military leaders allege it was a bribe paid by a Chinese official in Manchuria for the purpose of inducing the Japanese government to follow a moderate policy toward China, otherwise they allege it was closely associated with what the Japanese militarists now designate as the "weak diplomacy of Baron Kijuro Shidehara," which was discarded when the Japanese intervened in Manchuria in 1931.

When Chang was asked for an explanation of the mystery he is reported to have replied:

"I can only repeat the statement I made in 1931 when I was informed that the Japanese broke open my private safe in Mukden, that they would be surprised when they examined the contents. Now my forecast has been confirmed."

Demands "Open Door" Everywhere.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

TOKIO, Feb. 18.—Japan wants the principle of equal opportunity, which the United States and other countries insist on maintaining in China, put into practice throughout the world, a Japanese spokesman declared today.

"We are for the open door principle, certainly," he said, "but why talk about equal opportunity in China only? Why not include the rest of the world? As far as trade is concerned, Japan is willing to remove all barriers if others do likewise."

HAROLD TEEN—SHADOW ALSO HAS A STOOGE

ADIOS, POP! I SHUFFLE ALONG NOW TO SEE IF SHADOW HAS THE WALKS CLEANED AT OUR HOUSE!
PRETTY SOFT!
I HAVE NO FURTHER FEAR OF SNOWSTORMS - LET YOUR 'STOOGE' SHOVEL - 'AT'S MY MOTTO!
HEY??? WOT TH'?
ATTA BOY! YOU KEEP ON PRACTICIN' - AND TH' FIRST THING YOU KNOW, YOU'LL BE A FIRST CLASS 'STOOGE' EIGHTBALL!
YOWSAH!
FEB 19
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HITLER BEHEADS 2 NOBLEWOMEN FOR ESPIONAGE

Polish Baron's Aids Are Victims.

[Continued from first page.]

ferred gayer and younger companions. It is declared Frau Von Natzmer received copies of military secrets from Fräulein Von Jena, a service for which the two received $100 a month.

Why Germany should behead two women who spied for a country which is allied to Germany was the object of heated discussion in diplomatic quarters. It was declared that besides procuring German plans of a new military airplane motor for Poland, Von Sosnowski and his associates supplied Warsaw with full details of a plan drafted by the German general staf for invasion of Poland in case of war.

The Polish embassy is painstakingly trying to deny personal acquaintance with the Polish baron despite the fact that some of its members, such as Consul Dawronski, during his stay in Berlin, attended many of these lavish parties given by the gay Pole.

A lawyer, representing the Polish government, is in Berlin attempting to negotiate the exchange of Von Sosnowski for three alleged German spies held in Poland. The Nazi regime is demanding the return of seven Germans in exchange for the baron.

The Polish-German friendship, which was emphasized in many glowing speeches recently, has suffered a severe blow. Polish leaders charge that if the Germans are not arming against them, they would not have ordered the executions of the society women spies.

The first sign of Polish retaliation was seen in the announcement that out of 25 large estates confiscated by Poland to create more homesteads, 17 were the property of Germans.

Baroness von Berg was married to Josef Berg, a flyer in the German air corps during the world war and a man of high standing, soon after her divorce from Falkenhayn four years ago. Her marriage to Von Berg, now a prominent aviation official, was annulled last November, nine months after her arrest.

After that she was carried on the records as Frau von Falkenhayn rather than as Frau von Berg, apparently in an effort to keep the flyer's name out of the scandal.

The Berliner Tageblatt, in expressing its approval of the executions, said:

"These women, through birth or marriage, were the bearers of glorious German names. They trampled the honor of these names with their feet. They violated the sense of honor of their families. They must have been plying their nefarious trade for a long time to the detriment of the country and the people."

Federal Court Dismisses Plea for Picketing Ban

Federal Judge John P. Barnes yesterday dismissed for want of jurisdiction the petition filed by the Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., against the Milk Wagon Drivers' union, which asked that the union be restrained from picketing the company's stores. I. Harvey Levinson is attorney for the union. Joseph Roach, attorney for the dairy company, said he would take the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. A state court injunction is in effect against picketing by the union.

REMOVAL OF OLD CALUMET BRIDGE TO START TODAY

Mayor Kelly announced yesterday that work will start today on the replacement of the old pontoon bridge over the Calumet river at Torrence avenue. The preliminary work will consist of moving the old bridge to one side to permit erection of a modern one.

Mayor Kelly is awaiting approval of a grant of $300,000 from the federal Public Works administration to meet part of the estimated cost of $1,100,000. The rest of the money will come from the city's share of the gasoline tax.

The new bridge will permit unrestricted flow of trafic to and from the south and east, and will permit the passage of modern river vessels using the Calumet link of the inland waterway. The war department a year ago ordered removal of the old bridge as an obstruction to navigation.

CATTLE DIE IN BLAZE.

Sterling, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Sixteen head of brown Swiss dairy cattle were destroyed and six rescued when the barn of Warren Schultz, eight miles west of Sterling was burned last night.

DAVE BARRY, TWO OTHERS ON TRIAL TODAY IN THEFT

Dave Barry, boxing referee, and two others will go on trial today before Judge Hugo M. Friend on a charge of larceny of $55,000 from the Amalgamated Trust and Savings bank. The others are Joseph Baiata, ex-convict, said to have been the leader in the plot, and Abraham Karatz, former St. Paul attorney.

The disclosure of the theft of the money from the bank and of a plot to gain control of the Abraham Lincoln Life Insurance company of Springfield, Ill., was brought about through the confession of Otto Van Derck, 25 years old, a clerk in the bank. He said he obtained none of the money and was a dupe of the others. Baiata was a business partner of Barry in several enterprises at the World's Fair last year and also in his tavern at 112 West Madison street.

Van Derck, who also has been indicted on a charge of larceny, will be granted a separate trial and testify for the state, according to Assistant State's Attorney C. Vernon Thompson.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO
2 "Specials" for 2 Days
For Reading or Distance
Zylo Comfort Glasses
$5.85 complete
Octagon Rimless Glasses
(White or Pink Gold-Filled)
$6.85 complete
Eye-Examinations by Registered Optometrists Included
Optical Section, First Floor.

How husbands are tempted—
LIEDERKRANZ CHEESE
Rich, delicious. Serve it for dessert tonight.
One of Borden's Fine Dessert Cheeses

U. S. GIRL FREED BY NAZIS CLAIMS SPIES STILL LIVE

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—An American writer who shared both social life and imprisonment with Baroness Benita von Berg and Frau Renate von Natzmer charged tonight that the government had reported them beheaded as spies "for reasons of propaganda."

"I know they are not dead," said Lillian Isobel Steele, who was imprisoned because of her alleged knowledge of the espionage ring that reportedly revolved about Baron Yurek von Sosnowski.

"The German government is using this as propaganda to warn off like attempts at spying."

She said she had learned before she left Berlin late last year that Baron von Sosnowski had been freed and had return to Poland. Although she had known their social life intimately, she said, she never realized that it was the curtain behind which the former Polish army officer manipulated an alleged spy ring that sought German military secrets.

"I learned that after they were arrested," she said, "and, changing the names, I wrote a play about it—that's why I was arrested."

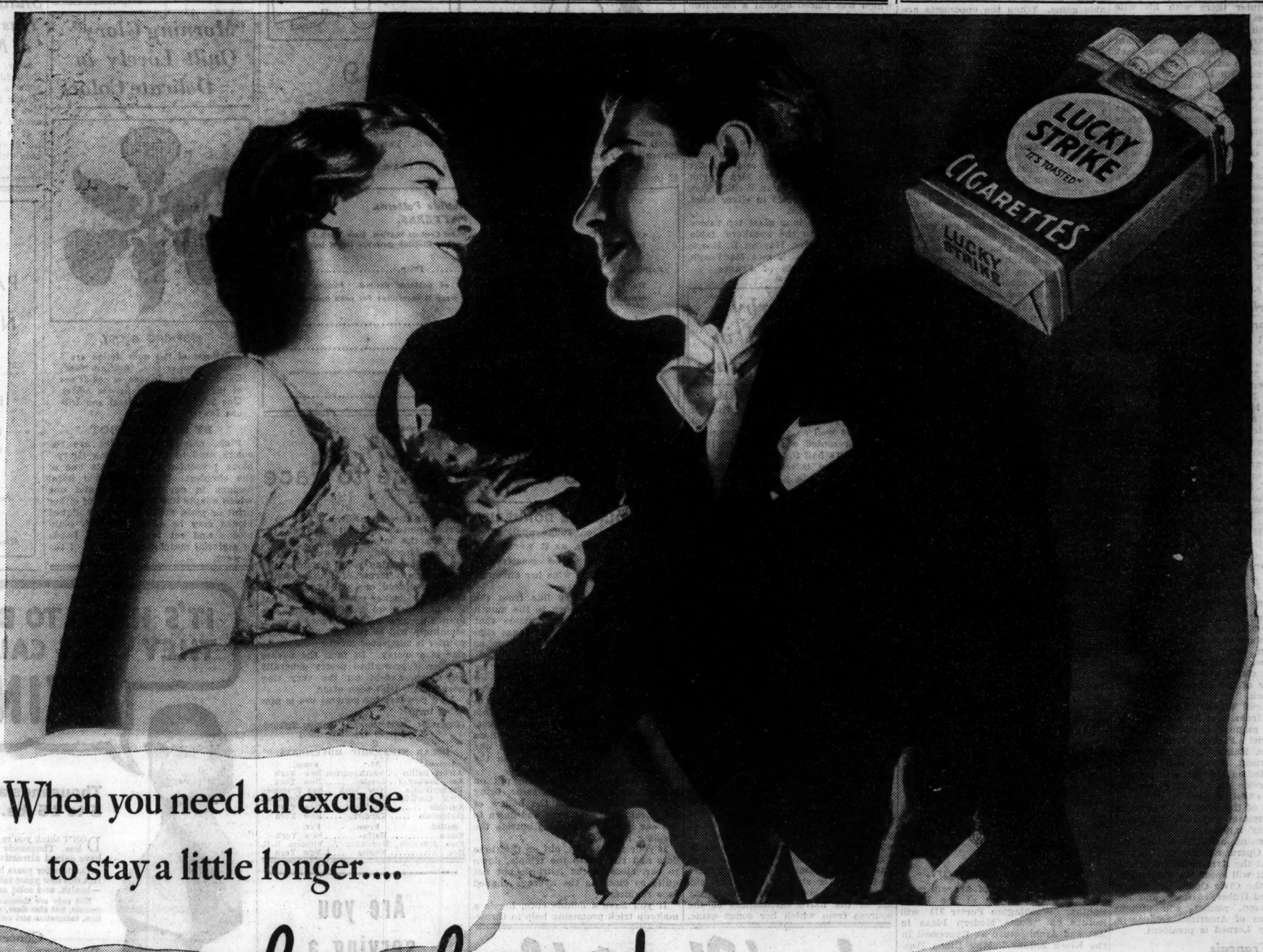
Miss Steele only by a lucky chance escaped being present at the party at which Von Sosnowski and the others were arrested.

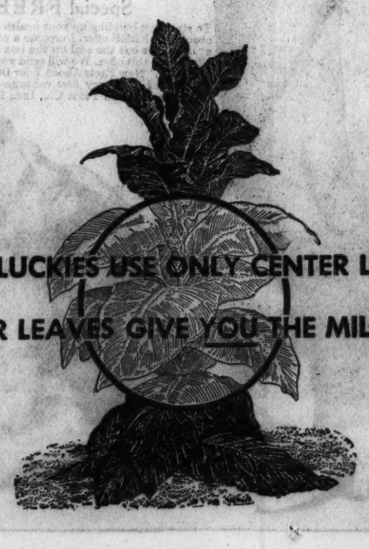
Pastor Critic of Hitler Sent to Prison for Year

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—A pastor of Bornheim, Rhineland, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment today by a special court of Cologne for attacking Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and branding him a murderer on account of the June blood purge.

Washington's Birthday
Low Rail Fares
1/3 REDUCTION
(Good in Coaches or Pullmans)
To practically all points on New York Central Lines and to many other destinations
Round Trip Pullman Sleeping Car Fares Reduced 25%
Going on any train 12 o'clock noon, February 21, and until 12:00 o'clock noon, February 24. Also on certain trains before noon, February 21.
Return leave destination not later than midnight, February 25, 1935.
For information phone Wabash 4900
NEW YORK CENTRAL
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
BIG FOUR ROUTE



When you need an excuse to stay a little longer....
I'm your best friend
I am your Lucky Strike

LUCKIES USE ONLY CENTER LEAVES
CENTER LEAVES GIVE YOU THE MILDEST SMOKE
I give you the mildest smoke, the best-tasting smoke. You wonder what makes me different. I'll tell you. It's center leaves. I spurn the little, sticky, top leaves . . . so bitter to the taste. I scorn the coarse bottom leaves, so harsh and unappetizing. I am careful of your friendship, for I am made only of the mild, fragrant, expensive center leaves.
They Taste Better
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SECTION TWO
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Chicago Daily Tribune

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935. ** 21

PURDUE BEATS INDIANA, 44-38; BADGERS WIN

GOLDEN GLOVES OPENS TONIGHT ON NORTH SIDE

340 Ready to Fight at Loyola Gym.

What's on Tonight

CHICAGO PROGRAM.

Event—North side trials Golden Gloves.

Place—Loyola university gymnasium, Sheridan road and Loyola avenue.

Time—Tonight, 7 o'clock, in two rings; doors open 6 p. m.

Bouts—100 in two rings.

Admission—60 cents, plus tax; no seats reserved.

Contestants—Report for medical examinations and to be weighed between 4 and 6 p. m.; pairings by lot at 6:30. All novice boxers except heavyweights report tomorrow; all open division boxers and novice heavyweights report Wednesday.

OUT OF TOWN PROGRAM.

Burlington, Ia., Hawkeye-Gazette semi-finals.

Kokomo, Ind., Tribune finals.

Milwaukee bureau, Chicago Tribune, second round.

Louisville, Ky., Herald-Post finals.

BY FRENCH LANE.

The Chicago north section Golden Gloves have been on a tension for more than a week. They have stood on the sidelines and watched the boys on the south side and on the west side fight on toward top honors.

This tension will be lifted tonight when they get their turn. West side and south side boys will be idle while the lads on the north side will battle it out to their heart's content.

Their tournament opens at 7 o'clock tonight at the Loyola university gymnasium and 340 boys are ready to begin fighting for the championships that will be passed around.

Many Stars Return.

Included in the 340 appear such well known names as Otis Thomas, last year's heavyweight champion; the Wozniak brothers, former C. Y. O. champions; Max Schmeling Jr., a cousin of the former world's heavyweight champion; and a score of others who have figured prominently in amateur boxing in the last couple of years.

There will be fighting in two rings and 100 bouts are down for a decision. The admission will be 60 cents for any seat in the house. The second session of the north section tournament will be held tomorrow night and champions will be crowned there at a third session Thursday night.

From all along the north shore extending from the Tribune tower to territory beyond the Wisconsin line will come the boys who will seek the north side titles. Many of the lads are gold coasters, some from wealthy families. The north section meet is always one of the most interesting held in Chicago.

Prep, College Boys Enter.

A great many of these boys, with no thought of ever turning professional even though they reach great heights, will box and fight for the fun they get out of it. That's what makes their tournament one of the great thrillers held anywhere in Chicagoland.

Many high schools and the colleges and universities located along the shores of Lake Michigan will also have representatives in the meet, and each will be followed to the tournament by a noisy group of rooters.

There will be fighting tonight in seven of the weight divisions, only the heavyweights remaining out of action. They will start tossing lether tomorrow evening. The action will be intense in the lightweight and welterweight classes, there being about 60 aspirants for championships in each of these divisions.

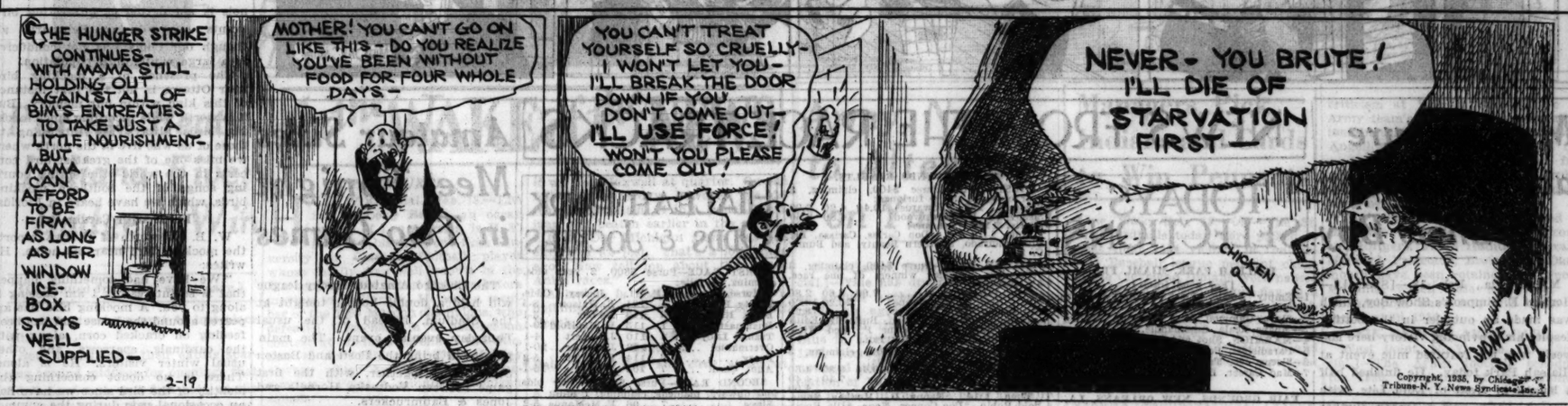
Three Centers Going Thursday.

While the north side boys are having their first night of fun, the lads who have fought their way to the semi-finals on the south side and on the west side will be resting.

Fighting will be resumed in the semi-final round at Community Recre-

[Continued on page 23, column 1.]

THE GUMPS—HOLDING THE FORT


THE HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES—WITH MAMA STILL HOLDING OUT AGAINST ALL OF BIM'S ENTREATIES TO TAKE JUST A LITTLE NOURISHMENT—BUT MAMA CAN AFFORD TO BE FIRM AS LONG AS HER WINDOW ICE-BOX STAYS WELL SUPPLIED—
2-19
MOTHER! YOU CAN'T GO ON LIKE THIS - DO YOU REALIZE YOU'VE BEEN WITHOUT FOOD FOR FOUR WHOLE DAYS—
YOU CAN'T TREAT YOURSELF SO CRUELLY—I WON'T LET YOU—I'LL BREAK THE DOOR DOWN IF YOU DON'T COME OUT—I'LL USE FORCE! WON'T YOU PLEASE COME OUT!
NEVER - YOU BRUTE! I'LL DIE OF STARVATION FIRST—
CHICKEN
SIDNEY SMITH
Copyright, 1935, by Chicago Tribune-N. Y. News Syndicate Inc.

Talking It Over

BY ARCH WARD.

[Copyright: 1935: By The Chicago Tribune.]

JACK ROBINSON, center on the Notre Dame football team, recently sold the last five horses in the stable of 21 left to him by his late father. . . . He found the upkeep too heavy. . . . A leading rubber manufacturer is experimenting with corn sirup as a possible center for golf balls. . . . Willard Kehrt and Kenneth Gunning are leading Indiana's basketball team in scoring this season, but that isn't unusual for them. . . . They were high men on the Shelbyville, Ind., High school quintet for two seasons. . . . Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state, and Senator Frederick H. Gillett, former speaker of the house of representatives, are golf companions in Pasadena. . . . Senator Gillett shot a 39 the other day over a nine hole course and has made the 18 holes in 83 to match his 83 years. . . . Mr. Kellogg shoots the nine hole layout in about 50 strokes. . . . George Lott and Les Stoefen play the horses through bookmakers no matter where they are performing. . . . Ivory hunters say that James Kenneth O'Dea, new Cub catcher, may not set the league ablaze with his hitting, but that he is the sprightliest man behind home plate since a young fellow named Ray Schalk broke in with the White Sox years back. . . .

Harold McSpaden of the winter golf circuit, has been ailing for two years with an injured leg. . . . Alabama's undefeated football squad, which shared national honors last fall with Minnesota, already has started spring practice. . . . Coach Frank Thomas will absent himself from workouts long enough to attend a banquet given by the Notre Dame club of Chicago Feb. 28. . . . Tom Wilson, who won a letter at end at Illinois in 1930, has returned to continue his university work and try for the team again. . . . Jack Vance, Northwestern's new back field coach, won 50 games, lost 4, and tied 2 during his seven years as head coach at Evanston High school. . . . P. K. Wrigley, president of the Cubs, thinks engineers may be able to work out a plan whereby the right field bleachers could be rolled forward so as to increase the number of choice side line seats for professional football games. . . .

Walter [the Great] Mails will start his 22d year of baseball with San Francisco. . . . Leon Chagnon, traded to the Giants by the Pirates, hasn't started a game since July 23, 1933. . . . He has worked in 52 games since then as a relief man. . . . Henry Cotton, British open golf champion, has signed a new contract with the Waterloo club of Brussels, Belgium. . . . The feet of one of Marquette's basketball players are so big that a porter recently balked on shining his shoes. . . . Shane Leslie, famous English authority on Jonathan Swift, who is giving a series of lectures at Notre Dame, may be seen in the gymnasium almost daily working out with the athletes. . . . He recently had to catch a train while visiting ten miles out of town with no car available. . . . "That's all right," he said, "I'll just run in." . . . And he did. . . . A government survey on the amount of money spent for amusement in the United States in 1933 showed that billiards and bowling, combined, led the sports field. . . . Movies came first, then radio.

The London Daily Express has erected a special theater in a department store wherein lessons in golf, cricket, rugby, and soccer are given to English schoolboys. . . . The theater walls are constructed of laths and plaster of paris. . . . George Duncan, veteran professional, recently came to give the lads a driving lesson. . . . He tested the wall and the driving net hung on it and then took up his stance 12 yards from the net. . . . His first drive not only went through the net, but through the wall as well. . . .

Ten Years Ago Today—Tommy Gibbons and Harry Wills agreed to meet in a twelve round bout on a charity card in New York. . . . Glenna Collett defeated Edith Cummings, 6 up, for the Florida women's golf championship.

BARGAIN HUNTING?

Just look into your pocketbook, add up what you find there, and then see which of these Golden Gloves ticket prices appeals most:

55 cents, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

Bargain prices all, you'll agree, for the finals of the Tournament of Champions at the Chicago Stadium March 8.

Every seat will be a good seat, with a clear view of the ring. That's why you don't have to worry about the fact that the supply of $3.30 tickets is exhausted.

Then, too, you'll want to get your tickets now for the first three nights of the Tournament of Champions—Feb. 25, 26 and 27. They're priced at 40 cents, 66 cents, and $1.10.

All are on sale now at the Tribune Public Service office, 1 South Dearborn Street, and at Tribune Tower. Or mail check or money order to Golden Gloves Ticket Manager, Tribune Tower, Chicago.

HERMAN ACCEPTS CUBS' BID; HAYES SIGNS WITH SOX

BY IRVING VAUGHAN.

The Cubs now are one up on the White Sox in the little annual matter of bringing the boys into line. Only two of the former, either through indifference or dissatisfaction, remain among the missing. Three of the Pale Hose performers have failed to respond favorably to the contracts mailed to them weeks ago.

BILLY HERMAN.

In each case there was a reduction by one yesterday. Lou Comiskey, the president-owner of the Sox, announced that a signed document had been received from Minter [Jack] Hayes, the Alabama gentleman who plays second base. At the Cubs' headquarters the multitude of officials on hand agreed that Billy Herman, also a second baseman by trade, had accepted terms. Herman, who naturally thought he was worth more money, took the original bid when he learned the details of President-owner P. K. Wrigley's recently announced scheme to reward his diamond employes with something extra in the event of meritorious services.

Herman Visits Wrigley.

Herman appeared unannounced after a trip from his present stopping place at New Albany, Ind. He was ushered into the presence of Wrigley, who explained without waste of words that the club would not boost its first bid, but that there might be something thrown in if the case was deserving. In other words, if Herman during the season shows he is vitally interested in his work he will get a message from his employer in the form of a bonus check. The same opportunity will be available for the other Cub athletes.

Herman didn't bring his contract with him. But the bonus possibility won him over in a hurry and he promised that as soon as he returned home he would sign the papers and drop them in the mail.

Demaree, French Still Out.

The two Cubs now unsigned are Frank Demaree, the outfielder recalled from Los Angeles, and Larry French, the southpaw thrower taken in trade from Pittsburgh.

The three Sox lads who haven't been heard from definitly are Luke Sewell, the veteran catcher obtained from Washington; Babe Phelps, the pitcher taken from St. Paul, and the illustrious Zeke Bonura, first baseman. Of the trio Bonura is the only real holdout, so far as is known. Owner Comiskey is highly peeved that Bonura should place so high a value on his services after only one full season in the majors, so has no intention of negotiating with the athlete. However, waivers have not been asked on Bonura, as reported.

Equipoise Fouls, Twenty Grand Wins; Cavalcade Out of Stake

BY HARVEY WOODRUFF.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 18.—Equipoise was unofficially first by a length and officially last, Twenty Grand was unofficially second and officially winner in the Oakwood handicap at Santa Anita park today where these American turf patriarchs met at 1 1-16 miles in the last formal test before the $100,000 Santa Anita handicap Saturday. It was a $1,200 purse for $500,000 worth of horse flesh.

Foul was declared by the stewards after the event on the ground that Equipoise interfered with Twenty Grand in the stretch. Others in the field were Sarada, Gusto, and Sweeping Light, which finished as named.

Three Sure to Start.

This race was run in 1:43 2-5, only three-fifths of a second off the track record. The mile was covered in 1:37 1-5 with Twenty Grand as pacemaker. The result established Equipoise, future book favorite, and Twenty Grand, which has been regarded out of it until the last few days, as certain starters in the pot of gold stake. The same may be said of Gusto, for which the distance today was not far enough. He was closing stoutly.

Twenty Grand rewarded backers with prices of $10, $5.60, $3.80. Sarada paid $12.20 and $3.80 place and show. Gusto was at $3.60 to show. Equipoise, disqualified, was the odds on choice at 3 to 5.

After the race, stewards issued a statement saying that Equipoise interfered with Twenty Grand entering the stretch, bumped him on the way down the straightaway, and finally bore over just before the finish so that Coucci on Twenty Grand had to take up his mount.

Equipoise Looks Best.

In the opinion of the press stand, disregarding the interference, Equipoise with 125 pounds was better than Twenty Grand with 116, nine pounds difference. Saturday Equipoise carries 130 pounds and Twenty Grand 126 pounds, four pounds difference. Twenty Grand's performance, however, with all that early speed, was greatly encouraging to his future book backers who had regarded their money as burned up.

Disqualification is not a new experience to Equipoise, a notorious rail hugger who bears to the inside at every opportunity. Twice before Equipoise has met disqualification in big stake events, once in his two year old championship season, when Vanderpool was moved up to first place, and again last summer in the Metropolitan handicap awarded to Mr. Khayyam.

Three Ready to Go.

Justice or injustice of the disqualification attracted far less comment than the fact that Equipoise, Twenty Grand, three year old champion of 1931, and Gusto, three year old champion of 1932 which won the American Derby and Arlington classic, were ready for the big race. If Equipoise wins Saturday he will pass Sun Beau's record as the greatest money winner of all time.

This conclusion from the Oakwood handicap offset in some measure definite announcement that Cavalcade, former future book favorite, will not start. Trainer Bob Smith of the Brookmeade stable reluctantly authorized the announcement when the 1934 champion's foot was still sore after his light work of Saturday. Mr. Khayyam, with a filled leg, also was added to those definitly out. Twenty-two of the original 70 nominations still remain as possible starters, with a probable post field of 12 to 15.

There was only a short delay at the post as the five starters took the stall positions for the day's feature from which Ladysman had been scratched by telegraphic order of Owner W. R. Coe, who did not care to risk injury to the scion of Pompey.

Twenty Grand Breaks Fast.

As the barrier went up, Twenty Grand and Sweeping Light made a dash to the front with the son of St. Germans obtaining the lead and Sweeping Light running neck and neck with Equipoise. Sarada was fourth and Gusto fifth.

This was the order down the back stretch, with Twenty Grand at one time extending his margin to two lengths. Between the far turn and home turn, Equipoise on the outside and Sweeping Light on the inside set sail for the leader. Coming into the stretch rather wide, Twenty Grand still held his position, but Equipoise was pressing while Sweeping Light, conqueror of Equipoise last week, was through. Gusto was making up ground but had no chance of catching the leaders.

Equipoise Bears In.

At the eighth pole Equipoise was up to Twenty Grand's withers. A sixteenth out he was in front and indulging his old habit of bearing in. He crossed the wire nearly a length in front. Twenty Grand was three lengths before Sarada, which was a length and a half in front of Gusto. Then followed the disqualification.

Approximately 10,000 were present to wager $277,267.

Three impressive morning trials were registered by handicap candidates. Riskulus had the best mark, with 2:04 1-5 for the 1¼ mile route. Ladysman, scratched from today's stake feature, stepped 2:04 2-5 easily, making a great hit with clockers. Top Row from the Baroni stable clicked off the distance in 2:04 4-5. Fleam and High Glee went the route under restraint about three seconds slower. Mate breezed 3 furlongs and Head Play a half mile.

College Basketball

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

Illinois, 43; Ohio State, 36.
Purdue, 44; Indiana, 38.
Northwestern, 26; Michigan, 16.
Wisconsin, 28; Minnesota, 27.
North Central, 26; Lake Forest, 23.
DePauw, 37; Armour Tech, 24.
Illinois Wesleyan, 42; Eureka, 17.
Marquette, 20; Michigan State, 17.
Iowa State, 32; Kansas, 20.
Albion, 23; Kalamazoo, 16.
Macalester, 31; Luther, 25.
St. Ambrose, 31; Iowa Wesleyan, 30.
New York U., 37; St. John's, 28.
Nebraska, 32; Oklahoma, 24.
George Washington, 50; Baltimore, 37.
Omaha, 45; Iowa State Teachers, 31.
Valley City Teachers, 58; Minot, 22.
Ohio Wesleyan, 45; Wittenberg, 26.
Washburn, 43; Washington [St. Louis], 30.
St. Louis, 50; Missouri Mines, 36.
Jamestown, 52; Dickinson Normal, 28.

FOOTBALL RULES GROUP MAKES NO MAJOR CHANGES

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—For the first time in the recent history of intercollegiate football the same set of rules will carry over from one season to the next with no major changes. It became known today that the college players of 1935 would play under the same rules as those of 1934 when W. S. Langford, secretary of the football rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic association, issued the annual statement following on the heels of the annual meeting:

"For the first time in the committee's history covering the last thirty years no change in the rules of a major character was adopted."

The most important change was one added to the dead ball rule making it [illegible] runner who is on his feet, even though held by an opponent, pass, or kick until the whistle is blown. This will give a runner who has been tackled but not thrown a somewhat greater opportunity to break away or make a pass, which will further encourage the open game in the opinion of the committee.

Checks Whistle Blowing.

Following the practice of these meetings, Mr. Langford would not elaborate on the wording of the official statement. It is understood, however, this paragraph meant the official would be told to exercise more restraint in blowing the whistle the instant the forward progress of the ball ends. At present the rule reads that the play ends with the cessation forward movement on the part of the ball carrier when he is tackled. It is designed to guard against injury from struggling after a tackle has been made.

A good deal will depend on the wording of this new provision. It is expected it will take the form of instruction to officials. It was the sole point where the rules body yielded to adherents of the lateral pass who wanted this part of the game liberalized. It is probable the new provision will be brought into play to prevent whistles stopping lateral passes when a man is judged to have been tackled before he has thrown the ball.

Define Linemen's Positions.

Other changes cover technicalities. One clarifies the rule governing the interchanging of linemen and backs by defining the positions of the center, guards and tackles as "those occupied by these players when they originally entered the game with the further provision that the field captain must designate, upon request of officials, which players actually are the linemen."

The general rule under which fouls committed by both teams offset each other was changed to include the following exception: "Should a punted ball be illegally downed and then there be a personal foul by opponents, the captain of the kicking team may refuse the offsetting penalty. In such case the ball would belong to the receiving team at the spot where it was allegedly touched."

POSER'S BASKET WHIPS GOPHER QUINTET, 28-27

Illinois and Wildcats Also Triumph.

Big Ten Standing

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.	O.P.
Purdue	7	1	.875	296	248
Wisconsin	7	2	.778	258	216
Illinois	5	3	.625	285	262
Indiana	5	3	.625	284	256
Ohio State	6	4	.600	340	318
Minnesota	5	4	.556	287	297
Iowa	4	5	.444	299	299
Northwestern	2	6	.250	196	223
Michigan	2	6	.250	186	225
Chicago	0	9	.000	259	346

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Led by Bob Kessler, who scored 23 points on ten field goals and three free throws, Purdue held first place in the Big Ten basketball race here tonight, whipping Indiana, 44 to 38. The Boilermakers put on one of their typical whirlwind finishes to beat their Hoosier rivals for the ninth straight time.

Indiana held a 17 to 16 advantage at the half and kept even or ahead of Purdue until the middle of the second period, when the winners finally gained a 25 to 24 edge.

Pile Up a Comfortable Lead.

Purdue's scoring burst, during which Kessler, Shaver, Downey and Seward counted in succession, gave the Boilermakers their biggest lead of the game, 33 to 24. Indiana, largely through the work of Stout and Gunning, kept threatening, but never was able to come closer than five points.

The work of Kessler on under the basket drives during the second half electrified the fans. The Boilermaker made seven field goals and two free throws to provide the punch in the winners' rally.

PURDUE [44].	B	F	P	INDIANA [38].	B	F	P
Cottom,f	1	1	0	Stout,f	4	6	3
Kessler,f	10	3	1	Kehrt,f	3	0	4
Seward,c	2	2	3	Elmire,f	1	0	0
White,g	0	1	3	Fechtman,c	0	1	3
Downey,f	3	1	2	Hosler,c	0	0	0
Shaver,g	1	2	2	Gunning,g	2	2	3
				Walker,g	4	1	2

BADGERS WIN, 28 TO 27

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Chub Poser cashed in on a long angle shot with seconds of play remaining and Wisconsin edged out Minnesota, 28 to 27, in a wild Big Ten basketball game here tonight. Baker, Gopher forward, had connected from long range on the previous play to give Minnesota a one point advantage as the timer was fingering the gun. The victory enabled the Badgers to stay a step behind the first place Purdue Boilermakers, which beat Indiana.

12,300 Watch Hot Battle.

The 12,300 spectators, comprising the second largest basketball crowd in Minnesota history, were rewarded with a slam-bang game throughout. In the first period the Gophers built up a 9 to 3 margin, but Jones went in at center for Wisconsin and proceeded to get the jump. Minnesota, however, retained a 19-17 advantage at the half.

This lead was increased to 25 to 19. Wisconsin kept plugging away and finally passed the Gophers. Then came Baker's spectacular basket, only to be followed by Poser's deciding shot.

Lineups:

WISCONSIN [28].	B	F	P	MINNESOTA [27].	B	F	P
Preboski,f	1	1	1	Baker,f	4	2	0
Demark,f	4	1	1	Steltzer,f	1	1	3
Hamann,f	0	0	0	Kupperberg,f	0	0	1
Steze,c	2	0	2	Wahlbloom,f	0	0	0
Poser,g	4	3	2	Norman,c	1	4	3
McDonald,g	0	0	1	Roscoe,g	2	1	0
Jones,c	0	1	1	Seebach,g	1	1	2
Fuller,f	0	0	0				

N. U., 26; MICHIGAN, 16

Northwestern's comeback in basketball extended to two straight victories last night when the Wildcats defeated Michigan, 26 to 16, and obtained revenge for a previous 19 to 11 defeat at Ann Arbor by pulling the Wolver-

[Continued on page 23, column 2.]

BRING ON YOUR CHAMPIONS! DETROIT BOYS ARE READY

PATSY URSO. [Flyweight.] — EDGAR WALING. [Bantamweight.] — AL NETTLOW. [Featherweight.] — EDDIE FUTCH. [Lightweight.] — AL STRONG. [Welterweight.] — DAVE CLARK. [Middleweight.] — CLINTON BRIDGES. [Light heavyweight.] — LORENZO PACK. [Heavyweight.]

Boxing fans in Detroit are willing to wager that these fighters, champions of the Detroit Free Press tournament, will win more titles at the Golden Gloves Tournament of Champions next week than the boys of any other team. The Tournament of Champions will open next Monday at the Chicago Stadium and continue Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Nettlow won the 126 pound championship last year and Pack, Clark, and Urso all advanced to the late rounds.

CELEBRON WHIPS TOOTS BERNSTEIN IN 8 ROUND BOUT

Holman Williams Knocks Out Billy Mack.

Billy Celebron, Rockford, Ill., 1933 Golden Gloves welterweight champion, pounded out an eight round decision over Richard [Toots] Bernstein, Milwaukee, Wis., in the windup bout last night at Marigold Gardens. Celebron piled up the winning points in the latter part of the fight by landing frequently with rights to the head. Eddie Pearson beat Syl Saleska in a six round slugging battle. Saleska was down in the first and third rounds and Pearson was floored in the fifth. Other results:

Tony Mandell beat Bobby Hull [4].
Harry Garbell beat Sammy Guidera [4].
John Mirabal beat Scotty McLean [4].

Holman Williams, Detroit lightweight, knocked out Billy Mack, Barberton, O., in the fourth round of a scheduled eight round main event at Midway arena last night. George Van Der Hayden, South Bend, Ind., lightweight, beat Leroy [Sailor] Born, Atlanta, Ga., in the six round semifinal. Johnny Liston beat Ray Walker, Sammy Scoglio whipped Duke Calloway, and Eddie Schiller defeated George Trapp in four round preliminary bouts.

Three bouts at ten rounds each were arranged yesterday by Co-Matchmakers James C. Mullen and Nate Lewis for presentation at Detroit Olympia, Feb. 26. They involve Tony Canzoneri, New York, and Wesley Ramey, Grand Rapids, Mich., both of whom are leading lightweight contenders, and Bob Olin, New York, light heavyweight champion.

Olin will clash with Harold [Dutch] Weimer, Tucson, Ariz., heavyweight; Ramey is paired with Jimmy Vaughn, Cleveland, O., and Canzoneri will meet Chuck Woods, Detroit. The card will be the second offered at Detroit by the Chicago promotional firm, which is headed by James Norris Sr. In its first, a capacity crowd of 17,000 paid $28,000 to see Joe Louis whip Patsy Perroni in ten rounds.

Barney Ross, who was forced to postpone a junior welterweight title defense scheduled against Henry Woods at Seattle, Wash., Feb. 26, because of a chest ailment, plans to leave town and rest after Davey Day's ten round clash with Bobby Pacho at the Coliseum Thursday. Day is Ross' lightweight stablemate. Pacho sparred several rounds yesterday with Puggy Weinert, welterweight, and Ben Irving, junior lightweight, at Trafton's gymnasium. He demonstrated he will give Day a hard battel, especially in the clinches. Bobby paws with a straight left to the head while seeking an opening. His chief maneuver is a left hook to the stomach, quickly followed by a right to the chin.

The state boxing commission yesterday released Johnny Pacek's purse, ordered held following his six round conquest of Eddie Hogan on the instance of Jack Lindgren, who had been of the opinion he was Pacek's manager. . . . The commission pointed out Lindgren's managerial contract did not comply with all legal requirements, and so Pacek was a free agent. . . . Joe Savage, Kewanee, Ill., middleweight, was unable to box Syl Saleska last night at Marigold Gardens because of a rib injury. . . . Maurice Rivkin, Marigold promoter, was at home yesterday suffering from an attack of grippe. . . . Billy Celebron, Rockford, Ill., welterweight, expects to fight Jimmy McFarland at Peoria next Monday under the direction of Pep Kerwin.

Larry Morrison, manager of Bobby Pacho, announced yesterday Pacho will meet Sammy Fuller at Boston, Mass., March 18. . . . Georgie Black, Milwaukee middleweight, and Karl Ogren, Chicago, are sought for the main event at Marigold Monday. . . . Claude Hinderliter, 108th Medical regiment lightweight, and John Persche, 124th Field Artillery heavyweight, will defend their crowns in the 33d division amateur boxing tournament to be held at 108th Engineers armory Monday.

The return encounter between Young Corbett and Bep Van Klaveren, booked at San Francisco, Cal., Friday, is expected to gross $20,000 through the turnstiles. . . . Midget Wolgast, claimant to the flyweight title, and Juan Zurita, Mexico, will be paid $1,250 each for their ten round semi-final match at Los Angeles Thursday, it is reported. . . . Joe Louis, Detroit, 1934 Golden Gloves light heavyweight king, will meet Lee Ramage, San Diego, Cal., in the windup bout. . . . Tony Palazzola, Boston, who is serving as matchmaker at Dreamland arena in San Francisco, plans to offer a contest between Lou Brouillard, Worcester, Mass., and Ray Actis late next month or early in April. F. M.

Oleson, Yousif Wrestle Tonight at White City

Olaf Oleson of Sweden and Mehmet Yousif of Turkey will wrestle tonight in the windup match of the program to be held at the White City arena, 63d street and South Park avenue. Ladies will be admitted free if accompanied by escorts. Three other matches are listed. Tommy Marvin will meet Baby Zaharias; George Mack will face Hans Bauer, and Bobby Bruns will take on Lou Tucker. The Oleson-Yousif engagement is carded for one fall, 60 minute time limit.

132d Infantry to Sponsor Charity Basketball Card

A basketball card of three games sponsored by the 132d infantry athletic equipment fund will be played at the armory, Madison and Rockwell streets, next Saturday night. Proceeds will go toward outfitting sports teams representing the armory. In the feature game the Mary Queen of Heaven five, C. Y. O. champion, will meet the Olde Tymers, national colored champions.

Hyde Park, Englewood Win Prep Track Meets

The Hyde Park high school seniors defeated Bowen, 52 to 25, in a track meet yesterday at Hyde Park, while the juniors won, 26 to 6. Englewood scored 34 points to win a senior triangular meet at the University of Chicago. Tilden scored 28 and Crane 12.

TERRY AND THE PIRATES—TRIAL BEFORE THE MAST

Mile Feature at Hialeah Won by Show Boy

Miami, Fla., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Herbert E. Simpson's Show Boy, which was made an outsider in the betting despite his convincing victory here last week, won the featured mile event at Hialeah Park today. He finished half a length in front of Lulu Lite, with Blessed Again half a length further back from third place. While Twoaday, which had been made the favorite, failed to finish in the money.

The heavy track was suitable for horses that like soft going, and a number of upsets resulted. Show Boy had none the best of the racing luck, but, well handled, he came through on the inside to win after a hard drive through the stretch. Lulu Lite broke fast and went to the front closely followed by Twoaday. These two made the pace for three-quarters of a mile and the latter was much used up in the early running.

The winner paid $14.10. The mile was run in the slow time of 1:44 4-5.

Jocky Jimmy Lynch scored a triple winning the fourth race with Bounding Count, the sixth with Star Bud, and the seventh with Flat Rock. Bounding Count, which showed a liking for the going, came through to win the fourth test at a mile for 3 year olds by a length from Fake, with Master Lad third, and paid $10.20 for $2.

Lynch scored with one of the best favorites of the day in the sixth race when he finished in front with Mrs. R. T. Runnells' Star Bub, winning by a nose from Luculent, with Flaxen third three lengths away. Star Bud paid $6. The victor was cheered after the number of favorites that had gone down to defeat.

DEPAUW QUINTET GETS EVEN WITH ARMOUR, 37 TO 24

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—DePauw university defeated Armour Tech of Chicago, 37 to 24, in a basketball game here tonight. The victory avenged a 37 to 21 defeat given DePauw by Armour two weeks ago and broke a six game losing streak for the Tigers.

Heike, Armour forward who accounted for 18 points in the first game, was held to a lone field goal and a free throw. He fouled out of the game in the middle of the second half.

DePauw was ahead, 23 to 16, at the half.

Lineups:

DEPAUW [37]	B	F	P	ARMOUR [24]	B	F	P
Hickman,f	4	2	3	Heike,f	1	2	4
Miller,f	0	1	0	Christoph,f	2	0	2
Lee,c	2	0	2	Lauchiskis,f	2	0	1
Kinnally,g	5	1	1	Merz,c	3	1	2
Youngblood,g	5	1	0	Doiennmeyer,g	2	1	2
				Warner,g	0	1	1

ASKS NEW YORK PROBE HANDLING OF SPORT TICKETS

Albany, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Charging that speculators were enabled to corner the best tickets for sports events in New York City, Assemblyman George F. Torsney introduced a resolution tonight calling for an investigation by the attorney general. There has been considerable criticism of the way tickets have been handled for events in recent months, particularly for indoor track meets featuring the three cornered one mile races in which Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron and Gene Venezke have figured.

ASK PUNISHMENT OF SHORE FOR INJURING COWLEY

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Manager Clare Brunton of the St. Louis Eagles hocky team, said today he would ask for National Hocky league disciplinary action against Eddie Shore, Boston Bruins' defenseman, who injured Bill Cowley of the Eagles in a game here Saturday.

Cowley, youthful center, was severely cut on the mouth and several teeth were loosened when Shore's raised stick struck him. Neither was in the play.

HIALEAH PARK RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Purse $800, 2 year olds, maidens, fillies, nursery course, 3 furlongs:
Black M'tress, 115 [G'bert] 6.80 3.70 3.00
Torita, 115 [Porter]..... 6.20 4.70
Naughty, 115 [Pollard]..... 12.20
Time, 0:35 2-5. Seven Pines, †Starborough, Gay Minetta, Beth Bon, Peloria, Masked Gal, Golden Lyre, Galla, †Whiskarita, *Sandy Beach, and *Galloping ran.
†Howe stable and M. Lowenstein entry.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, 3 year olds and up, maidens, 7 furlongs:
Airatrix, 109 [G. Watson] 3.10 4.80 3.70
El Bandido, 98 [Corbett]. 3.90 3.20
Velantrie, 99 [Lindberg].. 7.40
Time, 1:30 2-5. Shotgun, Birkas Man, Lucky Turn, Playoff, Daffy, Chicle Ship, Night Ray, Delano, and Footwork ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming, 3 year olds, 1 mile:
Good Cheer, 103 [Renick] 17.70 10.40 6.60
Happy Find, 99 [Lindberg] 6.10 4.40
Free Trade, 100 [Hanford] 10.70
Time, 1:44 1-5. Little Arro, Airline, Shalot, Conchita, Languorous, Masked Queen, Gay Crest, Penrill, and Kuvito ran.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming, 3 year olds, 1 mile:
Bounding C., 110 [Lynch] 10.20 6.50 3.70
Fake, 103 [G. Haines].... 13.30 6.00
Master Lad, 115[Schaefer] 2.70
Time, 1:43 1-5. Scotch Queen, Bill Bielweiss, Arakay, Mickey's Man, Maddening, Fair Countess, and Canimar ran.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming, 3 year olds, 1 mile:
Show Boy, 115 [Cr'field] 14.10 8.10 4.10
Lulu Lite, 100 [Lit'b'ger] 11.50 5.50
Blessed Again, 103 [Meade] 3.70
Time, 1:44 4-5. Chewawa, Col. Greene, Miss Elegance, and Twoaday ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $800, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 1¼ miles:
Star Bud, 106 [Lynch].. 6.00 4.50 4.50
Luculent, 101 [Bryson].. 4.90 4.00
Glaxen, 103 [Dupre]..... 10.60
Time, 1:55 3-5. Protagonist, Flowery, Just Buck, Musing, Marcasite, and Lady Macaw ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $800, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 1⅛ miles:
Flat Rock, 107 [Lynch] 18.60 9.10 5.10
Mareve, 105 [Lit'b'ger].. 3.90 3.30
Vested Power, 110 [Pitz] 5.20
Time, 1:57 1-5. Potion, Tuffy G., and Sun Teatime ran.

FAIR GROUNDS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

[Fast track.]

1—Southland Poet, Fair Peter, Ann Farley.
2—Gulfelano, Home Rule, Birthday Gift.
3—Anne L., Barashkova, Donny Johnny.
4—Blind Star, Golden Throne, Dark Thoughts.
5—Grattan, Mueller, Foxy Quiller.
6—LEAROYD, Cloudet, Hit and Run.
7—Whileaway, David W., Prince Plato.
8—Loyal Louie, Actiurius, Mckachee.

SANTA ANITA, ARCADIA, CAL.

[Fast track.]

1—Zombia, Miss Eternal, Sudden Change.
2—Easter Tommy, Vine Hill, Rose Crystal.
3—Prince Heather, Straight Jacket, Kapena.
4—Sickle Bill, Palasa, Kent.
5—Salaam, Pomposity, Daily News.
6—FRUMPER, Blondella, Miss Flip.
7—War, Red Comet, Zone.
8—Louie Dear, Cruising, Sir Satin.

Where Your Horses Are Running Today

A	Loyal Louie....F.G. 8	
Actuarius .....F.G. 8	Luck Piece.....F.G. 8	
Ad Astra.....F.G. 1	Lugano .....F.G. 8	
Adelia A.....F.G. 4	**M**	
All Devil.....S.A. 2	Madbeth .....H.P. 3	
All Night.....F.G. 3	Mad Career....H.P. 7	
Annarita .....H.P. 6	Mago .....F.G. 4	
Anne L.....F.G. 3	Marmion .....H.P. 4	
Ann Farley.....F.G. 1	Marymount .....F.G. 2	
Aunt Carol.....H.P. 1	Masked Duchess.F.G. 6	
Athol .....S.A. 3	Matar .....H.P. 6	
B	Mattie Houser..S.A. 1	
Baku .....F.G. 1	Mavro .....F.G. 2	
Barashkova.....F.G. 3	Maximum .....H.P. 2	
Beaver Dam....H.P. 5	Mckachee .....F.G. 8	
Bedo .....S.A. 3	Mettle .....H.P. 3	
Below Cost.....H.P. 7	Mintana .....H.P. 3	
Ben Cloi.....H.P. 7	Mink Drift.....F.G. 1	
Benediction .....F.G. 4	Miss Elegance..H.P. 2	
Bessie Blues....F.G. 1	Miss Eternal...S.A. 1	
Big Red.....H.P. 7	Miss Flip.....S.A. 6	
Billy Glover.....F.G. 8	Miss Melody.....S.A. 3	
Birthday Gift...F.G. 2	Moane Keala....H.P. 3	
Black Anna....F.G. 1	Mokan .....F.G. 7	
Black Highbr'w.H.P. 1	Mopeco .....S.A. 7	
Black Minnie...S.A. 7	Mueller .....F.G. 5	
Blativity .....H.P. 7	Mumsie .....S.A. 5	
Blind Star.....F.G. 4	Muscle In.....S.A. 1	
Blondella .....S.A. 6	My Aza.....H.P. 6	
Bonnie Cap.....F.G. 7	My Counsellor..H.P. 7	
Boom's Pal.....H.P. 6	**N**	
Brau Muffin.....S.A. 5	Nell M'Clatchey.F.G. 2	
Briarelan .....S.A. 1	Nice Talk.....H.P. 5	
Bright Bubble...S.A. 3	Night Flash.....S.A. 8	
Bright Wine.....F.G. 2	Night Jasmine...S.A. 6	
Broadway Roxy..S.A. 7	Notify .....S.A. 8	
Broadword .....H.P. 5	**P**	
Broken Up.....H.P. 3	Pace .....F.G. 5	
Bunty Ann.....F.G. 4	Palasa .....S.A. 4	
Burnside .....F.G. 2	Panocha .....H.P. 2	
Bushmaster .....H.P. 1	Paradisical .....H.P. 5	
Busy Marie.....F.G. 2	Parity .....F.G. 6	
C	Patricia C.....F.G. 3	
Cabotin .....F.G. 5	Patsy O.....F.G. 6	
Calirap .....S.A. 2	Pent House.....F.G. 3	
Capt. Ed.....H.P. 7	Persuader .....F.G. 3	
Celtic Prince...F.G. 7	Peterkin .....S.A. 6	
Center Lane.....S.A. 2	Pharamaid .....S.A. 7	
Chance Ray.....H.P. 5	Piety .....S.A. 5	
Chatterdoo .....H.P. 4	Play Hookey....F.G. 6	
Chief Mourn.....H.P. 5	Plum Elected....S.A. 2	
Cloudet .....F.G. 6	Polly's Folly...S.A. 7	
Color Belle.....S.A. 1	Pomposity .....S.A. 5	
Conna .....H.P. 2	Porter Call.....H.P. 3	
Cordon Bleu.....F.G. 3	Prince Plato...F.G. 7	
Creole Bird.....S.A. 7	Proprietor .....S.A. 8	
Cruising .....S.A. 8	Prosy .....H.P. 1	
D	Puako .....S.A. 4	
Daily News.....S.A. 5	Pudding .....F.G. 8	
Danfield .....S.A. 1	Puttalong .....F.G. 8	
Dark Thoughts..F.G. 4	**R**	
Dark Vive.....H.P. 2	Rattle Brain....S.A. 1	
David W.....F.G. 7	Red Canoe.....S.A. 1	
David Wark.....F.G. 7	Red Comet.....S.A. 7	
Deep Sally.....F.G. 1	Red Ensign.....H.P. 6	
Distributo .....S.A. 6	Repeal .....H.P. 2	
Dixie Bee.....S.A. 3	Rose Crystal..S.A. 2	
Donna Lascari..F.G. 2	Rouleau .....F.G. 7	
Donny Johnny...F.G. 3	Royal Blunder...S.A. 5	
Don Pablo.....F.G. 8	Running Heel....S.A. 6	
Doris B.....H.P. 8	**S**	
Drole Polly.....S.A. 8	Salaam .....S.A. 5	
E	Sang Ho.....F.G. 4	
Easter Sun.....S.A. 8	San Ramon.....S.A. 2	
Easter Tommy...S.A. 2	Sarah W.....S.A. 2	
Easy Bid.....F.G. 8	Scarp .....H.P. 5	
Flying Decree...H.P. 6	Scotland Judge..F.G. 7	
Fimple Bottle...H.P. 1	Sedgie .....F.G. 6	
Epaulet .....H.P. 5	Shot and Shell..H.P. 4	
Erebus .....H.P. 3	Sickle Bill.....S.A. 4	
Exultant .....F.G. 3	Silver Crown....S.A. 7	
F	Simon .....F.G. 6	
Fairly Wild.....H.P. 4	Sir Satin.....S.A. 8	
Fair Mole.....H.P. 3	Slapped .....S.A. 5	
Fair Peter.....F.G. 1	Sleepy Joe.....H.P. 6	
Faux Pas.....S.A. 7	Solus .....F.G. 8	
Flagwave .....H.P. 1	Sophist .....S.A. 8	
Flo Along.....F.G. 1	Sound Money....H.P. 6	
Flowery Lady...H.P. 5	Southland Poet..F.G. 1	
French Knight..F.G. 3	Spicate .....S.A. 3	
Fresno .....S.A. 1	Squeeze Out....H.P. 3	
Frumper .....S.A. 6	Stalliman .....H.P. 4	
Foxy Quiller....F.G. 8	Stickhandle....H.P. 3	
Funderberg .....F.G. 6	Straight Jacket..S.A. 3	
G	Sudden Change..S.A. 1	
Gagne .....F.G. 5	Supreme Lee....S.A. 8	
Gammon .....H.P. 3	Susanne Guetel..F.G. 1	
Gay Blade.....H.P. 3	Sweepstone ....H.P. 2	
Gay Days.....F.G. 1	**T**	
Gay Granite....F.G. 3	Ted Conard.....S.A. 3	
George .....S.A. 3	Tennywood ....F.G. 3	
Georgia Lily....S.A. 3	Theron .....F.G. 2	
Golden Throne..F.G. 4	The Triumvir...S.A. 5	
Goodyear .....F.G. 3	Thistle Dick....F.G. 2	
Grand Champ'n..H.P. 3	Tight Wad.....H.P. 6	
Grand Flight....F.G. 8	Trargat .....F.G. 2	
Grattan .....F.G. 5	Transbird .....H.P. 6	
Gulfelano .....F.G. 2	Transit Lady....H.P. 1	
H	Transfix .....F.G. 7	
Harpa .....F.G. 4	Transmit .....F.G. 2	
Highman .....S.A. 4	Trotwood .....F.G. 8	
Hit and Run....F.G. 6	True Sentiment..H.P. 7	
Home Loan.....S.A. 3	Try King .....F.G. 7	
Home Rule.....F.G. 2	Two Bob.....S.A. 1	
Hustling Time..F.G. 1	Two Brooms....F.G. 5	
I	**U**	
Imlay .....S.A. 2	Ultimate Vote..F.G. 3	
Inarage .....F.G. 2	Una O.....H.P. 2	
J	**V**	
Jeanne S.....H.P. 3	Vanity .....S.A. 4	
Jester B.....H.P. 3	Velocliter .....S.A. 5	
Joemac .....H.P. 2	Vine Hill.....S.A. 2	
Jolly Rambler..F.G. 7	Visionary .....F.G. 8	
Judge G.....F.G. 7	**W**	
Judge Urban....F.G. 7	War .....S.A. 7	
Justa Glow.....H.P. 2	Whileaway .....F.G. 7	
Just Remember..F.G. 7	White Cloud....F.G. 3	
K	Wilroy .....H.P. 3	
Kapena .....S.A. 3	**Z**	
Kent .....S.A. 4	Zizah .....S.A. 8	
Kindacorn .....H.P. 4	Zombi .....S.A. 1	
L	Zone .....S.A. 7	
Lady Lamarne..F.G. 7		
Lady Sare.....S.A. 1		
Later On.....S.A. 4		
Laughing Queen..S.A. 8		
Lazi Canter.....S.A. 7		
Learoyd .....F.G. 6		
Lightning Girl..F.G. 8		
Lilac Bloom.....F.G. 8		
Little Toots....F.G. 8		
Louie Dear.....S.A. 8		

NEWS FROM THE RACE TRACKS

TODAY'S SELECTIONS

HIALEAH PARK, MIAMI, FLA.

[For good track.]

1—Empty Bottle, Black Highbrow, Bushmaster.
2—Slave, Gammon, Miss Elegance.
3—Moane Keala, Stickhandle, Erebus.
4—MARMION, Shot and Shell, Stallman.
5—Paradisical, Beaver Dam, Epaulet.
6—Sleepy Joe, Transbird, Kirby.
7—Mad Career, Big Red, Relativity.

FAIR GROUNDS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

[Fast track.]

1—Southland Poet, Fair Peter, Ann Farley.
2—Gulfelano, Home Rule, Birthday Gift.
3—Anne L., Barashkova, Donny Johnny.
4—Blind Star, Golden Throne, Dark Thoughts.
5—Grattan, Mueller, Foxy Quiller.
6—LEAROYD, Cloudet, Hit and Run.
7—Whileaway, David W., Prince Plato.
8—Loyal Louie, Actiurius, Mckachee.

SANTA ANITA, ARCADIA, CAL.

[Fast track.]

1—Zombia, Miss Eternal, Sudden Change.
2—Easter Tommy, Vine Hill, Rose Crystal.
3—Prince Heather, Straight Jacket, Kapena.
4—Sickle Bill, Palasa, Kent.
5—Salaam, Pomposity, Daily News.
6—FRUMPER, Blondella, Miss Flip.
7—War, Red Comet, Zone.
8—Louie Dear, Cruising, Sir Satin.

FAIR GROUNDS RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 3 year olds and up, 6 furlongs:
Slipknot, 108 [Edwards] 10.40 4.20 2.60
Sleepy Gal, 113 [Garwood] 4.80 3.60
Oderic, 113 [Cochrane] 3.00
Time, 1:13 4-5. Don Carlos, Carissa, Bix Blue, Colorado, Southern Beauty, and Bunny C. ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 3 year olds, maidens, winners of one race, 5½ furlongs:
Goron, 110 [Jacobs] 7.60 3.60 2.80
Magic Line, 105[Cochrane] 20.20 10.20
Gin Buck, 110 [Terry] 8.20
Time, 1:07 4-5. Idlewild, Butterfly, Edith Walker, Doc Oster, Maxine P., Red Wick, Razawood, and Little Ina ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 3 year olds and up, 6 furlongs:
*Oelniklas, 118 [Martin] 10.40 8.80 4.60
Blue John, 113 [Terry] 7.40 4.40
Santa Cruz, 108 [Jones] 4.00
Time, 1:14. Nanny D., Monkey Shine, Bold Robin, *Doc Conner, Nona, *Illa Fuxit, Normahal, Alcove, and Eva S. ran.
*Field.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 6 furlongs:
Hereward, 112 [Jacobs] 7.60 3.60 2.60
Alma S., 106 [Cortelletty] 3.00 2.40
Little Marcelle, 104 [Wagner] 4.60
Time, 1:12 1-5. Brown Polly, Pola's Flag, Princess Fyre, Last Stand ran.

FIFTH RACE—The Cherry Blossom, purse $400, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 1⅛ miles:
Rex Regent, 114 [Alberts] 43.40 14.00 8.60
Goosefleah, 97 [Cortelletty] 4.60 3.60
Skirl, 114 [Young] 3.20
Time, 1:48. Baritone, Donie, Young John, Wild Laurel, Upon, and Miss Inez ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 1 mile:
Arctic Star, 99 [Balaski] 7.00 3.60 2.80
Wild Transit, 95 [Cortelletty] 6.00 3.60
Ned O., 110 [Quatilebaum] 2.80
Time, 1:41 2-5. Muff, Lady Rockledge, Royal Purchase, and Jambalaya ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:
Austerlitz, 103 [Terry] 16.20 6.80 4.00
ShirleyMay,101 [Cortelletty] 3.60 3.00
*Marcelet, 108 [J.Dyer] 4.80
Time, 1:48. Skid, Lommern, Quartermaster, *Satin Princess, Grand Volvode, Prate, Juggernaut, Chiclero, and *Dick Porter ran.
*Field.

FAIR GROUNDS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 3 year olds, 6 furlongs:

Black Anna	109	Hustling Time	109
*Susanne Guetel	109	*Ad Astra	104
Masked Duchess	109	David S.	114
Ann Farley	109	*Scotland Judge	109
Flo Along	109	*Bessie Blues	104
*Southland Poet	109	Gay Days	114
Deep Sally	109	Fair Peter	114
Baku	109		

SECOND RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Goodyear	110	Inarage	110
Maximum	110	Burnside	110
Home Rule	110	Marymount	105
Busy Marie	105	Miss Elegance	110
Bright Wine	105	Tragat	110
Thistle Dick	110	George	110
Doom Lascari	105	Gulfelano	110
Transmit	105	Nell McClatchey	105

THIRD RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 6 furlongs:

*Barashkova	110	Tennywood	115
*Donny Johnny	110	*Pent House	110
Gay Granite	111	All Night	115
Exultant	110	*Mink Drift	105
*White Cloud	110	*Patricia C.	105
Persuader	115	Anne L.	105
Objection	110	*Cordon Bleu	110
*Ultimate Vote	110	Dixie Bee	110
*Our Pride	105	*Ben Clai	105

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 3 year olds, 5½ furlongs:

Sharp Ric	107	*Adella A.	104
Benediction	110	*Harda	104
*Golden Throne	109	Dark Thoughs	112
*Bunny Ann	107	Blind Star	114

FIFTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Pace	108	Foxy Quiller	114
*Two Brooms	109	*Gagne	105
*Mueller	109	French Knight	113
Creole Bird	106	*Cabotin	103
Grattan	109		

SIXTH RACE—Purse $600, the Ontario handicap, 3 year olds and up, 1⅛ miles:

Hit and Run	108	Cloudet	114
Patsy O.	105	Play Hookey	100
Funderberg	95	Learoyd	112

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $400, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 1 mile:

Pace	108	Judge Urban	115
Celtic Prince	110	*Mokan	110
*Just Remember	102	Prince Plato	112
David W.	115	Judge G.	113
Lady Lamarne	108	Black Piece	110
*Bonnie Cap	105	*Whileaway	110
Jolly Rambler	108	*Try King	110
Simon	105	David Wark	110
Sedgie	110	Rouleau	113

EIGHTH RACE—[Substitute]—Purse $400, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

*Loyal Louie	107	*Starborough	107
Lilac Bloom	107	*My Aza	110
*Easy Bid	95	*Squeeze Play	107
*Bill Glover	107	*Lauzon	107
*Grand Flight	95	*Trotwood	107
*Lightning Girl	102	*Ormontime	107
*Little Toots	102	*Solus	107
Puttalong	107	*Trotwood	107
Visionary	112	*Mokachee	107
Weather clear; track fast.		*Don Pablo	107

SANTA ANITA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $800, maiden 2 year olds, 3 furlongs:

Fresno	113	Danfield	116
Sudden Change	116	Miss Eternal	113
Battle	113	Briarelan	113
Color Belle	116	Red Canoe	116
Mattie Houser	113	Zombi	113
Muscle In	118	Silver Crown	116
Lady Sare	113	Two Bob	113

SECOND RACE—Purse $800, claiming, 3 year olds, 7 furlongs:

Sarah W.	102	Imlay	102
*Vine Hill	110	*Easter Tommy	110
Rose Crystal	101	*All Devil	106
Patsy O.	102	*Plum Elected	102
Calirap	102		

THIRD RACE—Purse $800, 3 year olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Kapena	111	Bedo	111
Bright Bubble	106	Georgia Lily	106
Ted Conard	111	Spicate	101
†Straight Jacket	115	Prince Heather	115
†Home Loan	108	Miss Melody	108

†Mrs. W. T. Westrope and F. A. Clark entry.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $800, allowances, 3 year olds, 1 mile:

Highman	112	Vanity	107
Later On	115	Palasa	110
Kent	115	Sickle Bill	112

FIFTH RACE—Handicap, purse $1,000, grade C, 3 year olds and up, 1 mile:

†Mumsie	100	Onrush	110
Bran Muffin	100	Velociter	102
†The Triumvir	108	Pomposity	115
Slapped	116	Daily News	102
Piety	104	Royal Blunder	114
Salaam	110		

†Leon Gordon entry.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $800, allowances, 4 year olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Peterkin	115	Center Lane	108
Distributo	110	San Ramon	113
Frumper	115	Blondella	107
Running Heel	113	Night Jasmine	107
Miss Flip	101		

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $800, claiming, 4 year olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

*Our Admiral	107	Athol	114
*Faux Pas	108	*Mopeco	109
Lazi Canter	110	*War	114
Red Comet	114	Broadway Roxy	103
Puako	114	Pharmaid	103
*Black Minnie	104	Zone	114

EIGHTH RACE—[Substitute]—Purse $800, claiming, 3 year olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Lauchinz Queen	115	Drole Polly	115
*Sir Satin	115	*Night Flash	110
*Notify	110	*Proprietor	115
Louise Dear	120	*Easter Sun	115
Cruising	120	Supreme Lee	105
*Sophist	115	Zizah	115

*Apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear, track fast.

HIALEAH PARK ODDS & JOCKIES

FIRST RACE—Purse $800, 2 year olds, claiming, ⅝ mile:

Horse.	P.P.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.
Empty Bottle	4	121	R. Watson	8-5
Black Highbrow	3	113	No boy	3-1
Bushmaster	1	113	H. Manifold	20-1
Transit Lady	2	110	J. Gilbert	4-1
Overmantel	5	106	J. Hunter	20-1
Proxy	6	114	E. Porter	5-2
Aunt Carol	7	103	No boy	15-1

SECOND RACE—Purse 800, 3 year olds and upward, maidens, claiming, 1 mile:

Slave	7	96	F

NORTH SECTION GOLDEN GLOVES OPENS TONIGHT

340 Boxers Ready to Fight at Loyola Gym.

[Continued from first sport page.]

ation gymnasium on the west side tomorrow night and of course the north section meet will also be in progress. On Thursday night there will be action in each of the three Chicago sectional centers. Championship battles will be underway on the north side and on the west side. The south side champions will be determined at a final session at White City on Friday night.

Three powerful out of town teams were selected last night when the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette, Gary, Ind., Tribune, and the Dayton, O., News picked the warriors that will represent these sections in the Tournament of Champions which opens at the Chicago Stadium Next Monday night.

Two Finals Cards Tonight.

This boosted the total number of teams already selected for the Tournament of Champions to 28. The total number of out of town teams will reach 30 tonight when the Louisville Herald-Post and the Kokomo Tribune finals are held.

Headquarters for the Tournament of Champions again will be established at the Palmer house.

GARY PICKS TEAM

Gary, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Gary Post-Tribune's eight Golden Gloves champions were crowned tonight in Memorial auditorium before a capacity crowd of 5,000. Pete Lello, lightweight, and George Latka, featherweight, were the only defending champions to survive this year's meet. Results:

112 pounds—John Grady beat Jackie Nichols [3].
118 pounds—William Joyce beat Seth Tate [3].
126 pounds—George Latka beat Robert Laba [3].
135 pounds—Pete Lello beat Jackie Reed [3].
147 pounds—Leo Pilla beat Bill Weigus [3].
160 pounds—Mike Kriszmis beat George O'Brien [3].
175 pounds—Walter Schramm beat Paul Luttba [3].
Heavyweight—Gene Thompson stopped Tony Stiles [3].

TWO SWIMMERS ARE NAMED FOR PALESTINE TRIP

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Later this week the swimming team to represent the United States at the Maccabee games in Palestine will be chosen on the basis of comparative efforts in New York and Chicago trials. It is a certainty, however, that Miss Janice Lifson of the Women's Swimming association and George Sheinberg of the Brooklyn Dragon club will be named.

This pair dominated the New York trials held yesterday. Miss Lifson, 16 year old senior in Julia Richman High school, won the dive, the 100 meter free style event, and the back stroke, in which she was the only entrant.

Sheinberg scored an easy victory in the 1,500 meter swim, and was the only entrant in the 400 meter free style.

NORTH CENTRAL WINS, 26-23, FROM LAKE FOREST

North Central college defeated Lake Forest, 26 to 23, at Lake Forest last night, for its seventh consecutive victory and undisputed possession of first place in the Little Nineteen conference.

North Central led, 16 to 9, at the half time, but Lake Forest pulled up within two points of the Cardinals shortly after the second half started. Thumley's basket was followed by goals by Christensen and Larson which put Lake Forest ahead, 21 to 20, with three minutes left to play. Spiegler put the conference leaders back in the lead, 22 to 21, and they remained in front until the finish. Score:

NORTH CENTRAL [26].	B	F	P	LAKE FOREST [23].	B	F	P
Heilman,f	0	0	4	Emery,f	1	5	3
Schiffler,f	0	0	0	Rouse,f	1	4	3
Burus,f	0	2	2	Christensen,c	3	2	3
Thumley,c	2	3	3	Dyer,g	0	0	4
Young,g	4	1	2	Eiserman,g	0	0	1
Spiegler,g	4	0	2	Larson,g	1	0	1

Dan O'Mahoney Throws Ray Steele in 17 Minutes

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The local debut tonight of Daniel O'Mahoney, Ireland's candidate for the world's heavyweight wrestling title, was a howling success. Before a crowd of 4,000 in Madison Square Garden, the husky lad from the Emerald Isle threw Ray Steele, veteran Californian, with his famous "Irish whip" in 17 minutes 2 seconds.

Hutchinson (Kas.) Five to Meet Fast Freights

The Hutchinson, Kas., Renos will play the Chicago Fast Freights in a Missouri Valley A. A. U. basketball league game at the 132d Regiment armory, Madison and Rockwell streets, tomorrow night. The Spencer Coals will meet the Montgomery Motors in a girls' game and the B. B. R. will play the Sneed Boosters in the opener.

McManus Signs to Lead St. Paul Baseball Club

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Martin J. [Marty] McManus, one time pilot of the Boston Red Sox, arrived here today and signed his contract to manage the St. Paul American association baseball club.

Montana House Passes Bill to Permit Gambling

Helena, Mont., Feb. 18.—(AP)—The Montana house of representatives today passed a bill to legalize gambling.

BALDWIN, MOTZ TO PLAY.

Johnny Baldwin, 1931 Notre Dame basketball captain, and Hal Motz, formerly of Loyola U., will lead the Fouquette Books against the Berwyn All-Suburbans Friday night at Jefferson gymnasium, 16th street and Wisconsin avenue, Berwyn.

MOON MULLINS—CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE

SIR?
I JUST WANT TO WARN YOU, PLUSHBOTTOM, TO KEEP AWAY FROM MY APARTMENT - I AND MY WIFE ARE LOOKING AFTER LADY PLUSHBOTTOM'S AFFAIRS NOW— WHAT? WHO'S A CUR??
STOP THAT McJITTERS! GET YOUR HANDS OFF OF ME! I WILL CALL MULLINS AND HE WILL—
CALL HIM! GO AHEAD AND CALL THAT BANJOEYED BUM!
I HEARD THAT CRACK, McJITTERS!
THANKS, PAL— I'M GLAD THAT YOU DID!
Copyright, 1935, by Chicago Tribune-N. Y. News Syndicate Inc.

Purdue Beats Indiana Five; Badgers Win

[Continued from first sport page.]

ines down to share next to last place with them.

Both teams spent their efforts sparring around midfloor for openings that didn't come in a dull first half, at the end of which the Wildcats led, 8 to 6.

Milt Rosenfeld started the Purple off in the second half. His speed and the shooting and ball handling of Duke Vance enabled the Wildcats to shake off the Wolverines after the count was tied at 13 to 13, and go on to win. Vance's seven points led the Purple, and tied Patanelli for honors of the evening.

Wildcats Get Going.

With the score 13 to 13, Blume replaced Fisher for the Purple. Tamagno's free throw put Michigan into a brief 14 to 13 lead. Then Vance, Blume, McAnally, and Blume again banged in four baskets in quick succession and the ball game was over. Tamagno's free throw was all Michigan could muster during this spurt, and the score was 21 to 15 with four minutes left. Northwestern held easy control to the end. Lineups:

NORTHWEST'N [26].	B	F	P	MICHIGAN [16].	B	F	P
Fisher,f	0	1	0	Meyers,f	0	2	2
Blume,f	2	0	1	Joslin,f	0	1	2
McAnally,c	2	0	0	Tamango,c	1	2	2
Bender,g	1	4	4	Patanelli,g	3	1	3
Vance,g	2	3	3	Evans,g	1	0	0
Rosenfeld,f	2	0	3	Plummer,f	0	0	0
Mercer,g	0	0	0	Rudness,f	0	0	1
				Oliver,g	0	0	0
				Jennings,g	0	0	0

ILLINOIS, 43; OHIO, 36

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Wib Henry and Harry Combes, Illinois sophomore guards, had a big night as the Illini repulsed a scrapping Ohio State basketball team, 43 to 36, tonight. The young Illini accounted for 25 points, Henry leading with 15, scored on five baskets and five free throws.

Henry was accurate from long range and Illinois outdistanced the Buckeyes in the first period, leading, 23 to 11.

Buckeyes Fight Back.

Ohio State fought back in the second half and, with Warren Whitlinger connecting, gradually closed the gap until the Illinois advantage was reduced to 5 points. With less than two minutes left, Thomas' free throw made the score 41 to 36, but Froschauer's basket increased the Illini lead to 7 points and the Buckeyes were held scoreless thereafter. Lineups:

ILLINOIS [43.]	B	F	P	OHIO STATE [36].	B	F	P
Froschauer,f	3	0	2	Wilson,f	3	1	4
Gutschow,f	3	0	2	Peters,f	0	0	1
Mills,f	0	0	0	Smith,f	0	0	0
Riegel,c	1	2	2	Whitlinger,f	4	3	4
Dehner,c	0	0	0	Laybourne,f	2	1	0
Combes,g,f	4	2	3	Thomas,c	3	1	1
Beynon,g	1	0	0	Beitner,g	1	1	1
Henry,g	5	5	1	Dye,g	1	1	2

MARQUETTE WINS, 20-17

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Going without a field goal in the first half and holding their opponents without a basket in the last, the Marquette university basketball team snapped Michigan State's ten game winning streak with a 20 to 17 victory tonight.

The Spartans, ending their season before a near capacity crowd, started at a fast clip which Marquette eventually matched. While not a particularly rough battle, it was crammed with fouls. The Hilltoppers scored 14 points on free throws and the Spartans 9.

Michigan State led at the half, 10 to 8, all of Marquette's points having come on free throws.

MARQUETTE [20].	B	F	P	MICH. STATE [17].	B	F	P
McMahon,rf,lf	0	0	1	Garlock,rf	1	1	3
Casterton,rf	0	0	0	Rogers,rf	0	0	2
Morstadt,[c]lf	0	6	3	Reick,lf	2	0	2
Ehring,c	1	0	4	VanFaasen,c	0	6	0
Rubado,rg	1	4	2	Rouse[ac],rg	0	1	4
O'Keefe,rg	0	0	0	Smith,rg	0	0	1
Rasmusen,lg,c	0	4	2	Herrick,lg	1	1	3
Seeger,lg	1	0	1				

Clift Signs to Play Third for St. Louis Browns

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Harland Clift, young third baseman, today signed his 1935 contract with the St. Louis Browns. Clift will leave for West Palm Beach, Fla., with the Browns' first squad next Sunday. In his first season in the major leagues he batted .260 and fielded .929.

Kieckhefer Wins Cue Match from Fitzgibbons

Playing consistently Augie Kieckhefer, ten times holder of the world 3 cushion title, last night won in the all star handicap 3 cushion tournament, defeating Tom Fitzgibbons, 55 to 34, in 51 innings. Fitzgibbons was trying to reach 42. High runs were Kieckhefer, 8; Fitzgibbons, 3.

Shucco Wins Decision Over Lipps in 10 Rounds

Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Tony Shucco of Boston won a ten round decision over Young Joe Lipps of Charlotte, N. C., here tonight.

Fight Decisions

At New York—John Anderson and Jack Aldare drew [8].
At Philadelphia, Pa.—Lew Massey beat Len Del Genio [10].
At Washington, D. C.—Johnny Jadick defeated Fritzie Zivic [10].
At Daytona Beach, Fla.—Tony Shucco beat Joe Lipps [10].
At Holyoke, Mass.—K. O. Castillo beat Jimmy Murray [10].

In the WAKE of the NEWS

POTPOURRI.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Feb. 18.—Living at Long Beach, an ocean suburb of Los Angeles, is H. F. [Herb] Ahlswede, one time University of Chicago football player whose family was well known in the Wicker Park district of Chicago before moving to California. He was a member of the 1899 Maroon champions, who defeated Wisconsin in a post-season contest at Madison to clinch the title, and of the 1901 and 1902 Midway elevens which bowed to the all-conquering "Point a minute" Michigan squads.

In a recent fanning bee we put the question, from out a hazy memory, whether he was not the first and only football player who ever played a full game with a broken leg. "I don't know about that," returned Herb modestly, "but I played in the Michigan game of 1902 with a fractured bone in my leg which was protected by a steel brace. It didn't hurt much, at least after the game started.

"We thought we had a good team that year, had defeated Purdue, Northwestern, Illinois, Indiana, and six smaller colleges. We had a great line, even if I was in it. There were Speik and Catlin at ends, Kohler and Dad Farr at tackles, Bob Maxwell and myself at guards, Shorty Ellsworth at center, with Lee Maxwell, Billy Schnur, Hugo Bezdek, and Jimmy Sheldon in the back field.

"So we thought we had a chance to stop Michigan, unbeaten for two seasons, and as a matter of fact unbeaten afterward until the final game of 1905. Then things began to happen. Lee Maxwell, quarter back, broke his collar bone the week of the game. My leg acted badly, and an X-ray showed a fracture."

"Yes, and that was the first time the X-ray was used for football injuries," interposed a listener.

"I don't know about that, either," continued Ahlswede, "but I said I could play. To add to our troubles, the Old Man [Stagg] thought Michigan knew our signals. Jess Harper was sub quarter back, but Mr. Stagg decided on a new set of signals and to have the more experienced Jimmy Sheldon call them.

"The first time we had the ball Jimmy, terribly excited, stuttered over the signal, but finally sputtered it out. Either we were confused or hadn't learned the new signals properly, for the ball carrier went off in one direction all alone without any interference and the rest of the team went in the opposite direction. Of course, the ball carrier was thrown for a loss. Everything went wrong with us all day and Michigan won, 21 to 0.

"I still think we didn't play our game although Michigan, with Heston in the lineup, was plenty tough and probably we wouldn't have won even if we had Maxwell at quarter. On the following Saturday, however, we defeated Wisconsin, 11 to 0, which Michigan had beaten earlier in the season, 6 to 0. Our Michigan game was the only one we lost. That's a long time ago. Now tell me about the Santa Anita races."

Ahlswede is now connected with a building and loan association at Long Beach.

* *

Quatrain.

Rain in the loop and clear at sunset hour—
A golden flush illumes the cloudy gray;
It shines on ebon spire and granite tower,
The benediction of departing day.

Fan C. Smith.

* *

Azucar Once a "Leeper."

Azucar, one of the leading candidates for the Santa Anita handicap Saturday, is a former steeplechaser. He is a 7 year old chestnut gelding by Milesius-Clarice, bred in Ireland, and won races over the barrier abroad. Fred M. Alger Jr. of Detroit bought him from the Wideners, intending to race him in English jumping races.

After purchase, however, Azucar won a $7,500 handicap at Laurel on the flat and finished fourth to Time Supply in the Narragansett handicap so he was sent out here to try for the big stake. He captured the New Year's Day handicap and has raced so consistently that he's one of those figured in the contention.

* *

This Wake Is Conducted by Harvey T. Woodruff. Help! Help!

* *

Progress of Civilization.

Harvey: Just been doing some research work on football. I find it originated in medieval England by soldiers kicking a skull. In this enlightened age, of course, the skull is no longer attacked. R. C. E.

* *

Fireside Hunter.

The boom of the bittern is blah blah to me,
I know not the ways of forest or sea,
And "flora" and "fauna" are just Latin to me
[Or perhaps they're girls' names as well they might be.]
The sport that is nearest and dearest to me
Is to sit with a flagon poised deft on one knee
With a book on the other and the radiator in key.

Eddie Le Ploner.

* *

Wise Cracking.

If congress was laid end to end it would reach from Washington to—well, it would be a good thing anyway.

Senator Gibby.

* *

Do You Remember 'Way Back When:

Ladies in the kitchen thought the "fireless oven" a great invention and every household had one?—H. D. W., Eureka, Ill.

Army, Navy to Alternate on Yale Card

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Yale has dropped the Army as an annual football opponent and has made an agreement by which the Navy and the Army will meet the Blue in alternate years beginning in 1936, according to the schedule announced today by the athletic association of Yale university. The Army has played in the Yale bowl annually since 1921 and the games have rivaled Yale's annual series with Harvard in filling the stands and in creating outstanding public football interest.

The Army, according to the new plan, will come to the bowl in 1937 and 1939 and biennially afterwards.

Clash on Eligibility?

While no Yale official tonight would admit the Army's practice of allowing stars who already had had three years experience to play two or three more years, had anything to do with the change of schedule, there has been criticism at Yale of that feature of Army team's makeup. It was recalled tonight that President James Rowland Angell of Yale whote an article for a Yale football program last fall which criticized the eligibility rules of some institutions and eulogized those of Harvard.

Two newcomers have been added to the Yale schedule for 1936, Cornell and Rutgers. Yale's traditional rivals, Harvard, Princeton, Brown, and Dartmouth have been retained and Pennsylvania, which Yale will meet in Philadelphia next fall, will come to the bowl in 1936.

SIX NEW ON ARMY CARD.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Army football schedule for 1936, consisting of nine games, was announced today. Included on the program are Harvard, Notre Dame, and Navy, these being the only holdovers.

Columbia will be met in New York on Oct. 10 in the first game of a home series. Colgate will come to West Point on Oct. 31. The other newcomers to the schedule are Washington and Lee, which will open the season with a game at West Point Oct. 3, Springfield, Muhlenburg, and Hobart.

Managers Pick Indians and Cards to Win Pennants

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals today were picked to repeat their 1934 victory in the National Baseball league pennant chase and the Cleveland Indians were named to win the American league flag in a poll of major league managers conducted by the New York World-Telegram. Points were awarded on a basis of 1 point for first place, 2 for second, and so on, the team with the lowest total being placed first.

The poll:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	Points.	NATIONAL LEAGUE.	Points.
Cleveland	13	St. Louis	9
Detroit	14	New York	18
New York	21	Chicago	23
Boston	35	Pittsburgh	32
Philadelphia	42	Brooklyn	44
Washington	44	Boston	45
St. Louis	57	Philadelphia	55
Chicago	62	Cincinnati	64

Prep Basketball

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

LIGHTWEIGHTS.
Leo, 33; Loyola, 19.

HEAVYWEIGHTS.
Loyola, 26; Leo, 25.

GAMES TODAY.

LIGHTWEIGHTS.
McKinley at Crane.
Kelvyn Park at Manley.
Marshall at Tuley.
Steinmetz at Austin.
Farragut at Tilden.
Harrison at Englewood.
Kelly at Hyde Park.
Lindblom at Phillips.
Bowen at Fenger.
Parker at Calumet.
Hirsch at Morgan Park.

HEAVYWEIGHTS.
Chicago Latin at North Park.
Kelly at Hyde Park.

Massey Wins 10 Round Decision Over Del Genio

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18.—(AP)—The experienced Lew Massey proved too much for New York's boy lightweight, Len Del Genio, tonight, the veteran Philadelphian scoring a ten round decision. Floored in the first round for a three count, Massey, who weighed 136, a pound more than his opponent, changed his tactics and fought a strictly defensive fight from then on.

Fenger and Englewood Split Swimming Meets

The Fenger High school swimming team split a dual meet with Englewood yesterday in the Englewood pool. In the junior division Fenger won, 33 to 29, while Englewood won in the senior class, 51 to 22.

Jadick Defeats Zivic in Ten Round Battle

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Johnny Jadick, Philadelphia, former holder of the junior welterweight title, hammered out a 10 round decision tonight over Fritzie Zivic, Pittsburgh. Jadick weighed 137 pounds, Zivic 139.

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BOXING & WRESTLING
SHOW
GOV. HORNER—MAYOR KELLY NIGHT
Under Auspices of Capitol Club
THURS. FEB. 21
Seats NOW
$1.20 $2.40 $3.60
DAVEY DAY vs. BOBBY PACHO
10 Rounds
4 OTHER BIG STAR BOUTS 4
JIM LONDOS vs. TOM MARVIN
30 Minutes
33 N. La Salle St. Room 2016. Fran. 0787
COLISEUM NORTH HALL

STAR FIELD TO RIDE IN CHICAGO 6 DAY BIKE RACE

One of the best fields ever assembled for a Chicago six-day bike race will start at the Stadium March 17. Among riders lined up for the event are Alfred Letourner, three times American motor-paced champion and a member of the winning team in the last race; Reggie McNamara, who will be starting his 115th six-day race; Ewald Wissel, Freddy Spencer, three times American sprint king; Bobby Thomas, Dave Lands, and Eddie Testa.

Harry Mendel, who will manage the race, is lining up the best foreign racers, and expects to announce within the next several weeks the acquisition of two of Germany's outstanding riders.

Carnera, Impellitiere to Fight 10 or 15 Rounds

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Primo Carnera and Ray Impellitiere, two boxing pachyderms who will decorate the Madison Square Garden ring with a quarter of a ton of beef March 15, today formally signed an agreement calling for a bout of either ten or fifteen rounds. The length may be decided at tomorrow's meeting of the state athletic commission.

Texas A. & M. Dismisses Three from Athletic Staf

College Station, Tex., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Homer Norton, director of athletics at Texas A. and M. college, confirmed today reports of the dismissal, effective June 1, of Roswell Higginbotham, baseball coach; John Reid, head basketball coach, and Carl Sprague, trainer. Norton said reorganization plans forced by a limited budget made the releases necessary.

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GEHRIG TO TALK OVER PAY WITH RUPPERT TODAY

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Col. Jacob Ruppert, Yankee owner, and Lou Gehrig, his hard hitting but rebellious first baseman, each with an olive branch pinned to his coat lapel, will go into a salary huddle tomorrow, and the betting is that Gehrig will be aboard the Yankee bandwagon by sundown.

Baseball circles believe the two will reach a speedy compromise, that Gehrig will sign for a flat $30,000—$5,000 less than he is said to be demanding and about $3,000 more than the reported Yankee offer.

Last season Gehrig received $23,000 for leading both big leagues in home runs, with 49, and for topping the American league in hitting with a mark of .363. When he came home last week from a tour of the world he said the Yankees would have to raise that ante considerably if they expected him to continue his hitting ways in 1935.

For the perfect DRY MARTINI
MARTINI & ROSSI DRY VERMOUTH
Imported by
W. A. TAYLOR & CO., N. Y.
MILTON M. FRIEDMAN
Middle Western Representative

What has this fine cigar that men like?

The answer is just 2 words . . *mellow flavor* . . a mildness that has distinctive flavor and pleasing taste. And that's what experienced smokers want in a cigar.

What gives Bayuk PHILLIES this mildness with mellow flavor? Havana? *Yes.* Domestic? *Yes.* PHILLIES is a blend of both. And it's all *long-filler* tobacco, too—selected from the mildest crops grown.

Both the Havana and Domestic tobaccos you get in PHILLIES today—for 5c—are exactly the same in quality and quantity as when PHILLIES was the largest-selling 10c brand in America.

More men smoke PHILLIES today than any other cigar—at any price. Isn't this proof that smokers want MELLOW flavor in a cigar? And what other cigar for 5c gives it to you? . . When you next step up to a cigar counter—ask for PHILLIES. Most dealers display this fine cigar on top of the case.

BAYUK'S GUARANTEE

In 1929—a peak sales year—the Bayuk Philadelphia Perfecto (Familiarly known as "Philadelphia Handmade") was the largest-selling 10-cent brand in America.

Bayuk guarantees that this cigar today—*at 5 cents*—contains the same fine Imported Sumatra wrapper—the same fine ripe Domestic and Havana long-filler. *It's the same identical cigar.*

BAYUK PHILLIES
FOR YEARS AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING 10c BRAND
GUARANTEED THE SAME IN QUALITY · SIZE · SHAPE Today 5¢

ILLINOIS BANKERS LIFE TO REINSURE LINCOLN POLICIES

$60,000,000 of Business to Be Transferred.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Stockholders of the Abraham Lincoln Life Insurance company today voted to accept the proposal of the Illinois Bankers' Life Assurance company of Monmouth, Ill., to reinsure the entire business of the Abraham Lincoln company.

The Illinois Bankers' Life assumes full liability for all the policies, agency contracts, and other obligations without loss or impairment to policyholders or agents. Approximately 60 million dollars insurance and 13 million dollars in assets are transferred to the Illinois Bankers' Life

Has 130 Millions in Force.

This company, with the addition of the Abraham Lincoln Life's business, now has more than 130 million dollars insurance in force, 31 million dollars in assets, and 100,000 policyholders.

A large part of the personnel of the Springfield company will be retained at the home office here to take care of the company's accident and health business, the headquarters for which will remain in this city for an indefinite period.

O. F. Davis, agency director of the Abraham Lincoln Life, will have charge of the accident and health sales, and Dr. John R. Neal, the company's secretary, will handle the underwriting of those lines. Officers of the Illinois Bankers' Life stated that the company's home office would remain in Monmouth.

Incorporated in 1929.

The Illinois Bankers' was incorporated in 1929 as the successor of the Illinois Bankers' Life association which had operated on an assessment basis from the time of its organization in 1897. Its officers are William H. Woods, president; Dr. J. R. Ebersole, vice president and medical director; Hugh T. Martin, general counsel; Arthur T. Sawyer, secretary treasurer.

The Abraham Lincoln Life's transfer was made with the approval of Ernest Palmer, superintendent of insurance. It has been under the direction of the superintendent since the recent attempt to obtain control of the company by conspirators who are now under indictment.

RAYBURN SHAKES TAX CLUB OVER UTILITY HEADS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Public utility holding companies have been warned by Representative Rayburn [Dem., Tex.] that congress can destroy them by taxation if they are not satisfied with the administration's pending bill "to make the process of elimination as gentle as possible."

The bill introduced by Rayburn after White House conferences proposes to abolish such holding companies within the next five years and place them under federal regulation in the interim. He had charged that the utility holding companies were spreading "propaganga" to frighten stockholders and enlist their influence against the bill.

INVESTORS' GUIDE

If you wish information about investments or insurance write to The Tribune Investors Guide. Inclose stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply. Answers of public interest are published, but inquirers' names are never revealed. Beyond care in securing information The Tribune assumes no responsibility.

Tuesday, February 19, 1935.

[Copyright: 1935: By The Chicago Tribune.]

Ohio Central Telephone.

Investors' Guide: I would appreciate it if you would give me your advice as to the soundness of Ohio Central Telephone first 6s.—L. A. C.

Answer: Ohio Central Telephone company is a $2,394,000 operating subsidiary of Middle Western Telephone company, furnishing telephone service to a population of about 120,000 in central and southern Ohio.

Gross revenues for 1933 dropped to $370,000 from $441,000 in 1932, $503,000 in 1931 and $530,000 in 1930. Earnings are reported before depreciation charges. Charges were covered, on that basis, 1.60 times in 1933, 1.85 times in 1932, 2.30 times in 1931 and 2.25 times in 1930.

Current assets at the close of 1933, including $13,000 cash, totaled $145,000 and current liabilities were $51,000. Funded debt, consisting of the first mortgage bonds due 1947, totaled $1,600,000. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all assets of the company.

They are more a speculation than an investment.

Inflation Here, Inflation There.

Investors' Guide: I would like to have this question answered. In 1913 Swedish money amounted to 3 kronor, 72 ore to one dollar. Today, even though our dollar has been inflated, it is about the same. Why did not Swedish money change also?—N. N.

Answer: The parity of exchange between Swedish and United States money [old style gold] was 26.799 cents to one krona.

In 1931, however, the Kingdom of Sweden suspended the gold standard and its money depreciated. In fact the price of one krona dropped to less than 17½ cents.

In 1933 the United States suspended the gold standard and our currency has depreciated approximately the same amount as Swedish currency. The krona is now worth a trifle more than 25 cents.

In other words, the value of both currencies has changed, in terms of gold, almost equally.

Pesos and Pesos.

Investors' Guide: Should I go into Cuba with Mexican pesos could they be passed for their face value or is there a difference in their value?—D. C. E.

Answer: The Cuban consulate informs us that the Mexican peso does not circulate as currency in Cuba. You would have to sell your Mexican pesos in Cuba for Cuban pesos or United States dollars. United States dollars are legal tender in Cuba.

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS

DOMESTIC.

Monday, February 18, 1935.

Total sales, par value..... $18,285,000 Total sales 1935 to date... $454,567,000
Year ago..... 17,220,000 Total sales 1934 to date... 734,965,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sales in thous.	Issue—	High.	Low.	Close.	chge.	Bid.	Asked.	Net Yield.	Closing— yr. ago.	Close 1933.
	Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47	104.22	104.12	104.12+	.8	104.10	104.16	....	102.30	
88	Liberty 1st conv 4¼s, '32-'47	103.17	103.9	103.9	—	103.8	103.13	....	102.26	
156	Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38	103.24	103.12	103.16	—	103.16	103.18	....	102.28	
1,680½	Lib 4th 4¼s, '33-'38, 3d called	101.29	101.15	101.20	—	101.20	101.22	....		
10	U S Treasury 4¼s, 1947-'52	114.23	114.24	114.29	—	114.28	115.00	2.83	108.24	
6	U S Treasury 4s, 1944-'54	110.16	110.10	110.16+	.3	110.16	110.22	2.75	105.14	
5	U S Treasury 3¾s, 1946-'56	108.29	108.22	108.29+	.2	108.28	108.30	2.80	103.27	
6	U S Treasury 3¾s, 1943-'47	105.31	105.29	105.29+	.3	105.26	106.00	2.56	101.00	
707	U S Treasury 3¼s, 1940-'43	106.6	106.00	106.6	—	106.3	106.10	2.11	101.10	
501	U S Treasury 3¼s, 1941-'43	106.2	106.00	106.2	—	106.3	106.7	2.27	101.10	
64	U S Treasury 3¼s, 1944-'46	104.20	104.18	104.20+	.4	104.20	104.24	2.66	.....	
13	U S Treas 3¼s, 1944-'46, reg.	104.12	104.12	104.16+	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	
37	U S Treasury 3¼s, 1941	106.00	105.28	106.00+	.3	106.00	106.2	2.23	100.15	
334	U S Treasury 3¼s, 1946-'49	104.5	103.24	104.5	+ .1	104.5	104.8	2.68	99.00	
1	U S Treas 3¼s, 1946-'49, reg.	104.2	104.2	104.2	+.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
347	U S Treasury 3¼s, 1949-'52	104.4	103.20	104.4	+ .7	104.3	104.6	2.77	.....	
204	U S Treasury 3s, 1951-'55	103.8	102.29	103.4	....	103.4	103.7	2.75	97.23	
177	U S Treasury 3s, 1946-'48	103.4	102.28	103.4	+ .5	103.4	103.6	2.67	.....	
53	U S Treasury 4¼-3¼s, '43-'45	104.26	104.18	104.20+	.6	104.20	104.24	2.63	100.14	
16	Fed Farm Mtg 3¼s, 1944-'64	103.1	103.00	103.00+	.3	103.2	103.6	2.84	.....	
159	Fed Farm Mtg 3s, 1949	101.16	101.3	101.15+	.10	101.14	101.16	2.81	.....	
13	Fed Farm Mtg 3s, 1947	101.17	101.14	101.15+	.6	101.16	101.20	2.72	.....	
17	Home Owners' Loan 3s, 1951	101.11	101.9	101.10—	.2	101.9	101.12	0.21	.....	
553	Home Owners' Loan 3s, 1952	101.16	101.4	101.14+	.8	101.14	101.16	2.81	.....	
475	Home Owners' Loan 2¾s, '49	99.18	99.4	99.18+	.11	99.16	99.18	2.78	.....	
1	U S Panama Canal 3s, 1961	110	110	110	+11¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	

UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

[Quoted by C. F. Childs & Co.]

Issue—	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
538 Notes, series B 2¼s, March 15, 1935	101.1	101.2	-30.32
410 Notes, series A 3s, June 15, 1935	101.23	101.25	-53.64
353 Notes, series D 1¼s, Aug. 1, 1935	101.4	101.6	-29.64
418 Notes, series D 2¼s, Dec. 15, 1935	102.7	102.9	-15.64
558 Notes, series C 2¼s, April 15, 1936	103.7	103.9	.01
680 Notes, series E 1¼s, June 15, 1936	101.3	101.4	.27
364 Notes, series A 3¼s, Aug. 1, 1936	104.8	104.10	.29
514 Notes, series D 1¼s, Sept. 15, 1936	101.24	101.26	.31
357 Notes, series B 2¾s, Dec. 15, 1936	104.8	104.10	.36
428 Notes, series C 3s, Feb. 15, 1937	104.21	104.23	.61
502 Notes, series B 3s, April 15, 1937	104.26	104.28	.71
817 Notes, series A 3¼s, Sept. 15, 1937	105.21	105.23	.98
270 Notes, series A 2¾s, Feb. 1, 1938	104.11	104.13	1.12
455 Notes, series C 3s, March 15, 1938	105.8	105.10	1.23
618 Notes, series B 2¾s, June 15, 1938	104.28	104.30	1.35
590 Notes, series D 2½s, Sept. 15, 1938	103.23	103.25	1.41
1,293 Notes, series A 2¾s, June 15, 1939	102.9	102.11	1.50

United States treasury 182 day discount bills were quoted yesterday at bid prices to yield .25 per cent, no asked price. "Fractional parts of quotations are in 32ds of 1 point.

Sales, thous.		High.	Low.	Close.	chge.	Net Yield.
3	Inld St 4½s '78	104½	104¼	104¼+	¼	3.94
17	do 4½s '81 B	104¾	104¼	104¼+	¼	3.94
119	Int R T 7s '32	86½	86	86½	—	8.09
3	do 6s '32	59½	59½	59½—	½	8.09
36	do rfg 5s '66	86	85	86	+	5.80
20	Interlake I 5s '51	78	75¾	77¾+	3	6.49
20	Int Agr 5s '42	90½	90½	90½+	1½	6.09
26	Int Cem 5s '48	101	100¾	101	....	4.94
18	Int G N adj6s '52	9½	8½	8¾+	⅜	68.18
25	do 1st 6s '52	39	37½	38¾+	1¾	15.48
24	do 5s '56 B	38	36½	37¼+	2¼	14.09
14	do 5s '56 C	37¾	37½	37¾—	¼	14.09
27	Int Hyd El 6s '44	48½	47	47½+	¾	14.94
4	Int Mer M 6s '41	53	52¾	53	....	14.94
32	Int Paper 5s '55	55¼	52½	55	+	2½
74	do 5s '47	75	75¾	74¾+	2	6.94
2	Int R C A 6½s '47	73½	73½	73½	....	6.94
1	Int R R 5s '72	73½	73½	73½	....	7.09
48	Int T&T cv4½s '39	69¾	68½	69¾+	1¾	6.94
48	do 4½s '52	62	61	61½—	¼	7.94
67	do deb 5s '55	66¾	65½	66¾+	¾	7.94
7	Invest E 5s '47	A.100¾	100	100¾+	¼	4.94
1	do 5s '48 B wi	100½	100½	100½+	¼	4.94
12	Jones F&C 4s '59	82¾	82½	82¼+	¼	5.94
7	KCFS&M 4s '36	39½	39½	39½	....	10.94
2	do 4s '36 ct	38	38	38	....	10.94
7	KC P&L 4½s '61	112	112	112	—	4.94
6	K C South 5s '50	69	68	69	+	7.94
32	do 5s '50	78	77¾	78	+	7.94
45	K C Term 4s '60	107¾	106¾	107¼—	¾	4.94
6	Kas G&E 4½s '80	102¾	102¾	102¾—	¾	4.94
1	Keith B F 6s '46	70	70	70	+	15.94
21	Kelly Sprgfi 6s '42	56	54¾	55	—	15.94
4	Kings Co L 5s '40	98¾	98¾	98¾	—	5.94
1	Kings C L 5s '54	111	111	111	+	1
2	Kresg F 6s '36	102½	102½	102½	....	
5	Lac G 5½s '53	67	66½	67	....	
3	Lac G 5½s '60 D	67½	67	67	—	1
5	do 5s '51	100	99¾	100	+	¾
1	Lehn & Fink 5½s	9¾	8¾	9	—	¾
1	Leh & NY 4s '45	7	7	7	+	1
1	Leh Val Cl 6s '38	95½	95¼	95¼	....	
1	do 5s '54	75¼	75¼	75¼—	2¾	
1	do 5s '64	71	71	71	—	½
25	Leh Val 5s 2003	55	53	54	+	½
2	do 4½s 2003	48	47¾	48	+	1
23	do 4s 2003	46	44	46	+	2
4	Ligg & M 7s '44	132	131½	132	+	1½
3	do 3s '51	120	119¾	120	—	¾
2	Loew's Inc 6 '41	104¾	104¼	104½+	¼	
13	Lorillard Co 5s '51	114¾	114¼	114¼—	¾	
1	Lou & Ark 5s '69	67	67	67	—	½
35	Lou G&E 5s '52	110	109¾	110	+	½
8	Lou&N 4½s 2003	103	103	103	+	½
25	do 4s '40	106½	106	106	....	
5	do 3s '80 St	81	81	81	....	
4	Mahon 7½s '42	12	11	12	+	2
6	Manh Ry 4s '90	55	54	54	—	1
8	Mar St Shv 6s '47	64½	63	64½+	1½	
57	McKes&R 5½s '50	98	97	98	+	⅜
10	Mead Crp 6s '45	82¾	80	80	—	3¾
4	Met Ed 4½s '68	100¾	100½	100¾+	¼	
2	Mich Cen 3½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼+	¼	
3	Midv Stl 5s '36	103	103	103	....	
22	Mil El&L 5s '61 B	91	89½	91	+	1½
12	do 5s '71	90	89½	90	+	⅝
5	MilSp&NW 4s '47	51½	50½	50½—	1¼	
2	M&SL con5s'34ctf	5¼	5¼	5½—	1¼	
4	MSP&SSM 5½s '78	73¾	73¼	73¼	....	
7	do 5id 5s '38	39½	39½	39½+	1	
34	do con 4s '38	36½	35¾	36½+	1	
6	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	64¾	63¾	64¼+	⅝	
29	do adj 5s '67	28	26	27¾+	1⅝	
20	do 1st 4s '90	87½	86¼	87	....	
3	do 4s '62 B	57¾	57	57	....	
7	Mo Pac 5½s '49	7	6¾	7	+	⅛
17	do 5s '65	30	29¼	30	+	1½
158	do 5s '77 F	30	28¾	28¾—	⅝	
24	do 5s '78 G	29¾	28¾	28¾+	⅝	
72	do gen 4s '75	10¾	10	10	....	
37	do 5s '80 H	30	28	28½—	⅜	
26	do 5s '81	28¾	28	28¾—	⅜	
8	MontPw rfc5s'43	101¼	101	101	....	
15	Morr&Co 4½s '39	102¾	101¾	102¾+	⅝	
5	Mor&Essex 5s '55	101½	101½	101½	....	
8	do 4½s '55	95¼	94¾	95¼	....	
6	do 3½s 2000	94¾	94¾	94⅝+	¼	
4	Mut F S 5s '47	107½	107	107	—	¼
15	N Y C & H 5½s '97	96½	96¼	96½+	⅜	
50	N Dairy 5½s '48	103	103	103	....	
14	NBRM 4s '51 asd	3½	3	3	....	
24	Nat Stl 5s '56	107¼	106¼	107⅛—	⅛	
3	NEn&T&T 5s '52	119	119	119	+	½
3	do 4½s '61 B	117	116	116	+	½
12	NJP&L 4½s '80	100	99¾	99¾	—	¼
4	NorGtNo 5s '83	62½	62½	62½+	1	
11	NOPSv 5s '52 A	68¼	67¾	68¼+	⅜	
27	do 5s '55 B	68	66½	68	—	⅜
22	NOT&M 5½s '54	31	29¾	29¾	—	¼
2	do 5s '54 B	28½	28¼	28½	....	
13	NOTC deb 6s '35	97	96½	96½	....	
138	do 6s '44	109¼	107¾	109¼+	1¼	
100	do rf 5s 2013	64½	62½	64¼+	1⅝	
122	do 4½s 2013 A	59¾	58	59¼—	1¼	
	4 do con 4s '38	86	85	86	+	1
20	NYCHR 4½s 2013	59½	57¾	59½+	1½	
	6 do 4s 1942	94½	94½	94½	....	
11	do 3½s 1997	97¾	97½	97¾—	⅛	
19	NYCLSh 3½s '98	89	88½	89	—	½
20	NYCMC 3½s '98	88¾	88	88¾	—	¼
21	NYC&StL 5s '35	67	64	66	+	1½
	6 do 5½s 1974 A	73¾	72¾	73¾—	⅛	
141	do 4½s 1978 A	63½	60¾	62¾—	1⅝	
7	do 4s 1937	101¾	101¾	101¾—	¼	
2	NYConRR 5s '53	108½	108¼	108¼—	¼	
8	NYDockCo 4s '51	65	64¾	65	—	¼
3	NYEdis 6½s '41	113¾	113¼	113¾+	¼	
2	do 5s 1951 A	108¾	108¾	108¾+	¼	
1	do 5s 1944 B	108¾	108¾	108¾+	¼	
4	NYGEHP 5s '48	120	119½	120	+	½
7	NYGrnwL 5s '46	90	88	90	+	2¾
11	NYLW 4s '73 A	101¼	101	101	....	
25	NYNHH cv1 6s '48	43¾	42½	42½—	⅛	
2	do con 6s 1940	56	56	56	....	
45	do 4½s 1967	38	37	37¼	....	
7	do 4s 1955	36	36	36	....	
9	do 4s 1956	36	35¾	36	....	
15	do 4s 1957	28¾	26½	28¾+	1¾	
18	NYO&W r 4s '92	55¼	54	54½—	¾	
3	NYRys 6s '65 A	78	77¾	78	+	⅛
3	NYSR 4½s '62 ct	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛	
2	NiSS&NW 4s '47	51½	50¼	50¼—	1¼	
13	do 5s '73	73¾	73¼	73¼—	⅜	
2	Philhrp 4s '37	104½	104¼	104¼+	⅛	
11	Phillipnet 5½s '39	103½	102½	102⅝+	⅛	
11	PillsbryFlM 5s '43	107	107	107	—	⅛
1	PCC&StL 5s '70 A	115	115	115	+	1
38	do 4½s '77	107	106⅝	107	....	⅛
1	PortlGenE 5s '35	101	101	101	+	⅛
44	do 4½s '60	87¾	86¾	87¼—	1	
36	do 4½s '60 asd	59	57⅝	58⅞—	1⅛	
7	PortoRAmT 6s '42	48½	48	48	+	½
65	PostalT&C 5s '53	51	49	51	+	1⅝
5	PubS&EG 4½s '67	108	108	108	—	½
5	do 4s '77	106½	106½	106½	....	
5	PuroOil 5½s '37	101⅜	101⅛	101½+	⅛	
9	do 5½s '49	101½	101⅞	101½+	⅛	
16	PurityBak 5s '48	86¾	85	86¾+	1⅛	
16	Ready 4½s '57 A	107¼	106½	107¼—	½	
22	Ready 4½s '57B	107¾	107¼	107¼—	½	
26	RdgJCen 4s '51	99	98	98	—	½
30	RemRd 3½s '47	100¼	100	100¼+	¼	
1	Rep I & S 5½s '53	96	96	96	—	⅛
3	do 5s '40	104	104	104	....	
3	RevC&B 6s '48	108¾	108¼	108¾+	⅜	
10	Rich Oil 6s '44	30	30	30	....	
10	do 6s '44 Act	30¼	29½	30¼+	¼	
5	Rutland 4s '49	39¾	39¾	39¾	....	
5	StJosLH&P 5s '37	98¾	98	98¾+	¾	
5	SLIM&SthR&G 5s '33	68	67½	68	+	1
45	StLSF 4½s '78	13½	12	13¼+	1¼	
7	do 4½s '78 ctf	13½	11¾	11¾+	¾	
1	do 4s '50A ct	13½	13¼	13½+	¾	
14	StLSW 5s '32	49	48¾	49	+	1
1	do 1st 4s '90	97½	97½	97½	—	¼
14	do 1st 4s '89	79¾	78	79¾+	1½	
3	StP&KCSL 4½s'41	15½	15½	15½—	⅜	
1	StPCCable 5s '37	89	89	89	+	1
2	do 5s '37 gtd	88	87¾	88	....	
9	StPM&M 5s '43	108½	108¼	108¼+	¼	
31	StPSTUnDep 5s '72	116¼	116¼	116¼+	¼	
3	SA&APass 4s '43	84¾	84¼	84¾	....	
8	SanAPubS 6s'52	105¾	105½	105¾+	⅜	
2	SciV&NE 4s '89	110¾	110¼	110¾+	⅜	
33	SeabALcon 6s '45	9½	8½	8⅝—	⅛	
3	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛	
2	do 4s '50 stn	16¼	16	16	+	¼
1	Sea-Atl 6s '35A ct	3¼	3¼	3⅞—	⅛	
6	Shr&tH 5½s '48	88	86¼	88	+	2
1	ShellPipL 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾+	⅜	
2	Shell Un 5s '47	102½	102½	102½+	¼	
3	Si&SFPw 5s '49	108¾	108¾	108¾+	¼	
8	SinCCool 7s '37	103½	103¼	103½+	¼	
37	Skelly 5½s '35	101½	101½	101½+	⅛	
12	SoBET&T 5s '41	100	108¾	100	—	⅛
13	SoCPow 6s '47	92	91½	92	+	⅜
3	SoPacCal 5s '37	107¼	107¼	107¼—	¼	
16	Sou Pac 4½s '68	67	64¾	66¾+	2¼	
93	do 4½s '81	66½	63	65⅞+	1⅝	
31	do 4½s '69	67	64½	66½+	2	
48	do 4½s '55	55	54½	55	+	½
64	do col tr 4s '49	69¼	68	69	+	1⅜
29	do 4½s Ore '77	82	80¾	81¾+	⅝	
5	SPaSFTer 4s '50	103	102½	102⅜—	¼	
38	South Ry 6½s'56	77¾	75¼	77	+	1
16	do gen 6s '56	75	73½	74¾+	½	
26	do con 5s '94	101¾	100¾	101	—	½
85	do gen 4s '56	57	54	56	+	1
3	do 4s M&O '58	64¾	62¼	64¾+	½	
18	SWBell2½s '85	104¾	103¾	104¼+	⅛	
88	SIONY 4½s '51	104½	104	104	—	¼
23	Studebaker 6s '42	43½	42	43	—	½
28	do 6s '42 ct	43½	42½	43¾+	⅝	
6	Tenn Cen 6s '47	61	59	60	+	2½
6	TCI&RR 5s '51	116	116	116	+	1
54	TexEPow 6s '47A	96½	95¾	96½+	1¼	
7	TRRASlL 4s '53	104¼	103	104	—	¼
6	TexFtSm 5½s '50	95	95	95	....	
20	Tex Corp 5scv'44	104½	104¼	104¼	....	
5	Tex&Pac 5s '77B	92½	92¼	92½+	⅛	
28	do 5s '79 C	92¾	92	92⅜+	⅛	
35	do 5s '80 D	92½	91¾	92	+	¼
1	TexPcMPT 5½s'64	95	95	95	+	1
1	Third Av 5s '37	101½	101½	101½	....	
2	do adj 5s '60	25¼	25¼	25½+	⅛	
1	do 4s '60	57	57	57	....	
1	Trumb Stl 6s '40	101	101	101	—	⅛
5	UnEL&P 5s '57	108¼	108¼	108¼+	⅛	
1	do 5½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾+	⅛	
2	UnionOilCal 4½s'42	107	107	107	....	
1	do 5s '42 w w	104½	104½	104½—	⅛	
14	UnPac 1st5s2008	118	117¾	118	....	
5	do 4½s '67	105¾	105¾	105⅞+	⅛	
6	do 1st 4s '47	110½	110¼	110¾—	¼	
15	do 4s '68	103	102¾	103	—	⅛
6	do rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¼	107½+	¼	
13	UnRiGasA 6s '42	107¼	107¼	107¼	....	
70	Unit Dr 5s '53	91	90	90¾+	⅛	
47	U S Rub 5s '47	95¼	94⅝	95	+	⅛
7	UnivP&R 6s '36	31½	29¾	31½+	2½	
9	Utah L&T 5s '44	78	77¼	77½—	⅝	
18	UtahP&L 5s '44	80	79¼	80	+	⅝
35	UtilP&L 5½s '47	33¼	32¼	32½—	⅝	
100	do 5s '57	31½	30	30	w w	39½—
8	Vanadium 5s '41	93¾	93¼	93½+	⅝	
5	VaEl&Pw 5½s'42	111½	111½	111½	....	
16	do 5½s '44	112¾	111¾	112¾+	⅛	
5	VirginiaRy 5s'62	112	111½	112	....	
3	do 4½s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾	....	
7	Va&W con 5s '58	83¾	83¼	83¾—	⅜	
23	Wab Ry 5½s '75	17¾	16¾	17¾	+	1
41	do 1st 5s '39	95	94½	95	+	⅛
8	do 2d 5s '39	71¾	71¾	71¾+	1⅝	
25	do 5s '76 B	17½	17	17½—	⅝	
25	do 5s '76 B	17½	17	17½	....	
17	do 4½s '78 C	17½	16½	17	+	½
5	do Des M 4s '39	54	54	54	+	1
5	Wab Trm 4s '54	56	56	56	+	2½
15	Walworth 6s '45	47	46¾	47	—	½
28	Warn Br 6s '39	55¾	55	55½+	⅛	
6	Wran Qu 6s '39	29	29	29	....	
4	Warr Br 6s 41	39¾	39	39	—	1¼
1	WashWa2 5s '39	107¾	107¾	107⅜	....	
3	WestPP 5s'46	A.110½	110	110½	....	
6	do 5s '62 E	116¾	116¾	116⅝+	⅛	
17	West El 5s '44	106	105¾	105⅝	....	
19	WestMd 5½s'77A	100¾	100¼	100⅜	....	
30	do 4s '52	95	94	95	+	⅝
5	WNY&P 1st5s'37	100¾	100⅝	100⅝+	⅛	
1	do gen 4s '43	104½	104½	104½+	1	
11	W Pac 1st 5s'46	33¾	33½	33½—	1	
7	do 5s '46 asd	33	33	33	+	⅜
17	W Union 6½s'36	102	101¼	101⅞—	⅛	
15	do col 5s '38	102½	102¾	102½	....	
1	do 5s '51	89½	89½	89½+	½	
2	do 4½s '50	86½	86	86½	....	
6	do 5s '60	87	87	87¼—	⅛	
13	West Sh 4s 2361	86¼	85¾	86¼	+	1
2	Wh&LE 4s '40	102½	102½	102½	....	
30	WheelSt 5½s'48	101¾	101¼	101⅝+	⅛	
44	do 4½s '53	93¼	92½	93	+	½
1	WhiteSM 6s'36xw	77½	77½	77¾+	½	
3	WickSt cv7s'35ct	9¼	9¼	9½	....	
1	WilsonCo 6s '41	110	110	110	....	
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	10¾	10½	10¾+	⅛	
1	do 4s '49 ctf	8	8	8	—	2½
1	do 4s S&D '36	6¼

Finance

Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Commerce

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935. ** 25

GRAINS CLIMB; HALT TRADE FOR DECREE ON GOLD

Market Open Today; Corn Strongest.

Grains staged a dramatic advance on the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday just prior to the Supreme court's decision on abrogation of the gold clause in contractual agreements, but the upturn was halted abruptly around 11:15 o'clock when trading was suspended on order of President Robert P. Boylan. Trading will be resumed today.

Prices moved lower in the early dealings and trading continued its listless pace. However, a rally set in a few minutes before the reading of the court's decision started and values spurted two to three cents before the suspension caused a halt.

Corn featured the advance and turned in the largest gains for the day. All pits were flooded with buying orders. Professionals who had gone short earlier in the day rushed to cover commitments as the market moved upward.

Market Turns Buoyant.

This buying, plus stop loss orders, quickly turned a draggy session into a buoyant exhibition. So abrupt was the change in trend and so thin the market that buying orders were consummated with extreme difficulty and then only at substantial concessions in price. When wheat was wanted practically none was offered for sale and a purchase of 20,000 bushels, normally a small transaction, ran the market up a half cent before the order could be filled.

The gold news relegated routine market factors to the background and scant heed was paid to anything else. Speculators wishing to ride the market upward were just getting into their stride when trading was suspended and traders held orders for millions of bushels at the close which they were unable to fill because of the executive order.

Closing Previously Authorized.

The closing order was issued under a resolution of Feb. 4 authorizing the president of the exchange to take that action should he deem it necessary.

At 12:30 p. m. another communique was announced, banning trading for the balance of the day. Boos and catcalls greeted the ultimatum, emanating from traders whose commissions have been all too small lately because of uncertainties over the gold clause, which reduced speculative activity to the minimum.

The more sober minded reasoned, as did directors, that fluctuations might become too violent, especially as first reports over certain of the court's decisions varied widely and that undue criticism might be directed at the board for a situation over which it had no control.

Boylan Explains Action.

"The closing order was issued immediately when announcement was made that the Supreme court was ready to read its decision in the so-called gold clause cases," Boylan said. "This action was taken to enable every one concerned in the market to ascertain the exact language of the opinion and to allow time to judge in a measured way the probable effects of the ruling."

He explained that the action had nothing to do with yesterday's market developments. While the early rise in prices was rapid, order was maintained throughout the trading.

Reports in Chicago that action of the board was taken at the suggestion of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace were denied by Wallace, who said he had nothing to do with it.

Suspension of business on the Board of Trade marked the first time in the memory of traders that such action had been taken during trading hours. the grain outlook not at all, but psychologically its effect is great, for it removes a fear which has restricted activity for several weeks. Appreciable expansion in both speculative and cash demand was predicted by many market experts, particularly in the spot market, where consumers, now knowing what their dollar is worth, will be more ready to make commitments.

Wheat Visible Supply Cut.

Another sizable cut in visible supply figures gave concrete evidence that despite restricted demand during the period of uncertainty wheat stocks in terminal markets underwent further shrinkage. Wheat supplies fell 2,815,000 bushels, corn sagged 1,132,000; oats, 831,000; rye, 194, and barley, 334,000.

Closing prices on May futures in Chicago for principal grains follow:

	Yesterday.	Saturday.	Week ago.
Wheat	.98¾	.97¾	.96¼
Corn	.89	.86⅞	.84
Oats	.53¾	.51½	.50
Rye	.67¼	.66	.63¾

Other domestic grain exchanges followed Chicago's action in closing. Winnipeg remained open but failed to benefit materially. Prices ran up about a cent net there, but reacted later and final values were unchanged to ½ cent higher. Liverpool closed ⅛ to ¼ cent higher.

Stocks Churn in Chicago; List Advances

For a brief period yesterday, as first flashes of the Supreme court decisions on the gold cases came over the ticker, trading on the floor of the Chicago Stock exchange churned with a frenzy reminiscent of the wild days of 1929. However, activity surrendered in large part to the usual doldrums toward the close of the day's trading.

A total of 47,000 shares was traded, 20,000 in the hour following the first word from Washington. With the exception of year-end trading of 55,000 and 48,000 shares on Dec. 27 and 28, respectively, the volume was the largest for any day since last July. The busy hour, however, surpassed any other hour in at least two years, traders asserted. Unlike the tone of the New York market, which set out on a sharp rise only to lose a large part of the gain, no real bull market developed on the Chicago exchange at any time. At the end of the session most issues held their modest gains.

Most Gains Are Moderate.

The only stocks to show gains of 2 points or better were Balaban & Katz, Cherry Burrell, and Illinois Northern Utilities. Gains of a point or more were registered by Abbott Laboratories, Bendix Aviation, Chicago and North Western, Greyhound, McWilliams Dredge, Public Service, and Waukesha Motors. Commonwealth Edison rose ¾, as did Walgreen. Crane gained ⅝ point.

Swift & Co. was unchanged, while Armour common was up a quarter. Borg-Warner, Butler Brothers, Chicago corporation, Great Lakes, Libby, and Quaker Oats gained modest fractions.

The market closed fairly steady and was regarded as healthy by brokers, who seemed to recover much of their lost optimism. Michael J. O'Brien, president of the exchange, was in Washington, and no other officer or member of the board of governors would make a statement for quotation.

Rising Market Predicted.

One member of the board, however, talking "off the record," was joined by numerous others in predicting a steady, rising market now that uncertainty has been dispelled by the high court decisions.

Members of the La Salle street community and bankers in particular were reserving their opinions until the full import of the decisions became known. Varying amounts of optimism were the general rule, however.

Several bankers were rejoicing quietly that the court had seen fit to take a slap at congress and warn it sharply against exceeding its powers, even though holding with New Deal legislation. They felt it might furnish a needed brake on future excesses and radicalism.

Brokers and bankers alike were inclined to give signs of relief at the end of suspense and uncertainty. Several were quite positive that vast energies and amounts of capital will be released throughout the country now that the decisions have been made. They look for a notable upturn in business activity, because while the cases were pending commercial activity was dammed by the impossibility of making commitments while the value of the dollar was so uncertain.

ILLINOIS MINES MOST COAL SINCE PEAK SET IN 1932

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—(AP)—More coal was produced in Illinois in January than in any month since the production peak was reached in March, 1932, James McSherry, director of mines and minerals, said today in his monthly report.

The amount mined last month was 4,802,820 tons, an increase of 371,646 tons over December production. Of the 166 mines operating and employng 37,468 men, 21 were strip mines which employed 2,074 men and produced 673,614 tons, and 145 were shaft mines which employed 35,394 men and mined 4,129,206 tons.

SCHWAB, 73; NO GUEST, NO PARTY, NO INTERVIEW

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, observed his 73d birthday today at his office desk, caring for his normal "business routine."

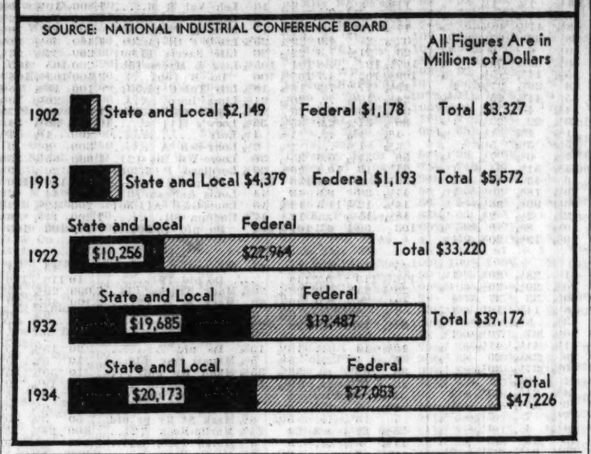
The traditional interview to the press, for many years a feature of the day, was not granted. "There will be nothing forthcoming today," his secretary said. "It will be just a normal day of business routine."

At the Schwab home, last night, a butler warned: "No party, no guests, no interview."

Business Failures Fewer than Week and Year Ago

New York, Feb. 18.—The number of business failures in the United States dropped to 233 for the week ended Feb. 14 from 263 in the previous week, Dun and Bradstreet reported today. There were 239 insolvencies in the corresponding week last year.

Growth of Government Debt in the United States 1902-1934



Higher Realty Values Seen in Gold Ruling

BY AL CHASE.

Materially higher real estate values should result from the inflation expected to follow the Supreme court's gold decision, according to John C. Bowers, president of the Chicago Real Estate board. He predicted that the decision will help both the equity owners of property as well as those holding real estate mortgage bonds and other securities.

Rental values, which he pointed out have been abnormally low as compared with general commodity values, will be advanced to a normal status by inflation much quicker than by ordinary procedure, he believes. He predicted that the speculative element, long absent fron the real estate market, may be attracted again as a result of the decision and its expected inflation.

Legalizes Deflation.

"While I have not been able to learn in detail other than through the early press releases the full content of the Supreme court's decision, it would seem clear from the reports I have read that we are now entering upon a condition of legalized inflation," said Bowers.

"Inflation will have one marked effect, in my judgment, and that is materially to enhance real estate values. Such enhancement will tend to increase real estate values to their actual worth and possibly intrigue many into speculative interest in real estate.

"There can be no doubt but that inflation will be of benefit to the equity owner of property and will enhance the margin of security for mortgages where depression values tended to lessen the collateral back of outstanding mortgages.

Expects Income Increase.

"Inflation also will tend to increase the income of properties by lifting the recent low rental values to a more normal type of rental income for improved property. Rental values have recently been abnormally below general commodity values.

"And with an increased earning power for real estate, there will be an increased ability to pay taxes, which should result in a lowering of the costs of government by the lessening of carrying charges due to our past tax delinquency."

BIG GAIN SHOWN IN HOUDAILLE-HERSHEY INCOME

Houdaille-Hershey corporation had consolidated net earnings of $931,400 after all charges for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, according to a preliminary annual report issued yesterday. This compares with a net loss of $113,900 in the preceding year.

At the end of the year current assets amounted to $4,833,888, including cash of $2,293,050, against current liabilities of $958,804, net working capital amounting to $3,875,084. This compares with current assets of $3,350,622, cash of $820,632, current liabilities of $561,543, and net working capital of $2,789,079 on Dec. 31.

Resignation of Karcher Accepted by State Auditor

The resignation of Leonard D. Karcher as head of the Chicago office of the state securities division has been accepted, but no successor has been named. The securities department is a division of Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes' office. Hughes has not indicated whom he will appoint to succeed Karcher.

VOTE ON WILSON & CO. PLAN TODAY; CLASS A STOCK MAY OPPOSE

Stockholders of Wilson and company, will vote on a proposed plan of recapitalization at noon today in the executive offices, 4100 South Ashland avenue. Common and preferred stockholders are expected to support the plan, but doubt is expressed over Class A stock.

Reports have been current that sufficient proxies have been obtained to assure the plan's adoption, but the management has refused to make any comment other than that proxies have been "coming in satisfactorily." A different impression was given last night, however, by Louis J. O'Malley, president of the New England Financial Service, who arrived here yesterday to fight the reorganization.

O'Malley asserted that he holds enough proxies to be able to command a hearing. He expressed the opinion that the management will fail to obtain the required majority of A share votes.

Under the plan, A stock would lose its preferred position over common stock, cancel unpaid arrears on a $5 cumulative dividend, and be exchanged at the rate of one share for five new common shares with prospect for early dividend payments.

NEWSPAPER ADS IN JANUARY GAIN OVER LAST YEAR

Retail advertising carried by newspapers in January showed an increase of 6.1 per cent over the same period of 1934 according to a survey by Advertising Age, the results of which were announced yesterday. Retail lineage amounted to 72,344,000 as compared with 68,148,000 in January, 1934. The figures are based on a survey of papers in eighty cities.

General advertisers increased their newspaper space to 21,897,000 lines in January from 20,499,000 lines used in the first month last year, a gain of 1.4 per cent. Automobile advertising was up a fraction of 1 per cent with a total of 3,712,000 lines reported.

Treasury Sells 182 Day Bills to Yield 0.117 Pct.

Applications for the treasury's latest offering of 182 day bills, dated Feb. 20 and maturing Aug. 21, totaled $156,544,000, of which $75,024,000 was accepted, it was announced yesterday. The average price was 99.941 equal to 0.117 per cent annually on a bank discount basis.

DOLLAR FALLS FROM PREMIUM TO DISCOUNT

Worth 99.94 Cents Against Franc.

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The dollar fell from a premium of about ½ cent to a small discount against the franc today as news of the Supreme court's decisions in favor of the government in the gold clause cases precipitated liquidation of the bull speculation in dollars which had been based on expectations of a contrary decision.

The treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, which had been engaged for the last month in holding down the dollar, turned about and offered support to the currency. It was given the opportunity, by the turn in the market, to repatriate some of the funds it had sent abroad in its earlier operations. Bankers thought wistfully of the handsome profits which the fund must have made as it brought back at a discount dollars it had lately sold at a large premium.

Bids Rise Rapidly.

For a few demoralized minutes shortly after noon when the news of the decisions first reached Wall street, dealings in the foreign exchanges ceased while bids were rapidly marked up. Bids for the pound sterling rose from $4.86⅜ to $4.88¾ before any offers were attracted. Subsequently the pound advanced to $4.90, the best price since Jan. 14, last, and closed at $4.89¼, up 2⅛ cents net from Saturday's closing price.

The franc was bid up from 6.58⅜ cents, the quotation just before the news camt out, to 6.60 cents, 6.61 cents and 6.62 cents in successive changes before any offers appeared. Even then the pressure of bids was too strong to be resisted and the rate marched up past parity of 6.63 cents to 6.65 cents, before the rise was checked. At that level the dollar's value in terms of the franc was 99.75 per cent of parity, compared with 101.1 per cent of parity earlier in the day.

Closes Below Peak.

Subsequent offerings of francs, attributed largely to the stabilization fund, brought the franc rate down to 6.63¾ cents, where it closed, slightly above parity and 3⅝ points over its quotation of last Saturday.

At the closing quotation on the franc the dollar was worth 99.94 cents, compared with $1.0049 on Saturday. The gold value of the dollar against francs was 59.03 cents, compared with 59.35 cents on Saturday and par of 59.06 cents.

Despite the wide movements dealings in the gold bloc currencies were not extremely large, except for a short while after the decision was first announced. Transactions in sterling were relatively heavier, bankers said, and may have reflected in part the return to London of some American and other funds which had been temporarily withdrawn from that center as a precaution against a Supreme court decision invalidating the devaluation of the dollar.

Little Arbitraging.

Bankers reported little arbitraging in the market. The wild and unpredictable movements of the exchanges, they said, made such operations too risky. Since the early part of January substantial buying of dollars by Europe and by American banks and merchants, seeking to repatriate funds held abroad, had been going on. As a result of these operations Europe had built up a "long" position in dollars substantially larger than it has held in recent years. The extent of the movement of funds to this country from abroad in the last six weeks may be measured roughly by the influx of gold from abroad in the period which has exceeded $200,000,000. Since Nov. 5, last, more than $400,000,000 gold has been imported.

Although the gold clause rulings should check this movement of funds from abroad and reduce the premium at which the dollar has been maintained in foreign exchange, bankers were of the opinion today that no important outflow of gold need be expected.

Other Currencies Follow.

Other leading foreign exchanges followed the example of sterling and the franc. Belgas gained 13½ points at 23.49 cents, Swiss francs 19 points at 32.58 cents, and guilders 38 points at 68.02. Scandinavian currencies rose 9 to 11 points, while German marks rose 20 points at 40.35 cents. Canadian dollars soared 18¾ points to close at 99.93¾ cents.

In London gold was quoted unofficially at 143 shillings a fine ounce, as against the 142 shillings 2 pence posted after the price was fixed in the morning. The unofficial price is now only 3 pence beneath the all-time high established on Oct. 11, 1934, when the official posting placed the metal at 143 shillings 3 pence.

NEW FEDERAL OIL CONTROL BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The house late today passed the new oil control bill without a record vote. The measure will now go to conference with representatives from the house and senate.

The bill was shaped to meet the objections of the Supreme court, which held unconstitutional section 9C of the NRA code in connection with federal control over interstate shipments of oil. The legislation would authorize the President to lift the ban on "hot oil," produced in excess of state limitations, when he might decide that demand is greater than supply.

A section of the bill providing for a five day waiting period before the act would take effect was stricken out on an amendment introduced by Representative Martin Dies [Dem., Texas].

U. S. Gold Bonds Drop, Others Advance in Heavy Turnover

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The bond market was thrown into feverish activity today as soon as it became known at midday that the government had won its gold case. Treasury and domestic corporation bonds, which had been accumulated during recent weeks because they contained gold clauses, weakened perceptably as buying switched to the "nongold" issues.

Of the eleven "nongold" treasury and treasury guaranteed long term issues, ten rose 3-32ds to 11-32ds point to new record highs since issuance. The treasury "gold" issues closed generally lower, down 8-32 to up 3-32 point, although just after the decision was announced some of these issues sold off as much as 12-32 point. Domestic corporation bonds advanced fractionally to 4 points, with the more speculative railroad bonds scoring the major gains.

Federal Issues Irregular.

Liberty 3½s of 1932-'47 closed at 104.12, the fourth liberty 4¼s of 1933-'38 at 103.16, and the home owners loan 4s of 1951 at 101.10 were typical of the small declines in the federal list. Nearly all of the treasury issues closed higher, with the 4s of 1944-'54 at 110.16 and the 3¼s of 1941 at 106 characteristic.

Transactions in bonds reached $18,285,000, the heaviest since Jan. 11, with trading in the United States government group amounting to $6,568,500 of the total. In the over-the-counter market, state and municipal bonds firmed up perceptibly.

Aside from personal views expressed in some quarters "that the rebuke to the government for stopping gold payments should have been stronger," the bond fraternity was generally gratified that there had been no overturning of the bond market such as would have occurred for a time, at least, had the decision gone against the government.

The general bond market is more strongly entrenched than ever, the way is now made clear for the refunding on March 15 of the $528,101,600 of treasury 2½ per cent notes and on April 15 of the $1,870,000,000 of called fourth liberty 4¼ per cent bonds, and the prospects are brightened for the resumption of new corporation financing. At least, the bond market is now unhampered by misgivings over the government's gold policy and is free to move under the more normal market factors.

It was notable that the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio were among the strongest of the domestic corporation bond list, rising fractionally to 2¾ points on the day. Bonds of the Missouri Pacific, which road owes on the St. Louis-Iron Mountain issue, closed generally higher.

Corporation Bonds Advance.

In as much as the line of demarkation in prices of "gold" and "nongold" payment issues in the corporation bond list has not been as sharp as in United States government bonds, the rise yesterday in corporation issues was fairly general. Comparatively few corporation issues which showed any considerable degree of activity yesterday failed to advance.

Corporation bonds which carry stock conversion privileges were especially strong in sympathy with the rise in stock prices. High grade corporation bonds, which had been advancing steadily for several days prior to the gold clause decision, continued their steady although not spectacular climb yesterday.

Foreign bonds, which were not directly linked to the gold decision, moved irregularly higher in sympathy with foreign exchange.

UNITED FOUNDERS DAMAGE SUIT TRIAL STARTED

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Trial began today before Supreme Court Justice Hofstadter of a $1,106,886 damage action against the United Founders corporation, once rated the largest investment trust in the country, and ten other defendants.

The suit, brought by Meyer, Connor & Co., an investment house in Chicago, charges that fraudulent statements were made and market prices of stocks manipulated by the defendants in a scheme to perpetuate control over affiliated companies and to induce the public to place "large sums of money" in the hands of the defendants.

The co-defendants are the American Founders corporation, the Founders General corporation, the Allied General corporation, Louis H. Seagrave, C. Foster Coombs, Frank B. Erwin, Stanley Glines, Dean J. Almy, Thomas H. Benton and Chase Donaldson. The individuals were named as present or former officers or directors of the defendant corporations or their affiliates. Mr. Seagrave is president of the United Founders corporation.

The plaintif company charged that it had suffered losses of $515,432 on stocks because of the acts of the defendants, and that its business reputation and good will had been damaged to the extent of more than $500,000.

STEEL OUTPUT ESTIMATE DIPS TO 49.1 PER CENT

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The American Iron and Steel institute today estimated steel production for the present week at 49.1 per cent of capacity, compared with 50.8 per cent in the preceding week and 49.5 per cent a month ago. This is a decline of 1.7 points or 3.3 per cent from last week.

In the corresponding week of last year the scheduled rate was 43.6 per cent, which was an increase of 3.7 points or 9.3 per cent over the preceding week.

FRENZIED WAVE OF BUYING LIFTS STOCK PRICES

Rails Lead Upturn; Gains Cut Later.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

New York, Feb. 18.—A frenzied wave of bullish enthusiasm such as has not been witnessed in many months rolled over the stock market today following the announcement of the Supreme court's decision upholding the abrogation of the gold clause contracts by the government. Every section of the market list, under the active leadership of the rails, went scurrying upward in heavy buying and gains of three points and more were registered in a wide variety of issues.

During the day 822 issues were traded, and of these 615 registered net advances for the day, 94 showed declines and 113 were unchanged. The turnover was 1,909,590 shares.

Confusion Marks Early Trade.

Utter confusion reigned for a time on the floor of the exchange as the first reports of the gold decisions were read and interpreted to mean that the administration had been upheld. The buying movement was touched off by the rails, which soared under the leadership of Atchison, which at one time was about ten points above its previous closing level. Every section of the market succumbed to the fever and moved forward, gaining momentum with each sale. The high prices of the day were shaded two to six points, however, as professionals seized the first opportunity in many weeks to realize some quick profits.

Because of the deep rut into which the market had been sinking during the last three weeks the outburst of buying seemed more frantic by comparison. Trading, it was pointed out, had come almost to a standstill because of the importance of the pending decision, and traders had been content to stand on the side lines.

Ticker 11 Minutes Late.

Such was the deluge of buying orders that flooded the market in the first half hour after the decision became known that the high speed ticker recorded transactions 11 minutes after they were executed on the floor, the first time in two years that the tape has been so far behind. The turnover in the third hour was 960,000 shares, compared with 220,000 in the second hour and 110,000 in the initial session. Activity subsided toward the close, and the day's volume was still a far cry from the activity of the so-called boom and crash days.

Governors of the exchange had been requested to be on hand early today in the event developments might make it necessary to consider closing the market, but no meeting was called.

Members of the governing committee were available to control the market in any stock that threatened to become demoralized, but no instances of action were reported.

View on Real Situation.

That stocks did not follow up that first advance indicated, according to close observers, as nothing else could how slack at the moment is the spirit of speculation and how obscure is the business prospect. It is doubtful, it is pointed out, if many sold stocks on fear that the government would lose the gold clause cases. Therefore, they say, not much stock was consequently needed for reëstablishment of old positions. Almost all of the day's extra million shares of trade was the in-and-out work of the traders on the floor of the exchange, it was said.

Business came to a standstill when news that the decision was being read was flashed to the brokers. Re-

[Continued on page 26, column 1.]

Out of respect to the memory of

Mr. John J. English

a partner of this firm,

our office will be closed today

BACON, WHIPPLE & CO.

135 South La Salle Street

"HOW DO YOU DO IT?"

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President

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The Character Standard

You have been hearing a lot these last few years about standards of one sort and another—the gold standard, the quality standard and so on.

The *character* standard is the one on which this bank has always firmly stood. For more than 17 years we have been making loans to residents of Chicago and suburbs, and their performance in paying up these loans has justified our faith in the honesty and integrity of the average man and woman. Character stands the test—through boom times and through depression. Therefore we shall continue to stand pat on the character standard, and lend money on it.

A telephone call or a letter will bring the details at once, or better yet, come in and talk things over.

$50 to $500 to $5,000

Member Federal Reserve System

Personal LOAN & SAVINGS Bank

Eighty One (81) West Monroe

A million dollar Bank—doing SMALL things BIG

FRENZIED WAVE OF BUYING LIFTS STOCK MARKET

Railroads Lead Upturn; Gains Reduced Later.

[Continued from page 25, column 8.]

ports of the government's victory were received with a crescendo of cheers as brokers and clerks moved swiftly to execute the rising flood of orders.

Scenes in the financial district were reminiscent of the halcyon days of 1928 and 1929. The board rooms of brokerage firms throughout the city were jammed with customers and others interested in the market. News stands were crowded by buyers and headline readers. Dealers pleaded with the gapers to make room for cash customers.

Early Market Depressed.

During the morning the market had been depressed by nervous selling. The reversal of trend at noon was complete in every respect, and representative industrials were shot up 2 to 7 points.

American Can sold around 123, up 3½; Allied Chemical, 140¾, up 3¼; American Telephone, 106⅛, up 2⅞; Baltimore and Ohio, 15, up 4; Continental Can, 73½, up 4; du Pont, 99½, up 4½; Homestake Mining, 375, up 15; McIntyre Mines, 44½, up 3⅛; Union Pacific, 106, up 6¾; United States Steel, 38⅝, up 2¾, and United States Smelting, 122, up 6⅞.

Demand was concentrated at first around the railroad shares, which had been depressed for many weeks. The ruling in the Baltimore and Ohio case relieved holders of rail securities and caused many sold-out longs to reestablish positions. It was pointed out many had concluded failure of the court to uphold the abrogation of the gold clause in railroad bonds, adding 69 per cent to their indebtedness, would bankrupt many of the carriers and for this reason shares had been weighed down by uncertainty. Baltimore and Ohio, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific joined Atchison in moving forward.

Steel Shares Turn Higher.

United States Steel, which had been sold in the morning, quickly did an about face, winding up the day with a gain of more than 2 points. Bethlehem common and preferred kept in step with the rest of the market, the closing gong finding each of them more than 2 points to the good on the day's work.

Price fluctuations in the hectic half hour following receipt of news of the decision were wide, in some cases running to as much as 5 points between sales.

On the assurance that there would be no change in the price of gold, metal shares went leaping into higher territory, with Homestake as usual showing the way.

Motors and chemicals found buyers at advances in prices ranging from 1 to 3 points.

Utility stocks held steady as a rule, a few advancing and a few declining fractions as investors were unable to see any conceivable effect of the upholding of the government's currency policy on their issues.

Moderate gains were the rule for the foods, oils, tobaccos, and merchandising stocks.

WHAT STOCKS DID

TRIBUNE AVERAGES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net
25 Railroads	28.29	25.31	27.01	*1.55	
25 Industrials	150.47	144.61	148.84	*3.31	
50 Stocks	89.38	84.96	87.92	*2.43	

	High.	Low.	Close.
50 Stocks one year ago	96.76	94.87	95.38
50 Stocks two years ago	52.43	50.80	51.31

DOW-JONES AVERAGES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Chge.	Net
Industrials	108.29	103.64	107.17	+2.63	
Rails	36.08	32.31	34.43	+1.88	
Utilities	17.03	16.18	16.71	+.36	

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVERAGES.

	30	15	15	60
	Indus.	Rails.	Util.	Stks.
Net change	+1.5	+1.9	+.5	+1.3
Monday	55.9	24.6	24.1	40.1
Saturday	54.4	22.7	23.6	38.8
Month ago	54.3	24.8	25.6	39.8
Year ago	50.7	24.0	25.3	39.5
1935 high	56.6	27.6	26.6	44.6
1935 low	52.0	21.9	23.6	37.6
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9
1934 high	64.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

ISSUES TRADED.

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	615	190
Declines	94	228
Unchanged	113	164
Total issues	822	582
New 1935 highs	114	35
New 1935 lows	28	20

U. S. TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on Feb. 15:

Income to date this year	$2,189,400,000
Income to date last year	1,813,000,000
Increase	$ 376,400,000
National defense costs to date:	
Army	$143,200,000
Navy	196,600,000
	$ 339,800,000
Veterans' costs to date	360,800,000
Emergency relief and public works costs to date	1,018,900,000
Federal emergency relief administration	584,000,000
Emergency conservation work	250,500,000
RFC costs to date	344,200,000
Deficit this year	2,126,900,000
Deficit last year	2,150,500,000
Decrease	$ 23,600,000
Balance general fund today	2,181,500,000
Balance previous day	2,189,000,000
Decrease	$ 7,500,000

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Stock	rate, period.	payable.	Stockof record.
Am Laun Mach	10c q	Mar 1	Feb 21
Bklyn Q Tr $6 pfd	50c q	Apr 1	Mar 15
Chickasha C Oil	50c spc	Apr 1	Mar 5
Du Pont	65c q	Mar 15	Feb 27
Duques Lt 5% pfd	$1.25 q	Apr 15	Mar 15
Goodyear T & R pfd	$1 q	Apr 1	Mar 1
Kennecott Copper	15c	Mar 30	Mar 15
Lake Shore Mines	50c q	Mar 15	Mar 1
Do	50c extra	Mar 15	Mar 1
Louisville G&E "A"	37½c q	Mar 25	Feb 28
Do "B"	37½c q	Mar 25	Feb 28
Parke Davis	25c q	Mar 30	Mar 20
Do	20c extra	Mar 30	Mar 20
Phila Co $6 pfd	$1.50 q	Apr 1	Mar 1
Do $5 pfd	$1.25 q	Apr 1	Mar 1

RUBBER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—(AP)—RUBBER—Crude futures closed steady, 45 to 49 points higher. March, *13.42c per lb; May, 13.56c; July, 13.71@13.72c; September, 13.88@13.89c. Smoked ribbed spot closed *13.35c.

*Bid. †Nominal.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Money rates are quoted by Chicago banks as follows: Customers' commercial loans, 4 to 5%; collateral loans, 4 to 5%; brokers' loans 2 to 3%; commercial paper, 1 to 2%; bankers' acceptances [nominal], 30 to 90 days, ⅜ to ½%; 120 days, ⅜ to ¾%; 150 to 180 days, ⅜ to ⅝%.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Call money steady; 1% all day. Time loans, steady; 60 days, 6 months, ¾@1.034. Prime commercial paper, ⅝%; bankers' acceptances unchanged; 30 days, ⅛@⅜%; 60 to 90 days, ¼@⅜%; 4 months, ¼@¾%; 5 to 6 months, ½@⅝%. Rediscount rate, New York Reserve bank, 1½%. Bar silver steady and unchanged at 53¾c.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Money, ¼%. Discount rates, short and three month bills, ¼@⅝%. Bar gold declined 1½d to 142s 7d [U. S. equivalent $34.73]. Bar silver quiet, ⅛d lower at 24⅛d [U. S. equivalent 54.44 cents].

PARIS, Feb. 18.—(AP)—3% rentes, 82f; 4½% rentes 92f 17½c. Exchange on London, 74f 5c. The dollar was quoted at 15f 21c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[Quotations are in American cents.]

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 16.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
London	488.37½	487.12½	488.25	510.00
Paris	6.63¾	6.60¼	6.57½	6.52¾
Italy	8.52	8.48	8.47	8.65
Belgium	23.49	23.25½	23.27	23.10
Switzer'd	32.58	32.39	32.28	32.05
Holland	68.02	67.64	67.34	66.70
Denmark	21.86	21.77	21.81	22.75
Sweden	25.25	25.14	25.18	24.30
Norway	24.60	24.54	24.54	25.65
Spain	13.76	13.68	13.63	13.44
Germany	40.35	40.15	40.04	39.15
Austria	*18.98	*18.88	18.77	18.80
Poland	19.02	18.94	18.85	18.95
Greece	.95	.93¾	.93	.94
Rumania	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.03
Jugo-Sla	2.30	2.27½	2.27	2.31
Czecho-sl	4.21	4.19	4.17	4.26
Finland	2.18	2.17	2.18	2.26
Canada	.99.93⅜	99.75	99.93⅜	99.35
Argentina	25.80	25.80	25.85	34.00
Brazil	*8.59	*8.59	8.56½	8.59

*Bid. †Nominal.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Monday, February 18, 1935.
Shares sold today.....1,909,590
Year ago.....2,346,555

Monday, February 18, 1935.
Total sales 1935 to date.....27,312,141
Total sales 1934 to date.....100,583,981

(The figures in brackets after name of stock are the present dividend rate.)

A

Prev. High.	Prev. Low.	Div.yld. pct.	Bid.	Asked.	Description, div. rate.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net chge.
7¾	5⅞	...	6⅝	6⅝	Adams Exp	3,400	6⅞	6	6⅜+	⅜
33½	29⅜	6.5	31¼	31⅝	Adams-Millis [2]	100	31	31	31	....
10¼	8	...	10	10¼	Addressog	2,300	10¼	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
6¾	5¼	...	6⅜	6⅝	Advance Rumely	800	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
8⅝	6¾	7.5	8	8¼	Affiliat Prod [.60]	900	8¼	7⅞	8	....
115⅞	109½	2.6	113	114	Air Reduc [4]	1,200	114	112	114	+ 3
1¾	1½	...	...	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	600	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
20½	16⅜	4.2	17⅞	18	Alaska Junt. [.75b]	11,200	18⅞	18⅜	18	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅜	...	1⅞	1½	Allegheny	1,600	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
6⅜	3½	...	3¾	4⅞	Do pfd xw	100	4	4	4	+ ⅜
7	4⅞	...	5	5½	Do pfd $30 ww	500	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅜
6¼	4	...	4	5	Do pfd $40 ww	900	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	....
141	132⅝	4.3	130	139½	Al Chem & Dye [10]	2,400	140⅝	137½	139⅝+	2⅝
17⅜	15¼	...	17⅞	17⅞	Allis-Ch Mfg	6,900	17⅞	16⅝	17⅝+	⅜
20¼	17	2.8	18	18⅝	Alpha P Cem [.50g]	500	18⅝	18	18⅝	....
57	48⅛	3.6	56	56⅜	Amerada [2]	2,200	57	54⅝	56¾+	2⅜
57⅞	47½	3.5	57	58	Am Ag Ch Del [2]	800	57⅝	56	57½—	⅜
18½	13¾	...	18	18¼	Am Bank Note	2,000	18½	17	18¼+	⅜
52¾	43	5.8	50	51⅜	Do pfd [3]	110	52	51	52	—
29⅝	25¼	3.1	25½	26⅜	Am Br Shoe [.80]	600	27	26	26½+	1¼
123	110	4.1	121	121½	Am Can [5b]	8,800	123	118¾	121⅝+	1⅝
156	151⅜	4.5	154⅜	156	Do pfd [7]	100	156	156	156	+ 2
20¾	10¾	...	17⅝	18¾	Am Car & Fdy	1,100	18⅝	17	18	+ 1
45⅝	37½	...	38	38½	Do pfd	800	38⅝	37½	38⅛—	⅜
11⅞	8	...	11	11⅞	Am Chain	800	11¾	11¼	11⅝	....
5⅞	4¼	...	4½	4⅝	Am Hide & Lea	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	....
25¼	20⅜	...	21	22⅜	Do pfd	1,500	24	23	23½+	⅝
35⅜	30⅜	7.5	32	32⅝	Am Home Pr [2.40]	400	32¾	32	32½+	¼
4⅜	3½	...	4⅜	4⅜	Am Ice	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+	⅛
37⅝	28⅝	15.8	37	38⅜	Do pfd [6]	200	37⅜	37½	37⅝	....
6⅝	5⅜	...	6⅜	6⅝	Am Internat	2,100	6⅜	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
6	2¼	...	2½	2¾	Am-La Fr pfd	30	2¼	2½	2¾+	⅛
20⅜	16½	...	17¾	18	Am Loco	1,700	18¾	17	18	+ ⅝
50¾	40	...	...	50	Do pfd	500	48	48	48	+ ⅛
23⅜	20	3.5	22⅜	22⅜	Am M & Fdy [.80]	4,000	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜+	1¼
7	6	...	5⅞	6¼	Am Mach & M ctf	100	6	6	6	....
17¼	14¼	...	17	17¼	Am Metal	1,200	17¼	16¾	17¼+	⅜
3⅜	2¾	...	2⅜	2¾	Am Pow & Lt	2,100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
15½	12¾	11.5	13	13½	Do $6 pfd [1.50]	600	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
13¼	10⅜	10.0	12¾	13	Do $5 pfd [1.25]	500	13⅛	11¾	11⅞+	⅜
10¼	13½	...	14¼	14½	Am Rad & St S	12,000	14⅜	13⅞	14¼+	⅜
24	19⅞	...	22	22⅜	Am Roll Mill	10,400	23½	20¾	22 +	1⅝
72⅜	67	5.6	71	71⅜	Am Safety Raz [4]	100	71½	71½	71½—	⅛
5⅝	4⅜	...	5¼	5⅜	Am Seating	1,500	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
23⅜	20	3.5	22⅜	23⅜	Am Smelt & Ref	11,400	23⅝	22⅜	23⅜+	⅛
40⅜	32⅞	...	37⅜	37⅞	Am Smelt & R pf	1,100	38	37⅜	37⅝+	⅛
125⅜	122	5.7	123⅝	124	Am Snuff [3.25b]	200	68	67	68	....
68	63	4.8	67	68	Am Snuff [3.25b]	200	68	67	68	....
18¼	14½	...	17⅞	17⅞	Am Sol Furs	3,100	17⅞	16¾	17⅜+	⅛
92	88	2.2	91½	92	Do pfd [2]	110	91½	91¼	91½+	⅜
43	37⅛	6.3	39½	40	Am Stores [2.50b]	300	40	39¾	39¾—	⅛
77¾	67	5.3	75⅝	76½	Colum Carb [4]	1,700	77½	75¼	75⅞+	⅝
46⅝	39½	4.3	46⅝	46¾	Coml Credit [2]	7,400	46⅝	45¼	46⅝+	1⅜
56¼	52⅜	5.5	54	54⅞	Do A [3]	100	54¾	54⅜	54¾—	⅜
112	100⅞	4.9	110½	111	Do 1st pfd [6.50]	50	111	110	111	+ 1
62¾	56⅛	4.1	61	61½	Coml Inv T [2.50b]	3,300	61⅜	60⅝	61+	⅛
115½	113⅞	5.2	113¾	115	Do pfd [6h]	100	114½	114⅜	114⅝—	....
23⅞	19¼	2.7	21⅝	21⅞	Coml Solv [.60]	13,500	22½	20½	21¾+	⅝
1⅝	1	...	1	1¼	Comwlth & Sou	7,400	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
40⅝	29½	16.2	36⅝	37⅜	Do pfd [6]	1,800	39⅜	37	37	+ ⅛
34⅞	31⅜	4.0	35⅝	34	Congol Na [1.60]	3,700	34¾	32½	33½—	⅜
10½	9	...	10	10	Congress Cig	100	9	9	9	....
42	34¼	12.5	36	39	Conn Ry&L [4.50]	20	38	35½	36 —	½
10½	8½	...	9¼	9¾	Consol Cigar	200	9	8⅝	9 —	⅜
7½	5⅝	...	6¼	6¼	Con Film	2,400	6½	6	6¼+	¼
22½	19	...	20	20½	Do pfd [.50k]	6,800	20⅛	19	20 —	1
22⅝	17¼	5.6	17⅞	18	Con Gas [1]	10,000	18⅜	17¼	17⅞+	⅛

B

6⅝	5	...	5⅞	6	Baldwin Loc	3,800	6¼	5⅝	6 +	⅝
20⅝	20	...	23	23¼	Do pfd	900	23½	21	23 +	⅝
15	9⅜	...	13½	13⅜	Balt & Ohio	15,500	15	10½	13⅝+	2⅝
17⅜	13	...	15⅝	15⅝	Do pfd	3,500	17	14	15⅝+	1½
102	101	6.4	100⅝	102	†Bamb pfd [6.50]	102	102	102	102 +	1¼
42⅞	37⅛	6.3	39	42	Banz & Air [2.50]	100	40	40	40	....
5¾	4¾	...	4	4⅜	Barker Bros	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
40⅝	32½	...	34½	36	Do pfd	60	36	35	36 —	¼
7	3	...	6¾	6⅞	Barnsdall	4,300	6⅞	6¾	6¾+	⅛
44⅜	40	...	43	43½	Bayuk Cigar [4⅜f]	400	44½	43⅝	43⅝—	⅝
18⅜	16¾	...	18	18¼	Beatrice Cr	1,000	18⅜	17½	18 +	⅛
78	72	4.7	73	76	Beech-N P [3.50b]	100	75	75	75	— ⅜
13¼	12⅜	3.8	12¾	13	Belding-Hem [.50e]	900	13	12⅜	12	+ ⅛
17¾	14½	...	16⅞	16⅞	Bendix Aviat	6,300	16⅞	15¼	16⅜+	1
17⅝	15⅜	9.4	16½	16½	Benef I Ln [1.50]	1,400	16½	15⅜	16¼+	⅝
38	34	5.3	37⅞	38	Best & Co [2]	800	38	37⅝	38 +	⅛
34⅜	28¼	...	31⅜	31¾	Bethlehem Stl	14,500	33½	29	31⅞+	2⅝
77⅜	68	...	73	73½	Do pfd	800	73⅜	71	73¾+	2¾
26½	18½	5.0	20	21	Bigelow-San [1e]	180	20¾	19¼	20 +	⅝
13⅞	10⅜	...	12¾	12⅜	Blaw-Knox	2,600	13	12	12¾+	⅛
33⅜	30⅜	7.5	32	32⅜	Boeing Airpl	3,400	33⅜	32	32⅜+	⅛
59⅛	53	5.2	57¼	57⅜	Bohn Alum [3]	1,200	58⅜	56	57⅝+	1⅜
25¾	23¼	6.4	25⅛	25½	Borden [1.60]	4,300	25¼	24⅜	25⅛+	⅜
31½	28¾	4.0	31⅛	31⅜	Borg-Warn [1.25b]	5,400	31½	30¼	31⅜+	⅜
7½	6	...	6¼	6½	Boston & Me	300	6	6	6	....
29⅜	24½	1.7	29⅝	29½	Briggs Mfg [.50z]	19,800	29⅝	27⅝	29¼+	⅜
28	23⅛	7.1	27⅞	28	Briggs & Strat [2]	900	28	27	27⅞+	⅝
36¼	33⅜	6.2	33¾	34⅜	Bristol My [3.10b]	100	34½	34½	34⅝+	⅛
3½	2¾	...	2¾	4	Brklyn & Qu Tr	100	2¾	2½	2½+	⅜
43⅜	36⅜	1.8	42	42⅜	Bklyn-M T [.75z]	1,600	42½	41⅝	42⅛+	¼
52	48¾	10.4	50	50½	Bklyn Un Gas [5]	200	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜—	⅛
58⅝	57	5.1	58¼	62	Brown Shoe [3]	200	58⅜	58	58⅜+	⅜
6⅞	5	...	5½	5¾	Brunswick-Bl	100	5⅝	5¾	5¾+	⅛
6⅜	5	...	5⅝	6	Bucyrus-Erie	1,200	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
13	10½	...	11⅝	12½	Do cvt pfd	100	12	12	12 +	½
74	64	2.9	68	70	Do 7% pfd [2]	150	70½	70	70 —	⅜
5¼	4	...	4⅜	5	Budd Mfg	1,300	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
33	26	...	30	31¾	Do pfd	200	31½	29	31½+	⅜
4¼	3½	...	3⅞	3⅞	Budd Wheel	800	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
15	11¾	...	13⅜	13⅝	Bullard Co	1,500	13½	12⅝	13¼+	¼
9⅝	7	...	6⅝	7½	Burns Bros pfd	40	7	7	7	....
15⅝	14¼	4.0	15¼	15⅜	Burr Ad Mch [.60]	2,300	15½	15	15½+	⅜
3¼	2⅞	...	2⅞	2⅞	Bush Term	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11	7½	...	8¼	10	Do 7% deb	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
22½	14½	...	16	18½	Bush T Bldg pf ctf	30	18½	18	18½	....
2	1¾	...	1⅞	1⅞	Butte Cop & Z	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....
20⅝	15½	...	17½	18	Byers Co	700	18	15⅝	18 +	⅜
60	40	...	45	46½	Do pfd	10	44	44	44 +	3½

C

42¾	36½	3.6	41½	42	Calif Pack [1.50]	4,700	42½	41	41⅝+	⅝
1⅜	⅝	...	⅝	⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	2,300	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
4½	3	...	3⅜	3½	Calumet & Hecla	600	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
11	9	...	10	11	Campbell Wy	200	10	10	10 +	⅛
16⅝	12⅞	7.1	14	14⅜	Can D G Ale [1]	1,200	14⅜	13¾	14 +	⅝
13¾	11¼	...	13	13	Canad Pac	3,500	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
36	33⅜	5.6	34⅜	36	Cannon Mills [2]	400	36	35	36 +	1¼
7⅛	5⅜	...	5½	6¾	Cap Adm A	200	6¾	6¾	6¾+	1
37	33⅜	8.6	34⅝	35½	Do pfd A [3]	20	35½	35½	35½+	½
63	51⅜	...	60⅝	61	Case [J I]	9,800	63	55⅜	60⅞+	4⅝
44	30½	2.3	43½	43⅞	Caterpillar Tract [1]	5,300	44	41½	43⅝+	2
35⅝	28⅝	...	32¼	32⅜	Celanese	10,700	32½	29½	32½+	2¾
4⅝	3⅜	...	3⅝	3⅝	Celotex	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	....
3⅛	1⅞	...	2⅛	2⅛	Do cf	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
25	17	...	17	18⅜	Do pfd	240	18½	17	18¼+	1¼
24⅞	22¼	6.3	24	24⅞	Cent Aguir [1.50]	1,100	24⅝	24	24¾—	⅛
47½	42	...	44	47½	Cent R R N J	300	48	45	48 +	2
47	38⅝	4.6	44	44½	Cerro de Pas [2]	13,900	45	42¾	44 +	1¼
6¾	5¼	...	5½	5½	Certain-teed	200	5½	5½	5½	....
33½	26	...	29⅝	30½	Am Coml Alco	3,200	30⅜	28	30 +	⅛
8⅝	6½	...	8½	8⅝	Am Crystal Sug	1,700	8⅝	8¼	8½+	⅛
71⅝	57⅝	...	70	72	Do pfd	300	71⅜	67¾	71¾+	4¼
3	2⅛	...	2⅜	4	Am Encaus Til	600	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
5½	3⅝	...	4	4¼	Am For & Pow	1,500	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
20	13½	...	18⅝	19	Do $6 pfd	600	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅜
23⅜	17	...	21¼	21⅜	Do $7 pfd	500	21⅛	21	21¼+	⅛
8⅜	6	...	6¾	6⅞	Do 2d pfd	200	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4¼	...	4½	4⅝	Am Hide & Lea	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	....
25¼	20⅜	...	21	22⅜	Do pfd	1,500	24	23	23½+	⅝
37⅝	30⅜	7.5	32	32⅝	Am Home Pr [2.40]	400	32¾	32	32½+	⅛
4⅜	3½	...	4⅜	4⅜	Am Ice	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+	⅛
37⅝	28⅝	15.8	37	38⅜	Do pfd [6]	200	37⅜	37½	37⅝	....
6⅝	5⅛	...	6⅜	6⅝	Am Internat	2,100	6⅜	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
6	2¼	...	2½	2¾	Am-La Fr pfd	30	2¼	2½	2¾+	⅛
20⅜	16½	...	17¾	18	Am Loco	1,700	18¾	17	18 +	⅝
50¾	40	...	...	50	Do pfd	500	48	48	48	+ ⅛
23⅜	20	3.5	22⅜	23⅜	Am M & Fdy [.80]	4,000	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜+	1¼
7	6	...	5⅞	6¼	Am Mach & M ctf	100	6	6	6	....
17¼	14¼	...	17	17¼	Am Metal	1,200	17¼	16¾	17¼+	⅜
3⅜	2¾	...	2⅜	2¾	Am Pow & Lt	2,100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
15½	12¾	11.5	13	13½	Do $6 pfd [1.50]	600	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
13¼	10⅜	10.0	12¾	13	Do $5 pfd [1.25]	500	13⅛	11¾	11⅞+	⅜
14¼	13½	...	14¼	14½	Am Rad & St S	12,000	14⅜	13⅞	14¼+	⅜
24	19⅞	...	22	22⅜	Am Roll Mill	10,400	23½	20¾	22 +	1⅝
72⅜	67	5.6	71	71⅜	Am Safety Raz [4]	100	71½	71½	71½—	⅛
5⅝	4⅜	...	5¼	5⅜	Am Seating	1,500	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
23⅜	20	3.5	22⅜	23⅜	Am Smelt & Ref	11,400	23⅝	22⅜	23⅜+	⅛
40⅜	32⅞	...	37⅜	37⅞	Am Smelt & R pf	1,100	38	37⅜	37⅝+	⅛
125⅜	122	5.7	123⅝	124	Am Snuff [3.25b]	200	68	67	68	....
68	63	4.8	67	68	Am Snuff [3.25b]	200	68	67	68	....
18¼	14½	...	17⅞	17⅞	Am Sol Furs	3,100	17⅞	16¾	17⅜+	⅛
92	88	2.2	91½	92	Do pfd [2]	110	91½	91¼	91½+	⅜
43	37⅛	6.3	39½	40	Am Stores [2.50b]	300	40	39¾	39¾—	⅛
77¾	67	5.3	75⅝	76½	Colum Carb [4]	1,700	77½	75¼	75⅞+	⅝
46⅝	39½	4.3	46⅝	46¾	Coml Credit [2]	7,400	46⅝	45¼	46⅝+

RAIL LABOR MAY OPPOSE FREIGHT YARD MERGERS

Unions Expected to Fight Reduction in Jobs.

BY PHILIP HAMPSON.

Labor's determination to resist any action which might reduce the number of jobs is expected in official railroad circles to act as a barrier against the carrying out of the recommendation of Joseph B. Eastman, federal transportation coördinator, for unification or joint use of freight terminals.

In a survey on economy possibilities Mr. Eastman, taking the Chicago situation as an example, suggested that the number of railroad yards here might be reduced from twenty-two to six. While Mr. Eastman did not name the yards it was desirable to retain, it was stated they included such ones as are susceptible to group use. Among these are the yards at Clearing, Markham, Proviso, and Gibson, Ind.

Can't Reduce Pay Rolls Now.

Railroads officials pointed out yesterday that the emergency transportation act of 1933, under which Mr. Eastman is proceeding in his quest for places to effect economies, contains Section 7 B, which provides that railroad pay rolls cannot be reduced below the level prevailing in May, 1933. The emergency act expires on June 16, 1935, when it would be possible to provide a way to effect economies over the objections of labor.

However, it was stated yesterday that labor has not yet shown any evidence of sitting quietly by when any proposal was made to reduce jobs even though the economy so resulting was demonstrated to be necessary. One rail official said it might be possible for the railroad labor board to work out an agreement with the railroads and the coördinator, and congress might be induced to pass some legislation to facilitate this.

Yards Not at Capacity.

In picking out six yards to take care of Chicago's freight transfer it was said Mr. Eastman, as the result of the recommendations made to him by the groups studying the city's problem, feels that these yards are able to handle more trafic than now passes through them.

A. A. Schwietert, of the Chicago Association of Commerce's transportation department, said Mr. Eastman's suggestions constitute an economical move if the recommendation could be adopted. However, much would depend on what yards and what freight houses would be discarded under the economy plan, he said.

Studies previously made of Chicago's terminal situation indicated that a great deal of valuable property could be converted to other uses if freight houses, etc., in the downtown district were moved to outlying sections. This would facilitate the handling of freight in the terminal area by trucks and save the railroads the heavy costs of maintaining expensive properties. It was pointed out that it would be possible to have long loading platforms in outlying sections which would enable trucks to take shipments directly from freight cars and carry them to their destinations with a minimum of delay.

GOODYEAR TIRE HAS $4,553,962 PROFIT IN 1934

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber company yesterday reported a consolidated net profit of $4,553,962 for 1934 after charges and including profit of $266,964 on book values of foreign net current assets previously written down by charges to profit and loss. This amounts to $6.04 a share on 753,760 shares of $7 no par first preferred stock and compares with a net profit of $6,021,535 after charges and including $1,887,529 profit on foreign assets for 1933.

The company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the $7 preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 1. Similar payments were made in the three preceding quarters, but a year ago there was a payment of $2 a share on account of accumulations in addition to the regular quarterly payment.

Mellinger Slated to Head Chicago Bond Traders Club

E. E. Mellinger of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., is slated for the presidency of the Bond Traders Club of Chicago, which will hold its annual dinner and election Thursday evening in the Congress hotel. Herbert Al Hutchinson of Sadler & Co., has been selected by the nominating committee for vice president; Norman A. Fuller of E. H. Rollins & Sons, for secretary, and Edward H. Welch of Charles Sincere & Co., for treasurer.

Replica of Mount Vernon at Chicago Fair Is Sold

Dr. Eugene Joseph Chesrow, of 3240 West Washington boulevard, yesterday purchased the replica of Mount Vernon at the Colonial Village, A Century of Progress, for $1,000. According to Joseph H. Beuttas, president of the B-W Construction company, which erected the village and recently advertised all the buildings and equipment for sale. Mount Cernon cost $22,000.

The house will be knocked down, trucked to Grand Beach, Mich., and rebuilt for use as a summer home.

U. S. Steel Corporation Buys Heavy Scrap Tonnage

New York, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The United States Steel corporation has reëntered the steel scrap market and has purchased a substantial tonnage of No. 1 heavy material at $13 a ton, it was reported in steel circles today. The transaction, which was said to have been closed in Pittsburgh, marked the first important commitment in scrap by the corporation in several months.

Francis P. Butler and Wife Sell Residence in Winnetka

Francis Peabody Butler of Alfred L. Baker & Co. and his wife, Deborah Hunter Butler, yesterday sold the sixteen room residence at 630 Pine lane, Winnetka, with 3½ acres of ground, to Robert W. Wales, as trustee. The revenue stamps indicate a price of $60,000.

NEW YORK CURB TRANSACTIONS

Monday, February 18, 1935.

Shares sold today.....284,600 Total sales 1935 to date.....5,419,000
Year ago.....401,315 Total sales 1934 to date.....15,245,084

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net chge.
Adams Millpfd	25	104	104	104	+ ⅝
†AeroSupMfgB	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
*Ainsworth ...	200	19⅛	19½	19⅝+	1⅛
†Air Invest ..	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
Als Gt Sou....	25	40	40	40	+ 3¼
Allied Mills ..	5,000	15¼	14¼	15	+ ¾
Alum Co Am..	450	47	44	46	+ 1¾
Do pfd	50	70¼	70¼	70¾—	⅜
Alum Ltd	200	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Am Cyan B...	3,500	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛+	¼
Am&FrgnP war	1,300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	.... ⅛
Am Founders .	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
Do B pfd....	25	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Do D pfd....	25	15½	15½	15½	- 1
AmGas & El..	1,900	19⅜	18¼	18⅝—	⅞
Do pfd	100	87¼	85½	85½—	2½
Am Laun Mch	150	14½	14	14	— ¼
Am Lt & T....	800	9¼	9	9⅛—	⅛
Am Sup Pow..	6,400	1	⅞	⅞	- ⅛
Ark Nat Gas..	100	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Do A	100	¾	¾	¾	....
Do pfd	100	3	3	3	....
Armstrong Ck.	400	22½	21¾	22½+	⅝
As El Ind....	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
As G & E.....	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
†Do A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Atl Cst Fish..	600	9¼	8½	9	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	3,500	9	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅝
Do war	600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
Atlas Ply	100	6	6	6	+ ⅛
†Auto V mch..	200	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
Baldn bond rts	200	3	3	3	+ ¾
Bens & Hedges	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
Bower R Bear	500	18¼	18	18⅛	....
Brss T & L..	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	....
†Bridgpt Mch.	700	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜+	⅜
BrAm Oil cou.	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
†Brown F. Dis.	100	8¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
Buckeye P L..	50	32	32	32	....
Buf N&EP pfd	300	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅜
†Bulova W pfd	100	25	25	25	— 1
Bunk H & S..	125	35	33⅜	35	+ 1⅜
Burco	100	1	1	1	....
Butler Bros ..	500	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
†CabElProdvte	100	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
Can Ind Alc B	100	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
Can Marc Wire	600	2	1⅞	2	....
Carib Syn.....	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....
Carnation	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	⅜
Carrier Corp..	3,700	19¾	18	18½+	¾
†Catalin Am..	900	6	5⅝	6	....
Celanes 1st pfd	100	109	109	109	+ 1
Do 1st pfd	100	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
Cent St El...	500	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
Do pfd	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
Do 7 pfd	25	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
Chesebro	100	157	154	157	+ 5
Chi Mail Ord..	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¾
Cri R & Mch	400	15¾	14⅜	15⅝+	¾
Childs pfd.....	80	24½	24½	24½—	½
Cities Service..12,700		1¼	1	1¼+	⅛
Do pfd	200	9½	9¼	9½	....
†Cleve Tract..	2,000	11¾	10¾	11¾+	⅝
Colts Pat F..	255	29¾	28¾	29¼+	⅜
ColumG&E pfd	50	49	49	49	....
ColumO&G vte	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Comwlth Edis.	400	58⅜	55¼	55⅝+	⅜
Comwl&Sonar.	3,100	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
†Compo Sh M..	700	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
†Cons Aircr....1,400		9⅝	9¼	9½+	⅛
Cons Coop Min	700	2¾	2¾	2⅝—	⅛
ConsG&E Bal..	1,100	59⅜	58¾	59	+ ⅛
Cons M S Can	10,136		136	136	+ 1
Cord Corp	400	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
CosdenOMe pfd	100	2	2	2	— ⅛
Crane Co.....	400	9¾	9	9⅜+	⅜
Creole Pet....	200	11⅞	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
Crocker Wh...	500	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
†Croft Brew..	500	1¼	1¼	1⅜	....
CrownC Intl A	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press..	100	33¾	33¼	33¾+	¼
†Cust Mex....	7,600	2¾	2	2⅝—	⅜
Darby Pet.....	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
†Davenp Hos..	200	13½	13	13	....
Dictograph	200	6⅜	6	6⅜	....
Dist Cp Seagr.17,300		18⅜	17¼	18⅜+	⅝
†Doehler D Ct	200	12¾	12¾	12¾+	⅝
Dow Chem....	400	91½	90	90	....
†Driver-Harris.	100	19	19	19	+ 1
Duval Tex.....	1,300	11	9⅞	10	- ⅛
Eagle Pich Ld	100	4¼	4¼	4⅛+	....
East G&F 6pf	25	45	45	45	— 1¼
East Sta Pow	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Easy W M B..	100	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
†Eister Elec..	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	....
El Bond & S	8,300	6¼	5¾	6⅛+	⅛
Do pfd	1,400	48⅝	47	48⅜+	1⅛
Do 5 pfd	100	45	45	45	+ 1½
El Pow As..	100	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
†Elect Share ..	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....
†Elon Oil	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
Lone Star Gas	900	5½	5	5½+	⅛
Long Is Lt....	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
Do pfd	10	53	53	53	....
Do pfd B....	75	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜—	2
†Louis L & E	3,000	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Lynch Corp ...	300	41	39½	41	+ 2
†McCord Rad B	200	6½	6	6	....
McWill Dredg..	100	29½	29	29½+	⅛
†Mangel pf ww	40	58	57	58	+ 1
Maryland Cas	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
†Mavis Bott A	200	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
†Merritt-C&S..	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Mid West Util	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
†Mock J Voeh	100	12	12	12	....
†Molybdm vte	5,200	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	⅜
Montg Ward A	30	135	135	135	....
Mort Bank Col	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	....
Mount Prod ..	500	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
†Murphy Co...	300	83⅝	80	83⅛+	4⅛
†Nat Bell Hes	3,700	2	1½	2	....
Nat Bud & Sh	100	30½	30¼	30½+	....
Nat Dairy pfd	75	103	103	103	— 1
Nat Fuel G..	300	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
†Nat Invest ..	100	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
Nat P&L pfd	250	54⅞	53⅜	54⅜+	⅛
†Nat Rub Mch	600	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
Nat Sur Ref	300	35	34⅜	34⅞—	⅜
Nat Trans....	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
†Natomas Co..	4,300	9¼	8⅝	9¼+	¾
Neisn Bros pf	25	95	95	95	+ 1
N J Zinc....	200	53⅜	53	53⅜+	2¼
†Newmnt Min	900	40	37⅝	39½+	2
NY Merchan..	100	29	29	29	+ 1⅜
NY Shipbld Pd	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
NY Wat Sv p	300	55	54	55	+ 1½
Niag Hud Pow	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	....
Niag Sh Md B	200	3	3	3	....
Niles Bem P..	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅜
†Nipiss Mns..	300	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
†Nor Euro Oil	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
NNY Ut 1st p	90	51	50	51	+ 2
†Novadel Ag..	400	21⅝	21¼	21½+	⅛
Ohio Oil pfd	100	90¾	90¾	90¾—	¾
Outbrd Mot B.	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	....
†Overseas Sec	100	2	2	2	+ ⅛
†Pac Eastern..	200	2½	2¼	2½	....
Pac G&E 1st p	100	21	21	21	....
Do 5½ pfd	400	18½	18⅜	18½+	⅛
Pac Lighting p	100	74½	74	74½+	⅛
†Pan Am Air	800	44¼	43½	44	+ ½
†Pantepec Oil	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
Parke Davis..	400	36¼	35½	36¼+	1⅛
Park Rust Pr	550	63⅞	62	62¾—	⅝
Pennroad	1,200	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Pa P&L 7% p	50	84	84	84	— 1
Pa Wat&Pow	200	58⅜	57½	57½+	⅛
Pepperell	60	76	76	76	+ ⅛
†Phoenix Sec	1,300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	....
Pie Bak vtc..	100	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
†Pioneer Gold.	2,500	10⅞	10	10½+	⅜
Pitney Bowes	5,300	6¼	5⅝	6¼+	⅝
Pitts Pl Gl..	250	56½	55¼	56½	....
Premier Gld .	1,400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	⅛
Prov Roy	5,400	¼	¼	¼	....
†Pruden Inv..	600	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Pug S P 5 pf	90	15½	15½	15½	....
Do 6 pfd ...	10	9	9	9	....
Pyrene	100	3	3	3	....
†Reliable Strs	900	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅝
Reybarn Inc.	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
Reynolds Inv.	3,800	1⅝	1	1⅝+	⅜
Rich Oil pf..	100	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
Ruberroid	150	45	44⅜	45	+ ½
St Regis Pap	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
Salt C Prod..	100	6	6	6	....
†Schiff Co ..	100	32	32	32	+ 1
Schulte R Es	100	¼	¼	¼	....

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Sales, thous.		High.	Low.	Close	Net chge.
	4 Ala Pow 5s'46..	97½	97½	97½	....
	10 do 5s '51.....	94½	94½	94½	....
	9 do 5s '68.....	86½	86	86½+	⅛
	29 do 4½s '67.....	79¼	77⅝	78⅝+	⅝
	5 do 5s '56.....	94	94	94	- 2⅜
	1 Alumin Co 5s'52.106¾		106¾	106¾	....
	14 Alumi Ltd 5s'48.100¼		99⅞	100¼+	⅛
	1 Am&Cont 5s'43.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜—	⅛
	2 Am El P 6s55A	88½	88½	88½—	⅛
	21 Am G&E 5s2028	97¼	96⅝	96⅝+	⅛
	15 Am G&Pw 6s'39	24	23⅜	24	+ 1
	33 do 5s '53.....	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
	91 Am P&L 6s2016	60¼	57¼	59½+	⅝
	5 Am RollM 5s'48	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝+	⅛
	6 Am Seat 6s '36	88½	86¼	88½+	3½
	27 AppalEPow 5s'56.104		104	104	....
	13 Appal E P 5s'56.104⅛		104	104	— ⅛
	67 Ark P&L 5s '56-85¼		85¼	85	+ ⅛
	26 As Elec 4½s'53	32¼	31⅜	31½—	1
	11 As G&E 5s'50..	15	14¼	14½+	⅛
	11 do 5s '68.....	14¾	14¼	14⅝—	⅜
	28 do 4½s '49 C...	13⅞	13½	13⅝—	⅛
	25 AstrHt5½s'44ctf	15¾	15½	15⅝+	⅛
	8 As T&T 5½s'55A	75¼	74⅜	75¼+	⅛
	20 BaldwLo 6s'38ww	69	67	69	— ⅛
	50 do 6s '38 xw....	58	55½	58	+ ⅛
	3 BellTCan 5s'57B.113¾		113¾	113¾—	⅛
	1 do 5s '60 C.....	114	114	114	— 1
	2 Beth St 6s'48...	130	130	130	....
	10 Brm El 4½s'68.	70¾	70¼	70¾+	⅛
	1 Birmg Gas 5s'59	67	67	67	+ ⅛
	8 Brd Riv P 5s'54	76¾	75½	76¼+	⅛
	1 Bflo G El 5s'39.107¾		107¾	107¾+	⅛
	5 CanNREq 7s'35E.101		101	101	— ⅛
	11 Can Nor P 5s'53	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝—	1⅛
	8 Can Pac 6s '42.112		111⅝	112	....
	27 Caro P&L 5s'56	91¼	90½	91	....
	2 CedRapMig 5s'53.111		111	111	— ⅛
	9 CenArisL&P 5s'60	94½	93	94½+	⅛
	2 Cen Ill PS 5s'56E	84½	84	84½+	⅛
	7 do 5s '56 B.....	84	83⅝	83⅝—	⅜
	7 do 4½s '81 H....	76½	75½	76½+	⅛
	27 do 4½s '67 F....	77¼	75⅞	76⅝+	⅜
	42 Cen Me 5s'55D.104⅜		103⅜	104	....
	10 Cen O L&P 5s'50	81	80⅜	81	+ ⅛
	44 Cen P&L 5s'56.	73¾	71½	73⅜+	⅜
	3 Cen Pow 5s'57D.	66½	66¼	66½—	⅛
	8 Cen St El 5½s'54	29½	29	29¼	....
	9 do 5s '48.....	29⅝	28¾	29	— ⅛
	41 CenStPG&L 5½s'53	62	60	62	+ 2½
	31 Chi DistE 4½s'70	99¾	99⅜	99⅝—	⅛
	12 Chi Ry cod 5s'27.	67½	67¼	67½—	⅛
	2 Cities Ser 5s'66.	37⅞	37½	37⅞+	⅛
	102 do 5s '50.....	37¾	35¾	37	— ⅜
	12 Cit SG 5½s'42..	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛+	1
	2 Cit S P&L 5½s'49	32½	32	32½	....
	23 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	33	31¾	32⅜+	⅛
	7 Clev E Ill 5s'39.105½		105½	105½+	⅛
	1 do 5s '61 B....	103¾	103¾	103¾—	⅛
	1 ConwlEd 5s'53A.110½		110½	110½	....
	18 do 4½s '60 E..104		103½	103⅝—	⅛
	40 do 4s '81 F....	100¼	99¾	100¼	....
	14 do 5½s '62 G...	108¾	107¾	108	+ ⅛
	20 CmwlSu 5½s'48A	94½	94	94¾+	⅛
	32 Comm P&L 5s'57	57⅞	56½	57	— ⅛
	6 Conn RP 5s '52.104¾		104¾	104¾—	⅛
	2 CGELBa 4½s'69.111¼		111½	111¾—	⅛
	4 do 4s '81.....	108	107¾	108	+ ⅛
	1 ConGBa 4½s'54.115½		115½	115½—	1½
	24 Con G Ut 6s '43	54⅝	54	54½+	⅛
	7 Consu P 4½s'58.108¾		108¾	108¾—	⅛
	115 ContG&E 5s '58A	53⅝	51	51⅝—	⅜
	5 Crucib St 5s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾—	⅛
	1 Cudhy P 5½s'37.103¾		103¾	103¾—	⅛
	10 CCP&L 4½s '56.	89½	89½	89½+	⅛
	10 Dail P&L 6s '40.109		109	109	— ⅛
	1 do 5s '52 C.....	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	....
	7 DayP&L 5s '41.108		107¾	108	....
	1 Del El P 5½s'59	91	91	91	— ⅛
	3 DetC G 6s '47A.104¼		104¼	104¾	....
	10 do 5s '50 B.....	99¾	98½	99⅜—	⅛
	57 ElecP&L 5s '57..	30	27¾	28⅜+	⅜
	3 Elm W L 5s '56	93	93	93	+ 1
	3 EmpDisE 5s '52.	79	78	78	— ⅝
	18 EmpO&R 5½s'42	63	62¾	63	+ ⅛
	3 Fairb M 5s '42..100		100	100	+ ⅛
	25 Fed Wat 5½s'54.	39	37¾	38½+	1⅛
	9 FstueCoM 5s'43.104½		104	104	— ⅛
	7 Fstne Tr 5s	42	104	104	....
	34 FlaP&L 5s '54..	75¾	74⅝	75½+	⅛
	14 do 5½s '79 A....	81	79½	80½+	1
	22 GE&GSsA'44st xw	73	72¾	73	- 1
	11 Gatin P 5s '58..	98¾	98	98¾+	1
	6 do 6s '41.....	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝—	⅛
	1 Gen Bronze 6s'39	93	93	93	....
	1 Gen Pub S 5s'53	85	85	85	+ 1
	18 Gen P U 6½s'56	58	56	58	+ 1
	12 Gen R 6s'38ww.161½		156	161½+	1½
	2 Gen Ven 6s '37.	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
	10 GenWWk 5s '43A	64½	63¼	64½+	1
	50 Geo Pow 5s '67.	90	89	89½+	⅛
	7 Geo P&L 5s '78..	65¾	65¾	65¾—	⅛
	3 Gillette 5s '40...	104½	103⅝	103⅝—	⅜
	11 Glen Ald C 4s'65	90	89½	89½—	⅛
	139 †Gobel 6½s '35..	93¼	89	93½+	3½
	2 Grd Trk 4s '50..	89½	89¼	89½—	⅛
	5 do 6½s '36.....	105	104⅜	104⅜—	⅛
	1 Gt W P 5s '46..107½		107½	107½	....
	5 GulfSUt 5s '56A.	98¾	98¼	98½+	⅛
	5 Hall Pr 5½s '47A	74	73¾	74	....
	3 Hou G G 6½s'43	80¾	80¾	80¾—	⅛
	1 do 6s '43.....	95	95	95	+ 1
	4 HL&P 4½s '81E.105¾		105	105	— ⅜
	5 do 5s '53 A.....105¾		105	105	— ⅜
	1 †Hyg Fd 6s '49A 59		59	59	+ 1
	5 Ida Pow 5s '47.106¾		106¾	106¾+	⅛
	2 Ill Cen 6s '37...	74	74	74	....
	44 IllP&L 5s '56 C.	81½	79¾	81	+ 1
	24 do 5½s '57.....	68	68½	68	+ ⅜
	65 do 6s '53.....	87¾	86	86¾+	⅛
	11 do 5½s '54 B...	83½	82	83¼—	⅛
	15 Ind El 6s '47..	81½	79	80¾+	⅜
	5 do 5½s '53 B ..	81½	81	81½+	1
	15 do 5s '51 C	72¼	71½	72	....
	1 Ind Gen S 5s'48.107½		107½	107½+	⅛
	1 Ind Hy El 5s'58	75	75	75	+ ⅛
	6 Ind Svc 5s '50 46		45	45	— 1
	20 do 5s '63 A....	44½	43	43¾—	⅜
	5 Indnap Gas 5s'52	87	87	87	....
	55 Ind P&L 5s'57A.101⅞		101¼	101¼	....
	1 Ind P S 7s '57E 80		80	80	....
	3 Int SecAm 5s'47 76		75½	76	....
	5 IntI&Stl 5½s '46	94½	93	94½+	1½
	23 Inters P 6s '52 48		47	48	+ ⅜
	105 do 5s '57.....	70¼	69¼	70¼+	½
	6 InterSPS 5s '56D	64¾	64	64½+	1
	19 do 4½s '58.....	61	59¾	60	+ 1
	7 Ia-NebL&P 5s'57	96½	96	96½	+ ⅜
	8 do 5s '61 B ..	96¾	96	96¼+	⅜
	6 IaP&L 4½s '58A.104		103⅝	103⅞	....
	7 Ia P Swr 5s '57	87	86½	87	....
	1 Jacks Gas 5s'42	41½	41½	41½+	⅛
	1 Jama W 5½s'55A.107½		107½	107½+	⅛
	54 JerCP&L4½s'61C.100		99¾	99¾—	⅜
	19 do 5s '47 B ...103½		103	103	....
	2 Jon&Laugh 5s'39.106½		106½	106½	....
	3 KanG&E 6s2032A.101		101	101	+ 1
	2 KanP&L 5s '57B.104		103¾	103¾—	⅛
	1 do 6s '55 A 106¼		106¼	106¼+	⅛
	17 Kas Pow 5s'47A 86½		85	86	- 1
	2 Ky Util 6½s'48D 86½		86½	86½+	1½
	13 do 5s '60 I	72¾	71	72¼—	⅛
	4 do 5s '61 H	74	72	74	+ ½
	1 Kop G&C 5½s'50.103¾		103¾	103¾	....
	15 do 5s '47 .....102¾		102¾	102¾—	⅛
	9 Kresge 5s'45 ctf.103		103	103	+ ⅛
	2 Lacl G 5½s '35 70		68¾	70	+ 2¾
	31 Leh PS 6s 2026A 96½		96	96½	....
	7 Lex Util 5s '52 90		87¾	90	+ 2¾
	9 LibMcN&L 5s'42.100¾		100¾	100¾+	⅛
	6 L A G&E 5s '61.106¾		106	106½	....
	13 Lou P&L 5s '57 93¾		93½	93¾+	⅛
	5 ManitoP 5½s'51A 65¾		65¾	65¾—	⅜
	5 Mass G 5½s '46 99½		99½	99¼—	⅛
	2 do 5s '55	92	92	92	— ⅜
	21 McCordR 6s '43 80		80	80	....
	5 Mem P&L 5s '48 95¾		95¾	95¾+	⅜
	17 Metro Ed 4s '71 95		94¾	95	+ ⅛
	8 Midl Val 5s '43 71		70	71	- 1
	5 Midw U 5s'33ctf 7⅜		7⅜	7⅜	....
	27 MinnGLt 4½s'50.102		101⅜	101⅜+	⅛
	11 MinnP&L 4½s'78 89½		87¾	89	+ 1½
	3 do 5s '55	98	97	98	+ 1
	1 Miss RF 6s'48xw	98	98	98	....
	37 MissP&LCo 5s'57	78¾	78¼	78½+	⅛
	20 Miss Pow 5s '55	74¾	73½	73¾—	⅜
	3 do 5s '51	107	106¾	106¾—	⅛
	1 Mo P&L 5½s'55.104¼		104½	104¾	....
	25 Mo Pub S 5s '47.	54¾	53⅝	53⅝—	⅜
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$11 HOGS APPEAR AS PRICES BOUND 10 TO 25 CENTS

Cattle and Lambs Break Sharply, However.

Extremely light receipts and a stronger demand for fresh pork formed the basis for a sharply higher hog market yesterday. Prices rose 10 to 25 cents to the highest levels since September, 1930. The heralded $11 hogs, processing tax included, put in an appearance late in the day when some of the principal buyers went in short on their orders. Several carloads reached the new 53 months' high mark, while the bulk of the crop changed hands at $10.60 to $10.95, and the average for the session figured $10.80, also a new high.

Only 20,000 hogs arrived at Chicago during the day, more than half going direct to packers, and eleven leading markets received 62,000, a decrease of 12,000 compared with the preceding Monday, and a decrease of 44,000 from a year ago.

Lard Advance Is Factor.

Sharp advances in lard contributed to the activity toward the close, but the bulk of the hogs had sold before news of the rise in lard reached the trade. In view of the record low hog population the trade is reviving bullish talk despite the recent resistance to advancing retail prices for pork and predictions of $12.00 hogs in two months, tax included, are being made in some circles.

The gold decision apparently had little effect on any of the live stock markets. Hogs scored the advances before the decisions were handed down, while cattle and lambs met narrow outlet at unevenly but sharply lower prices.

A break in cattle carried most of the steers down 25 to 50 cents on late afternoon rounds, and a good sized holdover remained in the pens. Distressing conditions in the wholesale trade for beef were blamed for the sharp reaction from the recent high. Nothing in the run was good enough to bring more than $13.65, and only a few sold over $1275. The bulk of the steers sold at $8 to $12.

Canadian Cattle Arrive.

About 30 carloads of Canadian cattle came through the Chicago area yesterday, including 24 carloads billed to Illinois farmers to be fattened up for the Chicago market. Five carloads sold here for slaughter during the day at $11.50 and under, which netted the Canadian owner $7 or less after $3 tarif and $1 or more for shipping expenses had been deducted.

The movement of replacement stock from Canada to fill the gap made in herds by the drouth and the AAA killing program showed a marked increase the last two weeks. In the last ten days farmers tributary to the Chicago market have received about 50 carloads of Canadian cattle to put on feed.

Lamb prices tumbled 25 to 40 cents under pressure of the second largest receipts since October. Packers were bearish and at the close were buying top grades around $8.50.

ALL LARD DELIVERIES REACH HIGH SINCE OCTOBER, 1926

The excessive buying of lard based on pronounced strength in hogs and grains carried all deliveries to a new high for the season and since October, 1926. The close was at the top in the face of selling attributed to packing interests with net gains of 22½ to 27½ cents. Shorts were credited with being the buyers toward the last, while early there was scattered profit taking. Trade in bellies was slow with the close 7½ to 17½ cents lower. No improvement was reported in the cash trade with cash lard quoted at $13.50; loose, $13.15; leaf, $13.25, and bellies at $16.50. Prices per 100 pounds follow:

Lard.

	Close.			
	Feb.18.	Feb.16.	Feb.19.	
	High.	Low.	1935.	1934.
May	13.65	13.35	13.65	13.42	6.65
July	13.82	13.50	13.82	13.57	6.70
Sept.	13.92	13.60	13.92	13.65	6.92

Clear Bellies.

May	16.37	16.20	16.37	16.45	8.12
July	.....	.....	16.50	16.67	8.47

Note—Above prices include processing tax at 2.47c per lb on lard and 2.62c per lb on bellies taxed on produce made since March, 1934. This tax is refunded on produce exported, but varies according to the amount due to the fact that the tax was gradually advanced.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

The following figures on hog prices include $2.25 per hundredweight collected by the federal government as processing tax. There is no processing tax on cattle or sheep. The price quotations given below are per 100 pounds of live animal.

HOGS.

Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 3,500.

Good to choice, 140 to 180	$ 9.90 to 10.70
Good to choice, 190 to 210	10.70 to 10.95
Good to choice, 220 to 255	10.85 to 11.00
Good to choice, 260 to 325	10.85 to 11.00
Good to choice, 350 to 400	10.85 to 10.95
Light pack. sows, 270 to 350	10.20 to 10.30
Heavy pack, sows, 350 to 550	10.00 to 10.20
Pigs, common to best	5.75 to 9.85

CATTLE.

Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 4,000.

Prime steers, 1,000 to 1,500	$13.00 to 13.75
Good to best, 700 to 1,000	10.75 to 13.65
Poor to best, 700 to 1,000	6.00 to 13.65
Bulk of steers, 700 to 1,500	8.00 to 12.00
Cows, choice to prime	7.50 to 9.00
Cows, good to choice	6.00 to 7.50
Cows, fair to good	4.65 to 6.00
Cows, common to fair	4.00 to 4.65
Canners, cutters, com. to good	2.25 to 3.75
Heifers, yearlings, gd. to choice	9.50 to 11.50
Bulls, bologna, com. to best	3.50 to 5.25
Stockers and feeders	4.50 to 9.00
Calves, poor to best	3.00 to 9.00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 3,000.

Native lambs, fair to best	$ 8.00 to 8.75
Native lambs, com. to fair	7.00 to 8.00
Fed west. lambs, gd. to choice	8.25 to 8.75
Fed west. lambs, fair to good	8.00 to 8.25
Ewes, light, good to choice	4.75 to 5.25
Ewes, heavy, fair to good	4.25 to 4.75
Ewes, inferior to fair	3.25 to 4.25
Yearlings wethers	6.00 to 7.25
Bucks	2.50 to 3.50
Feeding and shearing lambs	5.00 to 7.50

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

HOGS—Bulk of sales yest	$10.60 to 10.95
One month ago	10.10 to 10.35
One year ago	5.80 to 6.10
Top yesterday, $11.00; average, $10.80.	
CATTLE—Bulk of sales yest	$ 8.00 to 12.00
One month ago	7.00 to 12.00
One year ago	5.00 to 6.65
Top yesterday, $13.65; average, $10.00.	
LAMBS—Bulk of sales yest	$ 7.50 to 8.50
One month ago	8.50 to 9.60
One year ago	9.00 to 9.75
Top yesterday, $8.75; average, $8.00.	

GASOLINE AND OILS.

GASOLINE—Tax included, service stations: Red Crown, 16.3c per gal; ethyl, 18.3c; Stanolind, 15.3c. FUEL OIL—Stanolex, No. 1, tank wagon, 1 to 99 gals, 8½c per gal; 100 to 149 gals, 7½c; 150 gals and over, 7c. No. 2, 1 to 149 gals, 8c; 150 gals and over, 7c; No. 3, 1 to 149 gals, 7c; 150 gals and over, 6c. KEROSENE—Tank wagon, 8c gal. LINSEED OIL—Raw, 78¾c per gal; boiled, 81¾c. TURPENTINE—64c per gal. DENATURED ALCOHOL — 38c per gal. WHITE LEAD—100 lbs, $11.00.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

The official forecast for today and tomorrow and yesterday's table of records follow:

Wisconsin—Fair, colder in southeast Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Indiana—Cloudy, colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Lower Michigan—Local snows, colder in south Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday, after snow in east; Wednesday fair.

Ohio—Fair, colder, Tuesday; Wednesday cold.

Missouri—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday in southwest.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Wednesday and in north Tuesday.

Nebraska and Kansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

North Dakota—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

South Dakota—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Wednesday in east.

SHIPPERS FORECAST.

Protect shipments during the next 36 hours from temperatures as follows: Northwest, north and northeast, 10 to 20 degrees; west, 20 to 25 degrees; south, 25 to 32 degrees; east, 20 to 30 degrees.

Place of observation.	Direction of wind.	Temp. 7 p. m.	Highest today 24 hours.	Precipitation Lowest last night.	
State of weather.					
Feb. 18, 1935, 7 p. m.					
Central time.					
East central states—					
Alpena, snow	N.	20	26	14	.06
Cairo, cloudy	S.W.	50	56	30	...
Chicago, cloudy	N.W.	38	40	30	...
Cincinnati, cloudy	S.W.	48	50	28	...
Cleveland, cloudy	S.E.	36	40	34	.04
Detroit, snow	S.	32	32	28	.16
Escanaba, snow	S.W.	22	24	16	.02
Evansville, clear	W.	50	52	32	...
Fort Wayne, rain	W.	42	42	28	...
Grand Rapids, snow	N.E.	30	34	28	.22
Green Bay, snow	N.	24	26	20	.20
Indianapolis, cloudy	W.	46	50	30	...
La Crosse, clear	N.W.	34	38	22	...
Madison, cloudy	N.W.	34	36	26	...
Marquette, snow	S.E.	22	32	20	.06
Memphis, clear	N.	54	54	34	...
Milwaukee, cloudy	N.W.	34	44	28	.02
Nashville, clear	S.W.	50	52	32	...
Peoria, cloudy	W.	38	48	30	...
Sault Ste. Marie, snow	N.W.	12	14	4	.01
Springfield, Ill., cloudy	W.	42	54	32	...
West central states—					
Bismarck, clear	N.W.	36	44	36	...
Charles City, clear	N.W.	32	38	28	...
Concordia, cloudy	S.W.	52	56	36	...
Davenport, cloudy	N.W.	38	44	32	...
Des Moines, cloudy	N.W.	40	46	34	...
Devils Lake, clear	N.W.	28	34	26	...
Dodge City, cloudy	N.E.	56	62	34	...
Dubuque, clear	N.W.	36	40	30	...
Duluth, clear	W.	28	30	22	.06
Kansas City, clear	N.W.	46	54	38	...
Keokuk, clear	N.W.	42	50	34	...
Minneapolis, clear	W.	34	38	30	...
Moorhead, clear	N.W.	34	42	30	...
North Platte, cloudy	N.	48	54	34	...
Oklahoma City, cloudy	N.	58	66	36	...
Omaha, cloudy	N.W.	44	48	36	...
Rapid City, clear	N.W.	38	50	44	...
Sioux City, cloudy	N.W.	42	46	34	...
St. Louis, cloudy	W.	46	58	32	...
Springfield, Mo., cldy	N.W.	52	56	34	...
Wichita, clear	N.	54	60	38	...
Williston, clear	W.	32	36	30	...
Eastern states—					
Albany, cloudy	N.W.	32	38	24	...
Atlanta, clear	W.	42	48	34	...
Boston, snow	S.W.	30	36	32	...
Buffalo, snow	S.W.	24	30	20	.08
New York, cloudy	W.	38	40	28	...
Oswego, cloudy	W.	28	34	22	.06
Parkersburg, cloudy	S.E.	44	44	38	...
Philadelphia, cloudy	S.W.	40	42	30	...
Pittsburgh, snow	S.	38	40	26	.01
Raleigh, clear	W.	44	50	34	...
Washington, clear	S.	44	50	34	...
Gulf states—					
Abilene, cloudy	N.W.	66	74	36	...
Amarillo, clear	E.	60	68	40	...
Brownsville, clear	E.	62	74	40	...
El Paso, clear	W.	62	66	36	...
Dallas, clear	S.	66	68	42	...
Galveston, clear	S.	56	58	M	M
Jacksonville, clear	S.W.	54	58	48	...
Miami, cloudy	N.	68	60	56	...
Mobile, clear	S.W.	58	54	52	...
Montgomery, clear	W.	48	52	38	...
New Orleans, clear	W.	52	56	42	...
San Antonio, clear	S.	68	74	44	...
Shreveport, clear	S.W.	58	64	34	...
Tampa, cloudy	E.	54	56	50	.10
Vicksburg, clear	N.E.	52	56	34	...
Mountain states—					
Boise, Cloudy	N.W.	36	40	24	...
Cheyenne, cloudy	N.E.	42	58	36	...
Denver, cloudy	N.	50	62	40	...
Havre, clear	S.W.	38	42	30	...
Helena, cloudy	W.	44	44	40	...
Lander, cloudy	E.	44	54	36	...
Miles City, clear	N.W.	38	42	36	...
Phoenix, clear	N.W.	70	74	44	...
Pueblo, cloudy	E.	58	66	40	...
Salt Lake City, clear	W.	46	48	32	...
Santa Fe, cloudy	S.W.	48	52	24	...
Yellowstone Pk., snow	N.W.	32	34	30	.01
Pacific states—					
Fresno, cloudy	W.	68	70	44	...
Los Angeles, clear	S.W.	74	84	58	...
Portland, Ore., cldy	E.	54	56	48	...
San Diego, clear	S.W.	78	78	50	...
San Francisco, cloudy	N.W.	58	66	52	...
Seattle, Wash., cloudy	N.W.	48	50	44	...
Spokane, cloudy	N.	42	42	34	...
Walla Walla, cloudy	S.E.	46	48	42	...
Canadian—					
Battleford, clear	W.	30	32	20	...
Calgary, clear	N.W.	40	44	26	.04
Edmonton, clear	N.W.	32	38	28	...
Medicine Hat, clear	W.	36	38	32	...
Minnedosa, clear	N.W.	28	32	26	...
Montreal, cloudy	W.	24	30	14	.08
Qu'Appelle, clear	N.W.	26	32	14	...
The Pas, cloudy	N.W.	32	34	16	.30
Toronto, cloudy	W.	26	32	22	...
White River, clear	...	2	8	-10	...
Winnipeg, cloudy	N.W.	30	36	24	.04

CASH GRAIN

Official receipts of grain at Chicago were: Wheat, 22 cars; corn, 19 cars; oats, 11 cars; barley, 9 cars; soy beans, no cars. Range of cash grain prices in leading markets follow:

WHEAT.

	Chicago.	Kansas City.	St. Louis.
No. 2 red	.....	97 @1.00¼	.....
No. 2 hd	.....	97¼@1.05¼	.....
No. 2 mix	1.05	.....	.....

	Duluth.	Winnipeg.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 nr	1.10¼@1.20¼	80½	1.11⅛@1.13⅛
No. 2 nr	1.09¼@1.16¼	77¼	1.09¼@1.10¼
No. 1 dk n	1.10¼@1.20¼	.....	1.11⅛@1.20¼

	Toledo.	Omaha.
No. 2 red	1.04@1.05	.....

CORN.

	Chicago.	Kansas City.	St. Louis.
No. 3 yel	.89 @91	91 @ 94½	.....
No. 4 yel	.87¼@87½	90 @ 93½	.....
No. 3 wh	.98	95½@1.00½	.....

	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Peoria.
No. 3 mix	.....	91½@92½	.....
No. 5 mix	.85	.....	.....
No. 3 yel	91 @91½	92 @92½	.....
No. 4 yel	89 @90	.. 89½	.....
No. 5 yel	.85½@86	.....	.....

OATS.

	Chicago.	Toledo.	Peoria.
No. 2 wh	.....	60 @61	55½@56½
No. 3 wh	.54 @55½	.....	.....
No. 4 wh	52½	.....	.....

	Milwaukee.	Kansas City.	Minneapolis.
No. 2 wh	50½@64	.....	50¾@60¾
No. 3 wh	56½	57½@62½	57¾@59¾
No. 4 wh	55¾	.....	55¼@57¾

RYE, BARLEY, AND FLAX.

	Rle.	Barley.	Flax.
Chicago	.....	75@1.20	1.97
Milw'kee	.....	1.05@1.24	.....
Minn'lis.	.78@79½	.78@1.19	1.88@1.97
Duluth	.69¼@72½	85@1.00	1.87

Note—Above prices do not include a tax of 30c per bu on wheat and 5c per bu on corn processed and used domestically. There is no tax on corn used for feeding.

GRAIN IN OTHER MARKETS

March Wheat.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 16	Feb. 19. 1934.
†Lvpl.	.68¼	.68¼	.67⅞	.68¼	.67⅞	.62½	

May Wheat.

K. C.	.93⅞	.95⅝	.92⅞	.95⅝	.93⅞	.82	
Mpls.	1.03⅝	1.06⅞	1.03⅝	1.06¼	1.04	.85	
*Dul.	.....	.....	.....	1.19½	1.18⅝	.84½	
Wpg.	.83½	.84½	.82⅞	.83½	.83⅛	.67⅜	
Lvpl.	.72	.72¼	.72	.72¼	.72	.65⅛	

July Wheat.

K. C.	.86⅜	.89¼	.86	.89¼	.87	.81⅜	
Mpls.	.99⅛	1.01⅞	.98⅝	1.01⅞	.99⅛	.85⅛	
*Dul.	.....	.....	.....	1.17	1.15⅞	.84½	
Wpg.	.83¼	.83½	.82¼	.82⅝	.82¼	.69	
Lvpl.	.74⅞	.74⅞	.74½	.74⅞	.74⅝	.67⅝	

September Wheat.

Mpls.	.....	.....	.....	.94¼	.92¼	.85	
*Dul.	.....	.....	.....	.97	.96½	.....	

May Corn.

K. C.	.86¾	.89	.86¼	.89	.87⅝	.46⅛	

July Corn.

K. C.	.82¼	.84	.82	.84	.82⅞	.48½	

May Oats.

Mpls.	.51⅞	.53⅜	.51⅛	.53⅜	.52	.32⅝	
Wpg.	.40⅞	.41⅝	.40⅛	.41¼	.40⅜	.32⅝	

July Oats.

Mpls.	.44¾	.46⅞	.44⅜	.46⅝	.45	.32⅛	
Wpg.	.40⅝	.41¼	.40⅝	.41	.40½	.35½	

May Rye.

Mpls.	.65	.67¼	.64⅞	.67¼	.65¼	.57⅜	
Dul	.....	.....	.....	.67¼	.65⅞	.59	
Wpg.	.54½	.56¼	.54	.55⅝	.54½	.49⅜	

July Rye.

Mpls.	.64⅝	.66¼	.64⅜	.66¼	.64⅞	.58⅜	
Wpg.	.55⅜	.57¼	.55	.57	.55⅝	.50½	

May Barley.

Mpls.	.71	.73½	.71	.73½	.71½	.44½	
Wpg.	.50⅜	.52	.49⅝	.51½	.50⅜	.41½	

July Barley.

Mpls.	.....	.....	.....	.67	.65½	.45½	
Wpg.	.50⅜	.52	.49⅝	.51⅝	.50⅜	.42½	

May Flaxseed.

Mpls.	1.84	1.86	1.83½	1.86	1.84½	1.83	
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	1.87	1.87	1.85½	
Winpg	1.46½	1.46½	1.46	1.46	1.45	.153	

*Durum. †Exchange. $4.87; Saturday, $4.87.

Note—Above prices do not include tax of 30c per bu levied on wheat and 5c per bu on corn processed and consumed domestically. There is no tax on products exported.

FIELD SEEDS

Prices quoted for good merchantable seed per 100 lb lots in the local market follow: Red clover, country run, $15.50@19.50; recleaned, $22.00. Alsike, $25.00@27.50. Alfalfa, Oklahoma, $15.75@16.00; Kansas, $19.25@19.50; Utah, $24.25; Idaho, $24.75; Montana, certified origin; Grimm, $29.00. Sweet clover, country run, $7.50@8.35; red top, 90 to 94 per cent purity, $10.25@11.00. Timothy seed, country run, $16.60@17.75; recleaned, $20.00. Millet, yellow, $3.85@4.00; early fortune, $3.85@4.00; Hungarian, $4.15@4.25; Japanese, $4.60; sunflower, $3.40@2.75. Buckwheat, No. 2, $1.30@1.35. Soy beans, commercial, No. 2 yellow, quoted at equal to $1.22 per bu net country points in local markets.

WHEAT IN U. S. FUNDS

Wheat prices per bushel in leading markets reduced to the basis of United States funds at rates of exchange when they closed:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Chicago, May	$0.98⅝	$0.97¼
Winnipeg, May	.83⅝	.83
Liverpool, May	.72¼	.72
*Do Argentine	.68⅜	.68¾
*Do No. 1 Manitoba	1.02½	1.02½
*Do Australian	.70	.70
Rotterdam, March	.53¼	.52⅞
Buenos Aires, March	.54½	.54½
Do May	.55⅝	.55⅝

*Cash prices.

SILVER FUTURES.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 18.—(AP)—SILVER—Futures closed steady. Sales 32 contracts. Prices in cents per ounce:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	*54.60	55.05	55.00	55.05
May	*55.10	55.60	55.50	*55.55
July	55.58	55.58	55.51	*56.00
November	*56.75	56.78	56.78	*57.25

*Bid.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Textile markets improved sharply today after the gold clause decisions were made. Print cloths were withdrawn by many houses and held at 6¾s per yard for 38½ inch 64x60s, up ⅛c from the recent low. Rayon goods were more active. Silks were in fair demand for converting purposes. Wool goods were firm and burlaps stronger.

METALS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—(AP)—COPPER—Quiet; electrolytic spot and future, blue eagle, 9.00c per lb. TIN—Firmer; spot and nearby, *50.30c per lb; future, *50.10c. IRON—Quiet, No. 2, f. o. b. eastern Pennsylvania, $19.50 per ton; Buffalo, $18.50; Alabama, $14.50. LEAD—Steady; spot, New York, 3.55c per lb; East St. Louis, 3.40c. ZINC—Quiet; East St. Louis, spot and future, 3.70c per lb. ALUMINUM—19.00@22.00c per lb. ANTIMONY—Spot, 14.50c per lb. QUICKSILVER—$73.50@75.50 per flask of 76 lbs. Steel prices per 100 lbs, f. o. b., Pittsburgh: Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, $2.00; galvanized sheets, $3.10; black sheets, hot rolled, $2.45; steel bars, $1.80.

*Nominal.

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CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. close.	Last year.
May	.97⅞	.99¼	.96½	.98⅞	.97¼	.89⅝
July	.90⅜	.92⅜	.89⅝	.92½	.90½	.88
Sept	.88½	.90⅜	.87⅝	.90⅜	.88⅝	.88⅝

CORN.

May	.86¼	.89	.85¼	.89	.86⅜	.50⅝
July	.80⅝	.83½	.79⅞	.83⅝	.80⅞	.52½
Sept	.76⅝	.79¼	.76⅛	.79¼	.77⅛	.54⅝

OATS.

May	.51¼	.53⅝	.50⅝	.53½	.51½	.35⅞
July	.44	.45½	.43⅝	.45¼	.44¼	.35⅞
Sept	.40⅞	.42¼	.40⅜	.42¼	.41⅛	.34⅝

RYE.

May	.65⅜	.67⅛	.65¼	.67¼	.66	.59⅜
July	.65½	.67¼	.64⅝	.67¼	.65½	.61⅛
Sept	.65	.66⅜	.64¼	.66½	.64⅜	.....

BARLEY.

May	.....	.....	.....	.76⅜	.76½	.49¼
July	.....	.....	.....	.67⅞	.67⅞	.49⅝

Note—Above prices do not include tax of 30c levied on wheat and 5c per bushel on corn processed and consumed domestically. Tax on product exported is rebated.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Pronounced weakness developed in the fresh egg market yesterday. Demand was less active and fears of a larger movement prevailed. Prices were off 2 to 3 cents per dozen with receipts of 3,111 cases. Butter was also weak with prices unchanged to ½ cent per pound lower. Receipts were 5,230 tubs. Live poultry sold at unchanged prices. Receipts were 1 car and 20 trucks. Potatoes were dull with receipts of 156 cars and 330 cars on team track.

WHOLESALE CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES.

Score—	Chicago—Whole milk.	Chicago—Centralized.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.
93 score	.36	.....	36½	.....	37
92 score	.35½	.....	35½	36½	36½
91 score	.35	.....	35¼	36	36
90 score	.34¾	35	35	36	35½
89 score	.34½	34½	34¾	.....	35

BUTTER PRICES TO CHICAGO RETAILERS.

Score—	Tubs.	Prints.	Cartons.
Best [92-93]	.37½-39	38¼-40	39½-41
Good [89-91]	.36½-37½	38 -39	38½-39½

WHOLESALE CHEESE PRICES.

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Flats	18 -18½	.....	.....	.....
Twins	.17 -17¼	18 -18¼	.....	.....
S. Dais.	17½-17¾	18¼-18½	18	18 -18½
Y. Am.	.....	.....	18¾	.....
Lghns	18 -18½	.....	.....	18¾-19

LIVE POULTRY—WHOLESALE.

Broilers	.22@23c	Hens	.17@17½c
Springers	.19@20c	Old roosters	.13@14c
Leghorns, springs	.14c	Geese	.11@13c
Leghorn hens	.14½c	Ducks	.17@20c
Turkeys	.16@21c	Capons	.23@24c

FRESH EGGS.

Fresh graded extra firsts, cars	.28c
Less than cars	.27c
Fresh grade firsts, cars	.28c
Less than cars	.27c
Current receipts	.26½c
Dirties	.25c
Checks	.24½c

COUNTRY DRESSED VEAL CARCASSES.

50 to 60 lbs	.66@67½c	90 to 100 lbs	.59@10c
70 to 80 lbs	.67@68c	120 lbs	.11½c

WHOLESALE DRESSED BEEF.

	Yearlings.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Ribs	.25	28	26	10
Loins	.35	39	36	12
Chucks	.16	13	12½	8
Rounds	.18	15½	15	9½
Plates	.11	10½	10	6

POTATOES.

Idaho russets, 100 lbs	.....	$1.42½@1.50	
Wis. round whites, 100 lbs	.....	.75 @ .80	

GRAIN STATISTICS

Domestic visible supply of wheat decreased 2,815,000 bu the last week, corn 1,132,000 bu, oats 831,000 bu, rye 194,000 bu and barley 348,000 bu. Details follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Wheat	64,533,000	67,348,000	105,202,000
Corn	29,216,000	30,348,000	66,276,000
Oats	19,210,000	20,041,000	41,933,000
Rye	10,791,000	10,985,000	12,405,000
Barley	12,287,000	12,635,000	13,628,000

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased

HELP WANTED—MEN.

Miscellaneous.

TO ALERT MEN WHO DON'T ANSWER ADS

Yet want to start 1935 with a clean, honest position that will insure them a fair return for their work, I sincerely believe you will be glad you investigated this opportunity.

This company has placed on the market a revolutionary electrical unit (introduced in Chicago ten weeks ago) and the cash comm. incomes of our representatives are really amazing—a good living is here for a worker—and a fortune is in the cards for good men. Proof of this is evidenced by the fact that we paid two men, Bell and Hall, the first four weeks with this product $879.05 and $962, respectively.

If you meet our requirements of NEAT APPEARANCE, INDUSTRIOUS nature, 25 to 50 years of age, we will set you up in a little business in your own neighborhood WITHOUT ONE CENT INVESTMENT on your part. You won't get rich—BUT YOU SHOULD NET FROM $28 to $70 A WEEK.

By this time next week one of your friends may have the franchise to your locality, so don't put this off. INVESTIGATE this PLAN—IT COSTS YOU NOTHING BUT YOUR TIME and it may be just what you have been looking for.

APPLY FOR INTERVIEW TUESDAY AT 1 P. M. ONLY.
It will be impossible to interview men at any other time.

SHERMAN HOTEL
SUITE 209
RANDOLPH AND CLARK STS.

A NORTH SHORE RESIDENT—A MAN with business knowledge, but not over 42 or under 25—who is capable of meeting customers of a very large corporation, and can furnish references to warrant permitting him to handle considerable sums of money—will be considered for the opening now existing.

Our large company is noted nation-wide and world-wide for its superior service in electrical machines and units and enjoys genuine distinction in its payment of large incomes in exceptional commissions. Therefore, we want men who are capable of earning at least $200 between now and March 1 and who will make from $2,750 to $3,250 or more the balance of 1935. In 1936 the right man should be on a basis of $4,500 or more a year. Permanent. No investment.

I shall be glad to meet you at 10 a. m. only, Tuesday, Feb. 19, in Room 204 at 1567 Sherman-av., Evanston. If we are to enter into details, we cannot confine our interview to a few minutes. We expect you to be prepared to go into matters thoroughly.

NORTH SIDE OPENINGS NOW AVAILABLE.

What's your idea of a job? Ours is exchanging character, ability to work, and enthusiasm for a permanent opportunity to make money. We have several places available for north and n. w. side residents in a coming, gaining branch of the electric unit field. The man who succeeds is between 25 and 40, with family responsibilities. We pay big commissions and you do not invest or deposit a penny. Each protected trade territory allotted is based on an expanding business for at least 10 years to come. If you are interested in becoming established in one of these trade districts, come for personal interview at 2 p. m. only, Tuesday, Feb. 19, and be prepared to stay till 4:30 or a little later. Call Room 303 at 2345 Devon-av.

5—MEN—5

For sales work in dept. stores in electrical appliance dept. Will place one in loop, 1 in Oak Park and 2 in Logan Square section. Steady, dignified work with unusual comm. assures excellent future to men accepted. Must be neat and aggressive. Apply 35 E. Wacker-dr., Tuesday, 10 to 11:30 a. m. only. Suite 772.

Employment Agencies.

Tool Designer, small..$2,400

CHIEF ENGINEER (MFG.).....$5,000
COST ESTIMATOR (Bakelite Prod.)..$5,000
CHIEF ENGINEER (BLDG.).....$1,800
JR. MECHANICAL ENGR.....$100
SALES ENGR. (PRTG. EQUIP.).....$3,600
SALES, Office Appliances.....$3,000
SALES, Are Welding Equip.....Open
SALES, Adv'g. Space $100
SALES, Plumbing and Heat. Supplies..Open
SALES, Beauty Parlors.....$200
COLLECTOR SALESMAN.....$125
SALES, Printing.....Sal. and Comm.
SALES, Liquor, epk., ital.-Pol.....$100
SALES, Soap, Institutional.....$60
RETAIL SALESMAN, EXPD.....$80
Auto Windshield Installer.....$20
Tool-Machine Oper.; 2d Cook.....$18
Hotel Upholsterer.....$60 Cook.....$15
Bus Boy .....$10 Dishwasher.....$10

O'SHEA, 64 E. JACKSON.

AUTOMOTIVE SALESMEN.

MUST HAVE JOBBER CONTACTS IN CHICAGO, AGE 30-40; M.E. DEGREE $2500. TIRE SALESMAN.
RECENT TIRE EXP. AGE 30-38.....$225
FOOD SALESMAN, CHGO. EXP. CONTACTING RET. DLRS. ONLY; AGE 28-32.....$150
FAN FOLD BILLER, CARTAGE EXP. $100.
Bench Mach., 70c; Lathe Hand, 65c.
PAINT GRINDER & SHADER EXP., 50c.
Body Fender, 70c; auto Striper, 60c.
Shader Spray Gun on Radio Cabinets, 50c.
Laundry Washmen, Engineers License..Open
ARC WELDER, AUTO BODY EXP.....50c
Fountain Men, $14-$18; Upholsterer, $75.

S-H-A-Y, 14 W. Washington

COOK—SMALL REST. LOOP.....$18
COOK—HOSPITAL, CITY.....$40 r. b.
TOOL, LATHE HAND—MFG.....60c
MODEL MAKER—RADIO EXP.....$30
ALL AROUND MACHINIST.....75c
REPAIR MACHINIST—Steady.....75c
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINIST.....$25
HOTEL PAINTER and hand. wash.....$15
Univ. grinder.....75c Soda clerk.....$15
Tool grinder.....75c Tavern porter.....$10
Cake baker.....$22 Dishwasher.....$7
Auto mech.....$25 Hotel help.....N.R.A.

MAJESTIC, 20 E. JACKSON.

WE "NEED" IMMEDIATELY—
MFG., PRODUCTION SUPT.....$400
GREY IRON FOUNDRY SUPT.....$350
DESIGNING ENGINEER, Tractors.....$400
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNER, Tractors..$250
DESIGNING ENGINEER, Food Machy..$300
EMPLOYER WILL INTERVIEW QUALIFIED CANDIDATES ONLY. NONE OTHERS.
HARRISON PERSONNEL, 20 W. Jackson.

A. J. McCOY & ASSOC., INC.

Suite 1129-32. 140 S. Dearborn.
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS, 42.....$450
T.B., INDUSTRIAL ENGRS.....$217
EXP. LIQUOR SALESMAN.....$150
INS. PAYROLL AUDITOR-INSP.....$150
EXP. BOND BKPR., AGE 28; UNIV.$150
INSULATING SALES ENGR.....$175
LAWYER, 30, FORECLOSURE EXP..$190

2-3 COMP., ASST. GORD. VERT. S.S..OPEN
HOTEL UPHOLSTERER, STEADY.....$90
Garage floorman..$17 Bus boys.....$10
Auto mechanic ..$22 Porters.....$10
Planer, hand .....65c Dot washers.....$15
Tool maker .....78c Dishwashers.....$10
Polish. & buffer..65c Kitchen man.....$13
Coil winder.....60c Night cook.....$18

TRIANGLE, 25 E. JACKSON.

UNDERWRITER.

Compensation, liability, auto exp.....$150
Punch press and general exp.....$3,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTANT
Know corporation costs and credits.....Open
Young Chemist, paint exp.....$100
BILHORN VOCATIONAL, 110 S. Dearborn

HORIZONTAL PRINTING PRESSMAN, $40.

TRIANGLE, 25 E. JACKSON.

AUTO MECHANIC, HAND SCREW OPR.
Die Cast Oper. Punch Press Setup.
Milling Mach. Hd. Lathe Hand.
Upholsterer, Hotel. Kitch. man, $30. R.B.
MONARCH AGENCY, 166 W. WASHINGTON.

MERCHANDISER, CHAIN DRUGS, $300; SALESMEN (2), Paint, $175; Liquor, $150 up; (3) Jrs., $65-$90; MACH. TOOL EXPERT, $200; Mach. Desgnr., $200. Business Men's Clearing House, 209 S. State.

2 Hotel Transcript Clerks.

Under 35. Neat personality. Both night work. A1 hotels. $75-$90.
MODERN HOTEL BUREAU, 879 N. State.

HORIZONTAL PRESS HELPERS.....$22
Baker and 2d cook, hosp.....$75. R., B.
Pot wshrs., hosp., $38, r.b.; dishwshrs., hsp., $40, m.; relief htl. clk.; counter sht. ord., $12
ALL TRADES, 309 S. LA SALLE, R. 101.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT—TEMPORARY, $50 wk.; YG. ACCOUNTANT, Univ. Grad., single, under 28, $100. JR. ACCTNT., at least 3 yrs. Northwestern, $75-$80 mo.
GLADER CORP., 220 S. STATE. R. 1208.

BATTERY, IGNITION, RADIO MAN.....$25
Col. greaser, $7, com. Comb. floorman, $15.
ROOM FENDER, $30. CAR WASHERS, $20.
GARAGE OWNERS, 309 S. La Salle, R.101.

BODY FENDER, $32; WELDER WIRE FR., 60c; battery ignition, $25; washer floor., $15; prod. lathe, 50c; Cook country, $50.
BUSCH AGENCY, 184 W. WASHINGTON-BL

LATHE-TOOL ROOM EXP.....60c
BODY-FENDER MEN.....AVERAGE $30
ATLAS EMPLOYMENT, 6250 HALSTED.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER—FIRE INSURANCE: GOOD OPPOR. OPEN.
DEARBORN EMP., 140 S. DEARBORN.

3 PRESSMEN—CLEANING AND DYEING plant, $15; exp. grocery clerk, $12 up.
SIDE CONSOLIDATED, 1001 Leland.

SALES CORRESP., ENGR. EXP. ....OPEN
OCCUPATIONAL, 20 W. Jackson, R. 1409.

MECHANIC, $18; COL. WASHER, $15.
GEN. AUTOMOTIVE, 37 W. Jackson, R. 49.

Employment Service.

SALARIED POSITIONS — SEE OUR AD. this column Sun., Wed. R. W. BIXBY Inc.

TRADE SCHOOLS—MEN.

A GOOD BAKER HAS THE BEST CHANCE of steady employment at good wages. Learn bread, cake, pastry baking and decorating in spare time. Write for information. Give phone number. BAKING INSTITUTE, Address B K 379, Tribune.

LEARN AUTO MECHANICS—JOB WHILE learning; practical shop work; days, evenings. Federal Auto Eng., 2040 Washington.

SMITTY—UNDERDOG

TRADE SCHOOLS—MEN.

LEARN MACHINIST TRADE
TOOL & DIE MAKING
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINES.
Steady Demand at Good Pay

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ANNOUNCED.
Applications close Feb. 23. Age, 21 to 55. Salary, $1,260 to $1,860. Other exams. coming for P. O. clerk, railway mail clerk, etc. Former U. S. civil service examiner coaches you. Write or call for free advice now. A. R. Patterson, Dept. B, 20 E. Jackson, Rm. 605.

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Govt. exams. open for men and women, ages 18 to 50. EVENING CLASSES. Fee refunded if unsuccessful. Write for inform. WESTERN COACHING BUREAU,
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is a recognized authority in the field. Shop courses in air conditioning, welding, refrig., auto mechs., Diesel mechanics, machine shop, aviation mech., tool, die, automatic screw mach., radio, 4 week's trial free. GREER COLLEGE, 2024 S. WABASH-AV.

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SWEDISH MASSAGE—PREPARE QUICKLY for big pay. Days, eves. National College of Massage, 20 N. Ashland-blvd. Seeley 6940.

LEARN RADIO—INQUIRE ABOUT OUR "No Obligation" plan. Class March 18. R. C. A. Institutes, 1154 Merchandise Mart.

REFRIGERATION, AIR COND., OIL HEAT—Herkimer School, 1819 Broadway. N. 4

LOST AND FOUND.

TO FINDERS.

If you have found a cat or dog, a pocketbook, jewelry, or fur, and cannot locate the owner through the "Lost and Found" advertisments in The Tribune, call and go through the "Lost and Found" index at the PUBLIC SERVICE OFFICE, 1 S. DEARBORN-ST.

TO LOSERS.

If you are listed in the telephone directory you can charge an advertisement of your lost article by telephoning Miss Miller of The Tribune ad taking department, Superior 0100. Your advertisment receives the benefit of free listing in The Tribune Public Service office mentioned above for a period of two months. This service facilitates the recovery of lost articles advertised.

DOG—LOST—IN LAKE FOREST: RED cocker spaniel; name of dog and telephone number of owner inscribed on collar; $15 reward. Address S J 427, Tribune.

DOG — LOST — SUNDAY AFTERNOON: short brown haired bird, pointer; reward. Dixon, Hyde Park 1396. 5522 Ellis-av.

DOG—LOST—WIRE HAIR TERR., MALE; 9 mos.; wht., blk., tan; Sun., vic. Portage Pk.; "Happy"; child's pet; rew. Ave. 4868.

DOG—LOST—BLACK CHOW; MALE; NAME "Ching"; north side. Lake V. 9287.

DOG—LOST—RED BROWN MALE COLLIE, ans. Pal. Reward, Fairfax 6428.

DOG—LOST—WIRE; FEMALE; BLACK, white pup; Ashland-Montrose. Dear. 0360.

ENGLISH SETTER — LOST — FEMALE; orange and white; vicinity Mannheim and Grand-av. Phone Franklin Park 2117.

KEYS—LOST—ON 79TH OR 80TH-STS. Return Royal Blue Store, 2867 E. 79th. Rew.

PORTFOLIO—LOST—CONTAINING 3 CATalogs. Saturday afternoon. Reward. Return to Garden City Plating & Mfg. Co., 1430 S. Talman-av.

SUIT OR COAT—LOST—MAN'S OXFORD GRAY, label Henry C. Lytton; vic. W. 47th., Sat. evening; liberal reward. Midway 0480.

WRIST WATCH—LOST—MAN'S BULOVA; nr. 64th-Kenwood; rew. Plaza 8600. R. 108.

WRISTWATCH—LOST—MAN'S, HAMILTON, leath. strap; loop, Sat.; rew. Holly. 0698.

WRISTWATCH—LOST—MAN'S HAMILTON, vic. 56th-Blackstone; rew. Hyde P. 7603.

WRISTWATCH—LOST—LADY'S BULOVA; init. J. K.; vic. loop store; rew. Ave. 5782.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

CASH FOR OLD GOLD

Diamonds, Pawn Tickets, Broken or Discarded Jewelry, Watches, Gold Teeth, Rings, Platinum, Silverware.
Old Reserve Gold Refg. Co.,
FOR 16 YEARS.
ON 4TH FLOOR, 159 N. STATE-ST.
Licensed by U. S. Government.

WE BUY AND PAY MORE
OLD GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, ANY ARTICLE—ANY CONDITION.
SID ERDMAN CO.,
RM. 1129, 159 N. STATE. DEA. 8909.
U. S. G. license. Wts., scales cert. by city sealer.

WANTED.

165 old gold watch cases.....$10-$50
735 gold rings .....$1 to $10
650 gold chains .....$2 to $40
159 N. State. Room 1231. Franklin 8709.

MIDWEST SMELTING CO.,

FREE MARCELLING MON. AND TUES. FREE hair cutting wed., Thurs., Fri., a. m. Hair dye clinic Wed. p. m. Perm. wave, $2, any day. Free mercelling, finger wave, hair cutting Wed., Fri. eve., 6 to 9. Exp. supervs. DeLee, 30 W. Washington. Central 8225.

FREE MARCEL OR HAIR CUT—NO OBLIgation. Permanent waves complete...$1.00 Inecto Hair Dye, complete.....$1.50 Gertrude Hale, 30 N. Dearborn-st. Cent. 5007.

FREE MARCEL AND HAIR TRIM DAILY, 9 to 3, except Sat.; Mon., Wed., Fri., 6:30-8:30 p. m.; expert supervision. 108 N. State-st. Marinello System of Beauty Culture.

PERMANENT — INCLUDING HAIR CUT, shampoo, set, rinse, $1; hair dye, including dye, $1.50; free marcel wave. Helm. Loop, 6 E. Lake-st. Also South, 1019 W. 63d-st.

NOTOX CLINIC WED.—ACNE CLINIC FRI. Compl. Permanent Waves, $1; Facial, 25c. Marie Gates, 20 E. Jackson. Wabash 5760.

INECTO NOTOX HAIR DYE. SMALL Charge Includes 2 Shampoos. Spec. Wed. 159 N. State-st., Room 814. Dearborn 6627.

$3 REAL PERM. RING, SHA. SET TR., $1. De Mae Shop, 109 N. Dearborn. Dea. 6888.

REGULAR $3 STEAM OIL PERM., $1. FREE trim., set. Ruth's, 202 S. State. Web. 4231.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN.

Stores and Offices.

Comptometer Operator.

Must know bookkeeping and stenography. State full details in own handwriting including references and salary desired.
ADDRESS S J 312, TRIBUNE.

GIRL—TO CLERK IN BAKERY; EXPD. only need apply. 2316 Foster.

SHAMPOO DEMONSTRATOR—EXP. DEPT. store. Leave town. 108 N. Dearborn, R. 408.

Professions and Trades.

BEAUTY SHOP MANAGERS, OPERATORS, manicurists with following preferred. All pts. city. Excel. oppty. Rm. 409, 820 N. Mich.

BEAUTY OPER. — EXPERT ONLY NEED apply; gd. sal.; steady pos. 2204 S. Kedzie.

BEAUTY OPERATORS — ALL AROUND; 3400 FULLERTON-AV.

BEAUTY OPR.—YG., WITH PERSONALITY; must have A-1 exp.; salary. 1417 Morse.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—EXPERT; 3 DAYS A week, 7538 N. Ashland. Shel. 9856.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—ALL AROUND; COMmission basis. Delaware 3503.

COPYIST AND MODISTE FOR EXCLUSIVE millinery retail store; experienced only need apply. Betty Schreiber Millinery, 3320 Lawrence-av., 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

FORELADY—EXPD. ON BETTER MADE dresses and suits; one with factory exp.; none other need apply. Nat Ribbock Co., 337 S. Franklin-st.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED ON HEMSTITCHing machines. 2427 W. Division.

LADY—EXP.; TO ASSIST DESIGNER; ONE able to run power sewing machine. Evans Fur Co., 162 N. State-st. See Mr. Fried.

MANICURIST—EXPERT, FOR HIGH CLASS shop. 3910 N. Cicero-av.

MANICURIST — EXP.; MUST BE GOOD; steady pay. 2321 S. Halsted. Estabrook 6200.

MANICURIST—EXPERIENCED; SALARY. Hotel Sherman Beauty Shop.

MANICURIST—EXPERT ONLY. 5508 S. Halsted-st. Went. 1917.

OPERATOR ON ZIG-ZAG MACHINE; MUST be exp. on rayon. 3507 Lawrence-av.

SHIRT OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED. Apply 19 W. Jackson. Rm. 300.

SHIRT AND PRESS OPERATORS—EXPERIenced only. Apply 3355 N. Clark-st.

WELTED CLOSERS ON SPORTING GOODS 1907 Milwaukee.

ONE AND TWO NEEDLE OPERATORS ON corsolets and girdles; exp. only. Powell Co., 913 W. Van Buren.

Household Help.

COUPLES — FOR ADVERTISMENTS FOR couples are separate stubbeauing features immediately following this subclassification.

COOK — WHITE; INTELLIGENT, EXP.; must serve; capable taking full charge; small family. 4141 N. Ashland, 2d apt.

GIRL—WHITE; EXPD.; HOUSEWK.; STDY. Own room and bath. $6-$8. Plaza 8181. 2231 E. 67th-st., Apt. 12-D.

GIRL—WHT., FOR GEN. HSWK.; STAY. Fair. 1560. 6833 East End-av., 3d floor.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HSEWK.; REFERences wanted; no washing. J. Moller, 2257 N. Kedzie-blvd. Spaulding 7925.

GIRL—25-35; RELIABLE; LIGHT HSWK, care of 2 children; stay; refs. Holland. 1832 Humboldt-blvd. Apply 9 a. m. to 12.

GIRL — WH.; EXP.; CARE CHILD; ASST. hswk.; ref. 5502 Hyde P-blvd., 2d. Fair. 2277

GIRL—WHIT.; 20-30; GEN. HSEWK.; EXP.; 2 child.; asst. in cooking. Reg. Pk. 5759.

GIRL—WHT.; ON N. SIDE; GEN. HSWK.; refs.; go. Call Hollyct. 1616 Afts.-eves.

GIRL—WHITE; LIGHT HSEWRK. WONTSman, 1239 S. Kedzie-av., 3d floor rear.

GIRL—BOHEM. OR POLISH; HSWK.; SML. adult fam. 200 S. Hamlin, 2d, aft. 2 p. m.

GIRL—WHT. HSWK., 1 CHILD; OWN RM.; good hme. Rabin, 1614 Columbia. Shel. 8593

GIRL—WHT., TO TAKE CARE OF BABY; light hswk.; stay nights. Humb. 0544.

GIRL—WHITE; EXP'D HSEWK; CARE 1 child; stay; $5. Vincennes 1106.

GIRL—WH., EXP. HSWK., COOK. NO LDRY. Priv. room, bath; children. Shel. 9142.

GIRL—WHITE; GENERAL HSEWORK AND cook; $6 wk. Berzer, 659 Roscoe-st.

GIRL—WHITE, 25-45, EXP. GEN. HSWK., wash. mach., own rm., $7; refs. Dev. 1036.

GIRL—WHITE, 20-35, EXP. GEN. HSWK.; 2 children; stay; $7. Lake View 0233.

GIRL—WHITE, YOUNG; GEN. HSWK.; NO children; stay in, 4647 N. Drake, 1st apt.

GIRL—WHT.; HSWK.; 3 IN FAMILY; small apt.; stay; Gentile. Sun. 2502.

GIRL OR YNG. WOMAN—GEN. HSWK.; stay nights. Needleman, 2942 Wabansia.

GIRL—WHT.; EXP.; GEN. HSWK.; REFS.; own rm.; child 4 yrs.; $5. Briarcrate 6883.

GIRL—GEN. HSWK., COOKING; STAY; good home. 3405 Broadway.

GIRL—WHT.; GEN. HSWK.; SML. FAM.; stay. Britt, 2020 Humboldt-blvd. Alb. 5837.

GIRL—YNG. WHITE; GEN HSWK.; ASSIST 2 children; refs.; stay, $4. Dedrick 1000.

HSKPR.—ABOUT 35; NEAT; OWN ROOM; $5 to start. Pensacola 8725.

LADY—WHITE; HSWK.; GD. PL. COOK; GO home nites. 4339 N. Springfield-av.

MAID—WHITE; GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good cook; no laundry; stay nights; good wages; references. Rosenberg, 551 Roscoe.

MAID—HSWK., COOK; 2 ADULTS, 1 BABY; stay; $7 wk.; refs. DAVIS, Briar. 6000.

MAID—WHT.; 30-40; GEN. HSWK.; GD. cook; like children; stay. Stew. 3137.

MAID—WH.; GEN. HSWK.; MUST LIKE children; stay. 4419 N. Ashland, 2d. West. 1226

MAID—WH., GEN. HSWK., COOK; 1 CHILD; no laundry; $6-7. 1450 Fargo. Hol. 5594.

MOTHER'S HELPER—WHT.; MUST LIKE children; exch. room, board. Briar 2279.

NURSEMAID—WHT., 25-30, EXP.; CITY refs.; care 2 children, 2-3 perm.; $7-$8; stay. 2756 Pine Grove, Apt. 406. Apply 1-5.

YOUNG WOMAN—WHT. NEAT. HSWK. cook, no wash., stay nites. 677 N. Michigan.

THE TRIBUNE OFFERS SPECIAL LOW rates to persons advertising for positions. For further information and assistance in writing an advertisment stop at the Want Ad Office, Madison and Dearborn-sts. or in the lobby of The Tribune Tower.

Couples.

COUPLE—EXP'D; TO MANAGE SMALL kitnt. hotel, S. S. Man must be handy. Small salary, free rent and light. Must furnish bond. Address S E 382, Tribune.

COUPLE—WHT., EXP.; GEN. HSWK., COOK, laundry; man gardner, houseman; sub.; 2 in fam.; sal. $50 mo. Superior 2783 for appt.

Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants.

WAITRESS — EXPERIENCED, WILLING worker, pleasing personality; Oak Park. Address S G 291, Tribune.

WAITRESS — SHORT HOURS; YOUNG; must be exp. 549 E. Illinois-st.

Saleswomen.

CURTAIN AND DRAPERY SALESLADIES—Exc. opp., $1 a day guar. and comm. Call for appt. Sun. 5356. Ask for Mr. Patner.

TELEPHONE

HARRISON 6466, TUESDAY, FEB. 19TH, between 8:30 and 10:30 for appointment; will interview 8 ladies about 33 yrs., H. S. educ. or equiv., intelligent and courteous; for per. pos. in large estab. apparel company; about $18 week; liberal percentage from start.

TRIXY OF CHICAGO

will appoint immediately 3 women above 35 yrs. of age, as corsetieres. Adv. comm. guar. plus bonus. Call Monday only, Rm. 916 Stevens Bldg., 17 N. State. Ask for Mrs. Stull.

STOP — LOOK — LISTEN — NEW OPPORTUnity for hosiery, lingerie salespeople; splendid line, newest styles, latest shades, finest quality, unbeatable values, sure fire sellers; every woman a prospect; most liberal commission offer. 220 W. Washington.

SOLICITORS FOR HOME MODERNIZAtion under the National Housing Act. Full or part time. Biggest opportunity for making money this spring. Comm. Exp. not nec. Call 2122 W. 63d-st.

SALESWOMEN — SEVERAL INTELLIGENT women with some exp. in Magazine subscp. selling; comm. basis, $3 to $5 daily. Apply 9 to 5. 82 W. Washington-st., Rm. 326.

YOUNG LADIES—WELL DRESSED, TO call on factories, offices, to enroll workers in our fight for lower auto taxes. Earn up to $10 day comm. 5549 Sheridan.

SALESWOMEN—OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE. See our ad under Help Wanted—Salesmen. STRAUS & SCHRAM.

WOMAN SOLICITOR—DISINFECTING, DRY cleaning products, or profit sharing basis. Address C 533, Tribune.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN.

Saleswomen.

SALESLADIES—(3), OVER 30; SELLING Zipperfastner custom made corsets; good leads; no investment. Comm. 62 E. Lake-st.

STORE DEMONST. — SAL. AND COMM.; crew wk., sell 1 pkg., give 1 free. Hshold. soap; gd. comm. Easy sales. 1344 Roosevelt.

BIRTHDAY, EVERYDAY CARDS; COMM. Wallace Brown, Inc., 122 S. Michigan.

FAST SELLING FEM. HYGIENE LINE; NO canvass; $35 wk. comm. 709. 6 N. Clark.

Miscellaneous.

COMPETENT WOMAN.

The local manager of a national million dollar organization will appoint immediately 2 women to qualify as assistants in recruiting and supervising the efforts of a group of high grade saleswomen, dealing with exclusive woman's merchandise. Applicants must be over 30, financially responsible, and in a position to furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Excellent income, profit sharing on group's performance, commission and bonus on individual work. Write giving full details and telephone number.
Address S F 348, Tribune.

ENERGETIC LADY—CITY OR TRAVEL, for dignified credit service; must be neat appearing and accustomed to meet public; $45 wkly. average earnings, bonus, exp. advanced in travel and comm. Interviews personally. R. 500, 205 W. Wacker.

WOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND CHILD GUIDance problems, for educational work. Age 30 to 45. High school req. Free to leave Chicago. Salary or liberal drawing acct. Call or write The BOOK HOUSE for CHILDREN, 360 N. Michigan.

UNENCUMBERED WOMAN OF EXECUTIVE ability for educational work. Experience directing efforts of others in sales work essential. Over 30. Salary or drawing account. Give age, phone, education and details. Address B K 264, Tribune.

HSE. TO HSE. SALESWOMEN—MAKE APpointment for crew mgr.; nothing to sell; $1 day and comm. Apply R. 210, 4566 Broadway. Apply after 10 a. m.

2 RELIABLE LADIES TAKE CARE OF apparel customers; start with $15 wkly. adv. comm. Rm. 1330, 224 S. Michigan.

GUAR. SAL. OF $10 WK. AND 60% COMM. while learning. Foods: 2 exp. field supervisors, $15 and 60% comm. 1924 W. Madison

GIRLS—20-35 OUTSIDE SOLICITATION: go-getters; draw, acct.; photos, Kaylane Studio, 3713 W. Chicago-av.

LADIES, 4—NO CANV.; BOOK ORD. FOR barg. dress-lace-baby goods; comm. about $5 day. 306 S. Wabash. R. 728. 10-2 only.

OPPORTUNITY IN EDUCATIONAL WORK for woman not under 30. High school required. Salary. Call University 7071.

GIRLS (3)—TO DEM. POL. $10 WK. PLUS bonus while train. 938 Belmont. Rm. 7.

CHORUS GIRLS — EXP., FOR THEATERS. Apply Arthur Kretlow. 410 S. Michigan.

Employment Agencies.

STENO.-SECRETARY.

EXTREME SOUTH EAST.....$22.50
STENO., use Dictaphone; L.p. ins. co....$20
STENO., under 30; North.....$18
ELLIOTT FISHER OPERR.....$18
STENO.-DICTAPHONE; LOOP.....$16
STENOGRAPHER-Bkkpr., age 21-26.....$15
SWITCHBOARD, good at figures.....$15
LABELER-MACHINE EXP.....$14
SALES GIRL, Jewelry exp.....$10
WAITRESSES; Loop; good tips.....$7
TAVERN WAITRESS; LOOP.....$7.50
GEN. HOUSEWK., OPENINGS.....$5-$10, R.B.
HSKPR., good cook, age 35.....$15, R.B.

O'SHEA, 64 E. JACKSON.

DICTAPHONE OPR.—AGE 30.....$65
F. C. BKPR.—LIGHT STENO.....$75
STENO.—VERY RAPID, AGE 25.....$75
STENO. SUPERVISOR, $150; BILLER.....$75
STENO.—ADVERTISING, EXP.....$65
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WAITRESS ....$8. & CASHIER.....$13

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Steno., pubs., exp., $70; Steno., local.....$65
SWBD. OPR., MUST HAVE HOTEL EX.$75
Steno.-Bkpr., Adv., $100; Steno., age 25..$85
STENO., INSURANCE, AGE 22-25.....$75
BEAUTY OPER. $18; MANICURIST.....$10
Cashier, Rest. exp., $13; Tray Waitress.$15
COOK, GEN., HSWK., SM. FAMILY.$5-$18
CLERK-TYP., DOMINO EXP.....$16.00
HOTEL MAIDS, CHICAGO EXP.....$45-$50

S-H-A-Y, 14 W. Washington

HEAD WAITRESS, $15.

BEAUTY OPERATORS, STEADY.....$18
STEAM TABLE GIRLS.....$12
Hostess .....$5, tips Waitresses.....$8
Chirp fminsng.....$25 Cashiers.....$6
Sandwich girl ..$12 Waitresses.....$8

MAJESTIC, 20 E. JACKSON.

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Suite 1129-32. 140 S. Dearborn.
LEGAL STENO., 28-35.....$130
STENO.-SECY., AGE 26.....$110
STENO.-SWBD., RAPID, AGE 25.....$ 85
STENO., E. P. EXP., AGE 25.....$100
OTHER STENO. POSITIONS.....$ 70

BILHORN, 110 S. Dearborn.

STENOGRAPHER, South Side.....$80
STENO.-RECEPTIONIST.....$75
STENO., good at figures.....$75
STATISTICAL TYPIST.....$75
BOOKKEEPER-STENO.....$65

STENO.-SECY., UNDER 30.....$25
ASST. TO BUYER, MILLINERY.....$35
DICTAPHONE-STENO., ...$20
FILE CLK.-TYPIST, college girl....$15-$18
Swbd.-Typist-Graphotype-Addresso.....$12

CRAIG AGENCY, 209 S. State-st.

BIGELOW PERSONNEL, 20 W. JACKSON
STENOGRAPHER-DICTAPHONE-Prot. $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Good opportunity....$20
STENOGRAPHER—West side.....$18
ASST. BKKPR.—Light stenography.....$80

TYPIST AND SALES CORRESPONDENT—Yr., $70. STENOTYPE OPR., Attrac. Open. DICTAPHONE-STENOS., $25-$27.50.
COSMETICS DEPT. MGR., Dept. Store Exp., $100. Glader Corp., 220 S. State. Rm. 1208.

STENO.-BKKPR., F. C., $30.

STENO. .....$15 STENO. $18
STENO., YNG.....$12 TYPIST, STAS...$18
APPLY EARLY—NO REGISTRATION FEE.
EXECUTIVE SERVICE, 64 E. JACKSON.

CORBOY SERVICE—20 W. JACKSON.
Bkpr., acct., cashier, coll. ed. pref., yr. $25
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STENOG., So. Side, 20-24 yrs.....$18
DITTO MACHINE OPER., S. W.....$15

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STENO., MTGE. FORECL. EXP. LP...$90
UND. E. F. BILLER, S. W.....$75
CASHIER, 21 YR., EXP., PRETTY, M. & $60
E. F. BKPR., PROT., 26 YRS.....$85

25 CAKE WORKERS, 32c hr.

Cellophane Wrappers, Icers, Box Folders.
GENERAL, 37 W. JACKSON, SUITE 49.

STENO.-CASHIER, LOAN, NORTH, $65.
CASHIER, restr. exp., yng., pretty, $12.50 m.
FOUNT. GIRL, salad, sandw., carver, $14.
N. SIDE CONSOLIDATED, 1001 Leland.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS: WAITRESSES, Maids, Laundry Girls, Factory Girls.
LOOP AGENCY, 160 N. WELLS, RM. 505.

STENO.—ADVG. OR PUB. EXP., AGE 24-27 YRS. VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPOR., $20
DAVIS PERSONNEL, 7 S. DEARBORN.

MIMEOGRAPH, MULTIGRAPH OPR., $12; soda fountain, $12; waitresses, $7-$10.
BUSCH AGENCY, 184 W. WASHINGTON-BL

COUPLES, DOMESTIC EXP.....$100-$125
Cook and general hswk., sm. fam. $10-$18
S-H-A-Y, 109 E. OAK-ST. SUP. 6608.

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DICK TRACY—Raw War

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Four, Five, Six Rooms, and Larger.

WHEN SUMMER COMES
WILL YOU BE ENJOYING
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Luxurious Apartments.
4 to 8 rooms.
Private Beach. Restricted.
24 hour elev. serv. Other exclusive features.
MRS. JOAN E. CAMPBELL, Res. Mgr.

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5-6-7-9 rms., 2-3 baths; finest looking and most desirable building on the boulevard. Always well kept; large, airy rms., canvased walls, extra closets, fireplace and built-in bookcases. Modern fixtures; G. E. refr.; $55 and up; 15 minutes to loop.
T. F. Stack, Agt., 4532 Drexel-bl. Ken. 8205.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY RENTING now this 6 rm., 2 bath, 2d fl., outside apt.; ½ blk. to L sta., Parker schl., St. Bernard schl. and church; elec. refrig.; sun parlor. 6656 Stewart-av. Also 4 rooms. McCLUN. 217 W 63d-st.

6 RMS., 2 BATHS—2D FLR.; ALL SOUTHern expos.; tile bath, shower; large scrnd. pch.; yard; nr. I. C.; $80. H. P. 2525.

DE LUXE 8 LARGE RMS., 3 BATHS. 2 sun pchs., beaut. decorated, in one of Hyde Park's best bldgs., $105. Hyd. 2525.

7843 COLFAX—DE LUXE 6 RMS., $80.
JOHNSON & TURNQUIST, INC.
2606 E. 79TH-ST. REG. 5300.

5401 WOODLAWN—6-7 ROOMS; NEWLY decorated. $40-$50. Hyde Park 7000.

5 RMS., 2 BTHS.—ELEV. BLDG.; 5TH FL.; nr. I. C., U. of C.; $100; gentile. H.P.2527.

5 RMS., 2 BATHS—SUN PCH.; NR. I. C., U. of C.; gentile; $85-$100. Hyd. Pk. 2527.

6 ROOMS, 1ST FL.—NICE YARD; IMMED. poss.; new deco.; $40. 7753 Ridgeland.

SOUTHWEST.

General List.

6337 S. CAMPBELL—1 ROOM APT., $5.50 week; good heat; free gas, light.

NORTH.

General List.

OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK.
2000 LINCOLN PARK WEST.
2-3-4-5 RMS. $50 UP.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE APTS.
PETER F. REYNOLDS. LINC. 3633.

1018-38 LELAND-AV.—CONVENIENT LOC. 3 rms., newly dec., $25; 5 rms., $32.50. H. W. CROXTON & CO., 4723 Broadway.

2½ R., $25; SELECT 3-4 R., $33 UP; BEAU., mod. 5 r., gar., $50; L. surf. Lon. 3819.

One, Two, and Three Rooms.

1140 N. LA SALLE-ST.
1½-2-2¼ ROOM APTS.
RENTAL $29 UP.
FREE GAS AND REFRIGERATION.
8 STORY BLDG. 24 HR. SWITCHBOARD.
JOHN T. WHEELER & CO. LIN. 5900.

415 FULLERTON-PKWY.
2-2¼-3 RMS. FROM $45.
Opp. Lincoln park; free gas, refrigeration.
PETER F. REYNOLDS. LINCOLN 1518.

900 . . . . 2-3 ROOMS. $27.50 UP . . . . .
900 Winona-st. (5100 N.), inador beds, elec. refrig. Agent on premises. Edg. 6397.

837 WOLFRAM-ST.—1½ ROOMS. $27.50. Latest appointments. See agt. at bldg.

Four, Five, Six Rooms, and Larger.

227-237 E. DELAWARE-PL.
Attractive apts., exceptionally large living rooms, with real fireplace; 24 hour elevator service; 7 rooms, 3 baths; 8 rooms, 3 baths; 9 rooms, 5 baths. HUGH McLENNAN & CO., Superior 6714 or Central 0615.

7649 EASTLAKE-TERR.—4 RMS., 5 EFF.; beau. appointed; tile bath; free refrig.; private beach. Gentiles. Howard L. bus.

2010 FOSTER—4-5 rm., newly decorated; shower, free refrig., 1 blk. high school, park; N. W. Ry., street car. Immed. poss. $35 up.

2335 COMMONWEALTH.
1 block west of the drive; just south of Fullerton; 5 and 6 rooms; 2 baths; unusual layout; 15 min. from town; exclusive elevator bldg.; $95-$110. Central 5050.

1216 CARMEN-AV.
5 lovely rooms with glazed rear porch; newly decorated; electric refrig.; $40. L. and surface transportation. Longbeach 8830.

S. E. Cor. Sunnyside-Paulina.
6 and 7 rooms; near schools and transportation; elec. refrig.; rents $42.50 up.
John J. Ready & Co., 4001 Sheridan-rd.

1433 ELMDALE-AV.—5 RMS., NEW BLDG.; tile bath, shower; light woodwork; canv. walls; G. E. refrig.; nr. schools, trans. Walter T. Larson, 5922 N. Clark. Lon. 7150.

. . . 5 ROOMS, SUN. PARLOR . . . .
. . . 6 ROOMS, SUN. PARL., 2 BATHS . .
. . . 1446 JARVIS-AV., E. OF L. ST. . . .
Near schools and lake. See janitor.

3639 MAPLE SQUARE-AV.
Nr. addison. 6 rms., gar., sun parl. insulated. Tile bath; gas heat. G. E. Buck. 9384.

4 ROOMS.
1906 Morse-av. Low rentals. Attractive.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

6 RMS., Elec. Refrig., $42.50.
1648 Waveland and 3701 N. Paulina; light on 3 sides; stm. heat. Agent on premises.

OVERLOOKING LAKE AND PARK.
5 large, well planned rooms; 2 tiled baths; best residential neighborhood; near Howard L. Mr. Raymond. Rogers Park 0458.

STUDIO LIVING ROOM.
6 rms., 2 tile baths. Canvased walls. Reas. 7443 N. Hoyne-av., nr. Howard. Shel. 0023.

70 E. WALTON-PL.—4 AND 6 RMS.; WELL arranged, with wood burning fireplaces. Located just off Michigan-av. Reasonable rental.

857 WINDSOR [4600 N.]—7 RMS., 1 BATH, 2d flr.; light, well arranged; elec. refrig.; $50. Jan. will show, or call Whi. 6880 Mon.

GALT, 913—8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, 3 OPEN fireplaces, steam.; dec. thruout; extremely reasonable; near schools; wonderful transp.

912 WINONA — 6 ROOMS; LOW RENT; large sun porch, enclosed rear porch.
ARTHUR KRUGGEL & CO. Longbch 5531.

4 LARGE ROOMS, ORCHID TILE BATH; porch, yard. All transportation; near lake. 1629 ESTES-AV. Rogers Park 6947.

7311 CLAYTON-COURT—5 NICE ROOMS, sun parlor; near schools.
H. W. CROXTON & CO., 4723 Broadway.

1330 BIRCHWOOD — OVERLOOKS LAKE; attr. 4-5 r., 2 bath, sun par. Reg. Pk. 0541.

MARSHALL FIELD GARDEN APARTMENT homes. 411 Blackhawk-st. Lin. 2122.

LARGE APT.—REASONABLE, TO RESPONsible party. 2064 FARWELL-AV.

OAKDALE, 647—5 RM. APT.; NEWLY DEC. new plumb.; refrig.; low rent. She. 0100.

6 LGE., LIGHT RMS., 4 CLOSETS; NEAR lake, 826 Eastwood. Ravenswood 5312.

DE LUXE—5 AND 6 ROOM APTS.—
180 E. Delaware-pl. Whitehall 5100.

3516 BROADWAY—5 ROOMS, $30; STEAM heat. Lake View 6480.

3919 ROKEBY, NR. SHERIDAN—5 RMS., $39; elec. refrig. Lake View 6480.

4701 WINTHROP—4-5 ROOMS; LIGHT; FRIGIDAIRE; $32-$38. LAKE VIEW 6480.

FREE "NORTH SIDE RENTAL GUIDE." Unusual values. All size apts. Well. 1100.

NORTHWEST.

General List.

3600 WAVELAND-AV.
Beautiful 3½ room apt., $35 month including electric refrig. Pensacola 8610.

One, Two, and Three Rooms.

2½ RMS., FREE GAS, REF.; NR. TRANS., $25. 4015 N. Lowell.Seejan.Pens.6547Apt.6

2410 N. LAWNDALE—3½ RMS., 1ST; TILE bath; inador; free gas and refrig.; $35.

Four, Five, Six Rooms, and Larger.

. . . 4258 N. KEDVALE . . .
Lge., light corner 5 rm.; elec. refrig.; low rent, good trans. Gustaison or Fen. 8610.

NEWLY DEC. 5 RMS., $28; 4 RMS., $20; hot water heat. 1309 N. Artesian.

4-5 RMS.—NEWLY DEC.; STM.; $30-32.50. 5 rms.; el. ref.; $32.50. 1947 N. Kildare.

WEST.

Four, Five, Six Rooms, and Larger.

N. E. Cor. Jackson-St. Louis.
Large, beautiful corner 5 rm. apts.; also 4 rooms; free refrig.; very reas. Div. 9500.

328 N. LONG—A VERY MODERN SIX RM. steam heated apt. Completely decorated. Most desirable. Kenny Bros. Hay. 2700.

4459 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — 5-6 RMS.; Frigidaire. See janitor or call Pens. 2321.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—SUBURBAN.

NORTH.

Evanston—19 minutes to loop.

REBA PLACE. 723—4 ROOMS, ELECTRIC refrig.; $35. See janitor on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

(See Also Hotels and Apartment Hotels.)

SOUTH.

2444 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM 1-2 ROOM kitchen'ette; free gas; elec.; $3-$7 a wk.

5-6 LGE., LT. RMS.—2 BATHS; BEAUT. furn.; real hm.; nr. U. of C.; reas. Dor.1515.

3 RMS.—LGE. BEDRM.; BEAU. FURN.; NR. I. C., lake; real home; reas. Sou. S. 1908.

TO RENT—FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

SOUTH.

NEWLY FURNISHED MODERN APTS.—
6640 Yale, 2½-3 rooms.....$40-$45
6512 Harvard, 2½ rooms.....$42.50
6400 Normal, 1-2 rms., hotel serv...$40-$55
Englewood 3000. Agent on premises.

MINERVA CREST APTS.
1-2 room, light, airy kit. apts.; new bldg.; spec. rates. I. C., bus, L. 6540 Minerva-av.

3 ROOMS, $42.50.
Refrig., gas, light included; bus at door; 2 blks. L. 4336 Drexel-blvd. Oakland 4951.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.
1 rm. kit. apts., pri. slp. pchs.; elec. refrig. Nr. I. C. exp., $40 up. 1435 E. 60th-st.

ALL NEW. FURN. 1-2-3 R. APTS.; GAS, linens, elec. lt., refrig. free; $7.50 wk. up. 4711 Drexel-blvd. Hotel. Phone Kenw. 3510.

CARLTON APT. HOTEL, 5000 DREXEL-BL. —New decorations; 1-2-3 rm. apts., $4 up; slp. rms., $1 or $3.50 wk. Ph. Kenw. 1341.

2 or 3 ROOM APTS., $30 UP COMPLETE—Including gas, elec. refrig.; excel. transportation; near lake. 3911 ELLIS-AV.

1514 E. 62D-ST.—WELL FURN.; 3 RM., $7. 4 rms., $9. Gd. ht., gas, elec. free; I. C., L.

6045 WOODLAWN—DESIRABLE FURN., UNfurnished apts., rms. All trans. Mid. 0569.

HYDE PK.-BLVD., 1411—3 RM. KIT., $25 mo; 2 rm., $18. Attr. 1 rm., $12-15; rs., $3

735 W. 80TH-ST.—1 RM. AND SM. KIT., $5.50 wk. See to appreciate. Trian, 3744.

BEAUT. 2½ RM. APT. WITH LGE. BEDRM.; refrig. Nr. U. of C., I. C.. 6017 Kimbark.

4334 ELLIS—3 RM. APT., ATTR.; REAS. G. E. ref., compl. equip. I. C., L. bus, surf.

REAL BARGAIN ! DE LUXE 3½ RM. OUTside apt.; 2 beds; I. C., surf. 1410 E. 70th-st.

BEAU. FURN. 4 RM.—IN-A-DOR; ELEC. refrig.; blk. I. C., bus, surf. 6938 Harper.

COMPLETE SERVICE; QUIET; L. SURF., R.L., bus. Cut rates. 6818 Normal.Nor.6824.

NORTH.

Bedroom Apartment
Complete Service
$75
2136 Lincoln Pk. West

3 ROOMS.
DE WITT HOTEL,
244 EAST PEARSON.
$70 AND UP.
Overlooking lake; free gas, light, and refrigeration; complete hotel service; freshly decorated apts.; bus at door.
MANAGER ON PREM. SUPERIOR 4701.

5722
WINTHROP-AV.
EXCLUSIVE
Artistically furnished, fireproof bldg. 24 hr. switchboard and elev. service. Light, gas, linen, maid service.
1½ rms., $32.50 up. 3 rms., $50 up.

AT LINCOLN PARK.
1 and 2 room kitch. apts.; elevator and fireproof bldg., free gas, light, refrigeration; maid service and linens. Near Clark, Center, Ogden. 1940 Lincoln-av. Diversey 10354.

SHERONE APTS.
4423 SHERIDAN-RD. LONGB. 0800.
1-1½-2-3 room furnished apts.; radio, light, gas, refrigerator; near all transportation.

4119 KENMORE-AV.
1-2-3 rm. kitnt. apts., private bath; free light, gas, refrigeration; maid service; $8 week up. Buckingham 4037.

1234 LOYOLA-AV.
Newly dec. 2 rm. fr. apt., $37.50. Gas, elec., linens, new G. E. refrig., maid serv.

4310 CLARENDON.
2-4-5 rm. modern bedrm. apts.; monthly rentals. Special rates on lease. 53 bus.

SWANVILLE APTS.
2-3 rms., incl. light, gas, refrg., $37.50 up. 3534 Broadway. Good trans. Bitt. 1600.

BEAU. FURN. 4 RMS.—SUN PORCH; ALL rms. face lake; newly dec.; G. E. refrig. Excel. beach; conv. stores, Jarvis L. Gentiles. See to apprec. Barg., $75. Shel. 0391.

3740 PINE GROVE-AV.
Modern 4 rm. apt., newly furn. Elec. refrig.; in-a-dor; exc. transp. Reas. $50.

DAMEN FURNISHED APT.
4851 N. DAMEN—1-2-3 RMS., $32.50 up. Free gas, elec., linens, maid serv. Rav. 6751.

596 HAWTHORNE-PL.
at Broadway. Attractive 1 rm. Pullman kit., $32.50. Walking distance furnished. Buc. 0147.

MODERN 2-2½ ROOMS WITH BEDROOM; newly decorated, new furniture. 840 Ainslie-st. Let us show you these fine apts.

910 LAWRENCE APTS.—CHOICE 2½ RMS., $65 up; near lake. Manager on premises. Phone Longbeach 7823.

BEAUT. FURN. 3 RM. APT., $42.50., INCL. gas, light, elec. refrig., shower; good trans. 809 Cornelia-av. Wellington 6116.

GORGEOUS 5 RM. APT.—ALL OUTSIDE EXpos.; very clean; beau. furn.; fireplace; ideal loc. 1451 Balmoral. Longbeach 7987.

3 RMS. $40. WELL FURN. ROGERS PK L. schls. Demyer, 6721 Glenwood. Bri.4428.

6 RMS., NICELY FURN. COMPL.; NR. LK. G. E. refrig. 814 Eastwood. Edg. 4110.

4 RMS., COMPLETE—SHOWER, FRIG., $50-$52.50. ½ blk. lake, L. bus. 1333 Touhy.

1332 HOOD-AV.—6100 N. ATTR. 1-1½ RM. apt., 1-2 adults; maid; refrig.; elev.; $35.

1362 GREENLEAF—BEAUT. 3-4 RM. APTS. 1 blk. to L. lake, bus; reasonable.

MODERN KIT. APTS.—FRIGID.; HOTEL serv.; beau. lobby; $7 841 Windsor.

2-3 RM. KITNTS. ELEG. FURN. MAID serv. $5 up. Slpg. $2.50. 1236 N. Clark-st.

BELMONT-AV., 551—E. OF BROADWAY. Cozy, 3 rm. furn. apt.; gas, lt., refrg.; reas.

WEST.

OAK PARK CHATEAU—1-2-3 R. FURN. KIT. apts.; swb. bds; 24 hr. swbd.; best trans.; Gentiles. 330 N. Austin-bl. Vil.8500. Aus.1417

2 R., GLZ. PCH., PRI. BATH; H. W. HT., gas, lt.; 2 adults; $7.50. 942 N. Keystone.

HIGH CLASS 1-2-3 RMS., FURN.; BEST tran., $37.50-$75. Mr. Gorman,5808W.Lake

WANTED—TO RENT—APARTMENTS.

WANT 4 OR 5 RM. FURN. APT., SOUTH, suit. 5 adults. $50-$55. Drexel 4327.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR LEASE OR SALE—BUS. PROP. 50X 125 ft. Splendid loc. for cash and carry laundry. Address S G 436. Tribune.

North Side.

COMMANDING CORNER
N. W. CORNER CLARENDON AND WILSON.
Store and restaurant space in elaborate fireproof building. Rentals reasonably priced.
E. & S. LOEWENSTEIN COMPANY.
160 N. LA SALLE-ST. RAN. 4449.

1000 ARGYLE-ST.—LIVE RETAIL LOC., size 10x22 ft. Attractive rent.
S. E. TERMAN & CO.,
120 S. La Salle-st. Randolph 3177.

STORE—UPTOWN DIST., LIQUOR STORE only. 100% location. Longbeach 2061.

MOD. STORE—22X110. SUIT. ANY BUS. Hot w. plant. only $35. 2025 N. Halsted.

Northwest Side.

LARGE STORE WITH COMPLETE 3 ROOM apt.; good shopping district; suitable for dry goods, furniture, etc. 6113 Addison-st.

5514-16 CHICAGO-AV. — DRESSES, SHOES, furs, dry goods, food, furniture. Sta. 7217.

Suburban.

IN THEATER BDG. OF THRIVING SUBurb; estab. drug loc, adjoin. postoffice entr. and estab. bakery loc. adjoin A. & P. Reas. Call Bensenville 88 or 142-M.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SHOPS.

Central.

BUTLER BUILDING,
162 N. STATE, NEAR RANDOLPH.
Desk space, furnished offices, and larger units. $12.50 UP.
Also mail, secretarial and telephone services, $3 up.
Apply Suite 1101-09. Randolph 0334.

Madison Square Building.
CENTER OF LOOP.
123 W. MADISON-ST.
Furn. pri. offices, $20. Desk space, secty. service, $10. Other suites at reas. rental.

300 to 3,000 SQUARE FT.
Private office, recept. room, $20; larger space priced accord. Arrange to suit, Mr. Bauman, 20 E. Jackson-blvd. Har. 7490.

32 N. STATE, S. W. CORNER WASH.—Attractive offices; north light; night service; center Loop; single room furn., $20; with reception room, $35 up; beautiful desk space, phone, steno. SWIGART & CO., Room 601.

FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES. $15.
Large offices; good light. Phone and secretarial service available. Room 1001.
203 S. DEARBORN-ST.

FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE, $20.
SECY. AND PHONE SERV. INCLUDED.
Daylight desk space.....$10
82 W. WASHINGTON. ROOM 420.

30 N. LA SALLE—
Single office, carpeted, well furnished, good light; $35 to $45. Phone Dearborn 1770.
JUDSON F. STONE & AGENT.

WESTMINSTER BLDG., 110 S. DEARBORN.
Exceptionally desirable daylight offices.
FRANKENSTEIN & CO., Central 5753.

STRICTLY PRIVATE FURNISHED OFFICES or desk rm. Secretarial and phone service. Mr. Holman, 407 S. Dearborn. Room 1675.

OFFICE, STUDIO, OR DISPLAY SPACE—
P. O. in bldg.; low rent. E. J. Bowes Jr. & Co., 154 E. Erie-st. Whi. 6026.

MAIL-PHONE-DESK-OFFICE. $2.50-$30.
Lou Harrington, 308 W. Wash. State 8811.

MAIL AND PHONE ADDRESS OR DESK space. R. 501. 333 N. Michigan. Fra. 7100.

Outlying.

2335 DEVON-AV., NEAR WESTERN.
Size 40x60 ft. Modern commercial bldg. Daylight. Will remodel. Attrac. rent.
S. E. TERMAN & CO.,
120 S. La Salle-st. Randolph 3177.

PROFESSIONAL ARTS BLDG. — ATTRACtive modern offices, 64th. Just East of Halsted. $27.50 up. Hayden & Stone, Went.0286.

PRIVATE OFFICES. DESK SPACE, TELEphone, steno., 10 min. to loop. Reas. rent. Hyde Park Bank Bldg., 53d and Lake Park.

WANTED—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS.

OWNERS—BANKERS—TRUSTEES.
We have desirable tenants for stores in good retail sections. List your stores with a specialist for profitable results.
S. E. TERMAN & CO. [Est. 1922].
120 S. La Salle-st. Randolph 3177.

WANTED—LOOP LOCATION FOR TAVERN. Address S H 230. Tribune.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

20c Per Sq. Ft.
IN UNITS OF
5,000-10,000-25,000 sq. ft.
Daylight floors; beau. decorated in white enamel; suitable light or heavy mfg.; live steam; pass. and freight elev.; sprinkler system; close in West Side.
A. L. MILTENBERG & CO.,
29 S. La Salle. Randolph 0334.

DAYLIGHT FLOOR—7,500 SQ. FT.; FIREproof sprinklered. Will divide. Cen. 5753.

FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES TO RENT. INDUSTRIAL LOCATING CO. Harr. 1200

1 STORY 2D FLR. OFFC.—APPROX. 5,000 sq. ft.; nr. Ashland-Fulton; barg. Ran. 2311.

TO RENT—FACTORY SPACE, NEAR LOOP; sprinkled bldg. Engineer, 828 N. Wells.

15,360 FT.—FOOD PROD. BLDG.; COOLERS, H. P. boilers, offices; $200 mo. Ran. 1828.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

IN THE MATTER OF
NATIONAL GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION, Debtor } No. 1090 In Bankruptcy

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF NATIONAL GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, Debtor:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on March 11, 1935, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., Eastern Standard Time, a hearing will be had before the Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in his Court Room in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, Ninth and Shipley Streets, Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of

(1) The proposal of a plan of reorganization of National Gas & Electric Corporation, Debtor, dated as of July 1, 1933 (hereafter referred to as said Plan of Reorganization), promulgated by a Reorganization committee of which Arthur H. Gilbert, Marcus L. Baxter, Edgar G. Ricker, Jesse L. Terry, Kellogg Logsdon, and David A. Edgar are members, or any other plan of reorganization of the debtor company;

(2) The determination of whether said Plan of Reorganization, or any other plan of reorganization, has been properly and duly proposed.

(3) The consideration of said Plan of Reorganization, or any other plan of reorganization, found to be properly and duly proposed, and for the consideration of and passing upon such objections as may be made to said Plan of Reorganization, or to any other plan of reorganization so proposed.

(4) The confirmation of said Plan of Reorganization, or of any other plan of reorganization, if this Court shall find that said Plan of Reorganization, or any such other plan of reorganization, has been duly and properly proposed and is fair and equitable, conforms to the provisions of said Section 77-B, and fulfils the requirements of said Section 77-B which are prerequisites of the confirmation of a Plan of Reorganization by the Court.

Upon such hearing the Court will enter such orders as it may deem required or proper in the premises.

Copies of said Plan of Reorganization, of the proposed Trust Indenture securing bonds issuable under said Plan of Reorganization, and proposed Voting Trust Agreement are on file in the office of the Clerk of said United States District Court in Wilmington, Delaware, and also on file in the office of the undersigned James T. Goodward, 1521-120 Broadway, New York City, Said Plan of Reorganization, and said documents in relation thereto, may be examined at either of said offices during the hours they are open for business.

The Court has not in any respect approved, disapproved, or considered the merits of said Plan of Reorganization.

This notice is given pursuant to order of said Court entered February 1, 1935.

Dated at Wilmington, Delaware, February 4, 1935.

JAMES H. HUGHES, JR.
JAMES T. WOODWARD,
Trustees, National Gas & Electric Corporation, Debtor.

FOR SALE—BY TRUSTEE UNDER ASSIGNment for benefit of creditors, the wholesale drug inventory of Goldsmith Sales Co. Inc., of Indianapolis. Sundries, specifics, standard items; cost value $10,000. Stock may be inspected at Indianapolis or inventory sheets may be seen here in Chicago. Bids will be received by the undersigned until Feb. 28. A. C. Bruhnke, Trustee, 205 W. Wacker-dr., Chicago.

COAL.

FURNACE LUMP, $5.60.
NUT, $5.35. MINE RUN, $5.25.
From Nor. Ill. in 4 ton lots. Cash prices.
DE KOKER COAL CO.,
5842 S. DAMEN. REP. 5900-01-02.

— ROCKWELL FUEL SERVICE. —
NORTHERN ILL. COAL—5-TON MIN. LUMP or EGG, $5.75; NUT or M. RUN, $5.60; SCRGS., $4.50. Slightly higher, smaller loads.
1841 W. VAN BUREN. SEELEY 8078.

WOOD AND KINDLING COMING FROM R. R. cars, $2.25 ton, not incl. deliv. Erman Howell & Co., 300 W. 87th-st. Vin. 7050.

CENTRAL ILL.—SOFT COAL 25C BAG, $6.50 ton; lump. Deliv. free. Lawndale 6690.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

BEST CASH PRICES TAX WARANTS, JURY vouchers, 1st mtgs., R. E. bonds. Joseph Cohn & Co., 140 N. Dearborn. Dearborn 7540.

CASH FOR TAX WARRANTS. JURY vouchers. HOLC R. E. bonds. Continental Discount Corp., 68 W. Washington. Ran. 2721.

WE BUY REAL ESTATE BONDS, FOREIGN bonds, mtges., tax warants, STERN, WEISSBURG & CO., 134 N. La Salle. Rand. 1187.

JEWELRY, OLD GOLD, ETC.

CASH FOR OLD GOLD
JEWELRY—GOLD TEETH.
WATCHES—DIAMONDS.
PLATED ARTICLES.
SILVER—PAWN TICKETS.
This institution is operated by public spirited citizens to help you obtain CASH. WE ALWAYS PAY PROPER CASH VALUE. LICENSED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT. ESTABLISHED 1900.
CHICAGO GOLD
SMELTING COMPANY
37 South Wabash-av.
Corner Monroe-st., 3d Floor.
MEMBER Chicago Assn. of Commerce.

Cash In Your Old Gold
New High Market Prices
paid for old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, broken or discarded jewelry, watches, rings, chains, gold teeth, eyeglasses, sterlingware, in any condition. Mail or bring in for free appraisal. Articles held for your approval.
MARTIN REFINING
CORPORATION
55 E. WASHINGTON-ST.
Room 1218 Pittsfield Bldg.
U. S. GOVERNMENT LICENSED REFINERS.
DEARBORN 3394.

CASH
FOR YOUR OLD GOLD,
DIAMONDS, PAWN TICKETS
BROKEN AND DISCARDED JEWELRY. GOLD TEETH, RINGS, WATCHES. PLATINUM, SILVERWARE.
OLD RESERVE GOLD
REFINING CO.
4TH FL., 159 N. STATE-ST.
Member Illinois Chamber of Commerce. 16 YEARS IN SAME LOCATION. U. S. Government Licensed Refiners.

WE PAY CASH FOR
Old Gold, Pawn Tickets
Discarded jewelry, dental gold, silverware, diamonds, plated articles in any condition.
AETNA REFINING CO.
U. S. GOVT. LICENSED GOLD REFINER. 12TH FLOOR. KESNER BLDG.
5 N. Wabash-av., R. 1212-13.

"Cash In" YOUR GOLD
LICENSED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT. LATEST PRICES. FREE ESTIMATES. We buy bridgework, silver, diamonds, plated gold, jewelry, watches, etc. DEAL DIRECT. MEMBER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Romack Gold Refin'g Co.
7 W. MADISON-ST. CORNER STATE-ST.
FIFTH FLOOR. ROOM 501

CASH money for GOLD
OLD GOLD, JEWELRY, DENTAL GOLD, DIAMONDS, PLATINUM, SILVER, PAWN TICKETS, PLATED ARTICLES, ETC.
U. S GOVERNMENT LICENSED.
BARNETTS, INC.
57 EAST MADISON-ST., MALLERS BLDG MAIN FLOOR—STORE ENTRANCE.

$700.00 BAGUETTE WATCH BRACELET. All platinum. Latest design. Set with 72 large blue white marquise shaped diamonds and 75 large blue white round diamonds attached with an all platinum flexible diamond set bracelet. Handsomely designed, 17 jewel guaranteed movement. SPECIAL TO PRICED $175.00
Diamonds, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets Bought.
THE U. S. LOAN BANK,
10 N. CLARK-ST. 4TH FLOOR.

OLD GOLD BOUGHT.
GOLD, SILVER, GOLD PLATE, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS. Bring or mail.
NEW HIGH MARKET PRICES.
A. QUINT & CO.
5 N. WABASH KESNER BLDG. Entire Third floor. GOLD SMELTERS. Estab. 1873.

NEW HIGH PRICES
PAID IN CASH FOR OLD GOLD.
Diamonds, Pawn Tickets, Bridge Work. Silver, Broken Jewelry, Watches, etc.
U. S. GOVERNMENT LICENSED.
ASK FOR MR. LANE.
LA SALLE-ST. CORNER MADISON-ST. SIXTH FLOOR. Kesner Bldg. ROOM 600.

Pawn Tickets, Diamonds
Gold, Silver, Jewelry Bought for Cash.
For Sale—½ kt. fine diamond ring.....$40
1 kt. diamond plat. mounted.....$90
Jeweler's Exchange, 32 N. State. R. 1102.

$540 GENT'S WALTHAM POCKET WATCH. All Platinum, thin model, with 56 Large Blue White, Perfect Diamonds, 12 size, 19 Jewel Movement. Adjusted to 5 positions. BRAND NEW.....$135
Diamonds, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets Bought.
LEVINSON'S LOAN BANK, 739 N. Clark-st.

Diamonds, Pawn Tickets
Bought for cash! Also Jewelry, Watches. Chicago Diam. Exchange, 32 N. State. R.600.

CASH FOR OLD JEWELRY, DENTAL GOLD. Standard Smelting, 202 State. Rm. 802

20 "DETEX ALERT" WATCHMAN'S clocks—With case; very reas. 2553 Madison.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND DEVICES.

NEW EXECUTIVE SUITES, 1-3 OFF.
New 4 drawer steel letter files, $15.50. Also used 42-50-60 inch mahogany flat tops and typ. desks. Roll tops, $15 up. Mead & Wheeler, 1022 S. Wabash. Wab. 6626.

IF YOU CAN'T GET IT TRY US. LARGEST stock to select from. We buy your office furn. for cash. Office Furniture Clearing House, 236 W. Lake-st. Dear. 3456.

LARGE STOCK NEW AND USED OFFICE furn. at reas. prices. Kendrick Furniture Co., 218 W. Jackson. Central 4325-4326.

WANTED—USED 20 DRAWER TABULATing 80 columns card files; state price, age, etc. Address S J 428. Tribune.

SELLING COMPLETE FURNISHINGS OF large loop office, desks, chairs, files, etc.; must sell immediately. 201 W. Monroe.

USED KARDEX DESKS, FILES, SAFES, chairs, tr. cases, etc.; reas. 427 S. Wabash.

BARG. WALNUT EXEC. SUITES, SAFES, files. Business Furn. Co., 172 W. Monroe.

EXECUTIVE DESK, LEATHER DAVENPT, Files, Safes. 408 S. Dearborn. Harr. 7500.

40 DESKS, 90 CHAIRS, STEEL FILES, STA. cab., steel shelv.; cheap. 3917 Sheridan.

100 STEEL LOCKERS, SHELV., TRAN. cases, exec. wal. suites, files. Delaware 8495

"WE BUY AND SELL" OFFICE FURN., fixtures. 1646 W. Madison. Seeley 2056.

MULTIGRAPH, $25; ADDER, $10; PORT. type., $12; Standard, $8. 172 N. La Salle.

WORLD'S FAIR OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT. GEISER. 128 W. LAKE.

USED DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, FILES, safes, davenports. Spitzer's. 173 W. Lake.

CARPETING—600 YARDS, EXCEL. COND.; must sell reas. 29 N. Franklin, 2d floor.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Bricks.

BRICKS—[USED]. CLEANED AND DELIVered, $3.25 a thousand. Cedarcrest 1576.

Paints.

— PAINT EXCHANGE OF CHICAGO —
The only real cut-rate paint store in Chicago. Nat. adv. brands ¼ to 1-3 off. 1557 Milwaukee. 6836 S. Halsted. 2274 Elston

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.—Furniture, Carpets, General Household Goods. 229 S. Wabash. General Auctioneers. Telephone Harrison 3777.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

10 LES., $2.50—BALLROOM, STAGE, TAP shoes $1.50 up; chil., adu. 24 E. VanBuren.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE Reply to Real Estate want ads with BOX NUMBERS as addresses may be made by phone as well as by letter. To phone a reply to such advertisments, call Superior 0100—Local 257. Your name, address and phone number will be placed at once in the box of the advertiser. The Tribune cannot disclose the identity of any BOX NUMBER advertiser nor give any information not contained in want ads.

APARTMENT BUILDINGS.

South Side.

2 FLAT BARGAINS—1 BLOCK FROM Brainerd station. Call Franklin 0353.

Southwest Side.

$6,000—NR. 56TH-CALIFORNIA; 2 FLAT; sun parls.; was $17,500. Stew. 3601.

North Side.

FORECLOSED BARGAINS.
6 apt. cor. 4 rms., $13,000—$4,000 cash.
2 apt. 5 rms., lt. rms., $6,000—$2,000 cash.
15 apt. income $6,000, $25,000—$13,000 cash. Prudential Realty. 2345 Devon. Rog. 2027.

SPEC. BARGS.—2 APT. OCT. BRK., $8,500; 3 apt., $12,000; 6 apt., $17,000; 12 apt., $22,500. Dev.-West. sec. Address E 78. Tribune.

CAN DELIVER 2 FLAT, $4,200; RESID., $6,500; 6 flat br., stove, $3,000; also 21 apt. cor., 4 times rent. R. P. 2737.

SAC. 2 FLAT—BRK.; 6-6 RMS.; FURNACE ht.; 2 car garage; Glenwood, nr. Berwyn; clear. Address S G 422, Tribune.

MORTGAGE HOLDER TAKES OVER 6-flat near lake. Must sacrifice. Act at once for $14,000. Address B K 432, Tribune.

6 APT.—MTG. $8,000. OWNER WILL SAC. equity, $4,000. Bargain. Longbeach 2821.

Northwest Side.

ALBANY PK.—COR. 13 APT. 4 RMS. EA. Income $6,000. Price $24,000. Address S F 429. Tribune.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

North Side.

$9,000—BRICK STORE AT "L" STA., 3 stry. incl. 4 flats, frt. newly remod., 951 Center-st. $3,500 cash. Dirks. 1166 Diversey.

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USED AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

THE PLACE

in Chicago where you can buy with confidence is

AT STUDEBAKER

SALES COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

5 DAYS' DRIVING TRIAL.

OLDSMOBILE—Sedan, 1933. You will look far and wide to find an auto anywhere in town to equal this one. The last word for smart appearance, sparkling performance. $595.

CHRYSLER—Sedan. A de luxe 1933. Free wheeling, etc. It has the appearance and performance of an auto fresh from the factory. Our special price today only $585.

GRAHAM—Sport coupe. 1933 de luxe model with rumble seat and every conceivable extra. Examine this Graham from bumper to bumper and you'll agree that it still possesses all the original newness. Driven only slightly more than 12 months. Now $595.

ROCKNE—Coach, 1932. You can't beat this bargain. Free wheeling. Cushioned power. safety glass, etc. If it's a sporty car you like with magnificent performance—you'll go for this Rockne. A super bargain at $345.

NASH—8 Sedan, 1932. It was in storage for almost 2 years. We checked it over carefully in our shop. Now we recommend it as an outstanding Nash auto. It's topnotch throughout. Easily worth more than our price. $475.

ESSEX Coach, 1932. A very clean car that is in dandy running order. Many nice extras. It's a very snappy car and the first man in with $295 drives away in this car.

HUDSON—Custom Sedan, Late 1932 car with many extras. The finish, tires, motor, and upholstery are A1. Special today at $595.

STUDEBAKER—Sport coupe. Late '33 with free wheeling and big rumble seat. This wonderful coupe saw so little service that we defy any one to tell it from a brand new car. It's a real winner at only $595.

DE SOTO—Sport Sedan. '30. You'll be surprised when you see this one. It looks and runs better than cars priced $500. Now $225.

STUDEBAKER SALES
26TH AND MICHIGAN

ALWAYS OPEN. CALUMET 6492.

AUBURN '33, $445

4 dr., 5 pass. de lu. sed.; dual ratio, 6 w.w. REPOSSESSED. Your car as down payment. Bal. 12-24 mos.; driv. trial; 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

AUBURN '32 V-12 CUSTOM

built sedan; dual ratio, ride control, free whlg., etc. Cost $2,100. SACRIFICE. Also '32 Custom 8, sacr. for $285. Your car dn. pay., bal. 12-24 mos.; 7 day driv. trial.

AUTHORIZED AUBURN DEALER.

4701 Washington-blvd.

AUBURNS AND CORDS.

Largest selection at lowest prices.
AUBURN-CHICAGO CO., 1501 S. Michigan.

AUBURN—8 CONVERTIBLE COUPE '30; very fine; w. w., black paint; whitewalls; rumble seat; reconditioned; guar. $70 down. Butler Motors, 2419 Michigan-av. Open. eve.

AUBURN—1930 SMALL 6 SED., 23 HORSEpower. Only $10 down, $15 per mo. Riviera Motor Sales, Inc., 2515 Milwaukee.

BUICK — VERY NEWEST '33 DE LUXE sedan; hardly driven; finish and interior is immaculate; motor like brand new; 6 air wheels; vent. body, built-in trunk; truly a magnificent car. Also '32 sedan like brand new. Your choice. To be leased for only $475. Your car as down payment, balance 12-18 months. Always open.

G. M. DISCOUNT CORP.,
4750 WASHINGTON-BLVD. AT CICERO-AV.

Buick Model 8-67 1934

4 dr., 5 pass. de luxe sedan, air whls., knee action, 128 in. whlbase. Orig. cost $1,784. REPOSSESSED. Sac. for $975, your car down pay., bal. 12-24 mo. 7 day driv. trial.

G. M. LOAN CORP.
3939 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

BUICK '57 LATEST 1933

4 dr. custom sedan; 6 steel whls., sidemts. Never used. Beau. black. New type ventilation. All dual equip. Positively guar. like brand new. $645 full price. Your car as dn. pay., balance 2 years; 7 day driving trial. LARRY O'ROURKE [ESTAB. 21 YEARS].
945 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

Buick '33 De L. 5 Pass. Cpe.

6 w. whls., built-in trunk, heater, no-draft ventilation. A real $1,640 car, now $685. Car down pay., bal. 12-24 mos.; driv. trial.

AUTHORIZED DEALER.

4701 Washington-blvd.

BUICK—1934 MOD. 41 5 PASS. DE LUXE Sedan; built-in trunk, knee action. REPOSSESSED; sac. for $775. Your car down pay., balance 2 years; 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

Buick '31 De L. 4-Dr. Sedan.

6 wire whls., side mts., new tires; thoro. recond. $295. Your car dn., bal. 12-24 mos.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

BUICK—LATEST '29 4 DR. DE LUXE SEdan; complete extras; A1 cond.; only $125.

2810 W. MADISON-ST.

BUICK SEDAN 1931

7 PASS.—6 WHEELS—A BEAUTY. $325. KAILER-YOUNGQUIST—5051 BROADWAY.

BUICK—1934 7 PASS. SEDAN THAT HAS been driven with such excellent care the word "new" aptly describes it. Will sell at a great saving. Dorchester 2309.

BUICK—5 PASS. 1931 8 CYLINDER, OWNer will sacrifice. Ph. Irving 5401.

BUICK—'34, 5 PASS. 4-DR. SEDAN, MODEL 57; 9,000 miles; $875. South Shore 7433.

BUICKS — '28-'29-'30-'31-32'S SEDANS, coaches, coupes. Buick, 7647 S. Halsted-st.

Cadillac '31-16 7 Sed., $695.

Cadillac '31-12 7 Sed., $695.

Cadillac '31-12 5 Sed., $695.

$200 DOWN. ALL WITH 6 WL. WHLS.

2323 S. MICHIGAN

CADILLAC.

'30-16 CYL. 7 PASS. SEDAN. $895.

CADILLAC, 2258 S. MICHIGAN-AV. When you buy a car from Cadillac you know what you are getting.

CADILLAC 1931 SEDAN.

6 wheels, many extras; perfect cond., $575. KAILER-YOUNGQUIST—5051 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC—'29-341, 5 PASS. CL. SED; 6 w. w., A-1 cond.; carefully driven by orig. owner; in stor., $250. 333 S. Franklin-st.

CAD.-TOWN SED '28 $42 FOR ¼ ITS value. $125. 5320 Stony Island. Mid. 6430.

CADILLAC—1930 SED. 7 P., $385. 6 W. W. New tires. 5827 W. Lake. Mans. 3368.

CHEVROLET '34, $495

5 passenger de luxe sedan; built-in trunk. REPOSSESSED. Your car as down payment. Bal. 12-24 mos.; driv. trial: 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

Chevrolet '34 Spt. Cpe., Mstr.

De L., air whls., no-draft vent., built-in radio, spec. paint job. Cost $895. Our price $485. Your car dn. paymt., bal. 12-24 mos.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

CHEVROLET—LATE '34 5 PASS. MASTER Sedan; knee action, no-draft ventilation. REPOSSESSED; sac. for $795. Your car dn. pay., bal. 2 years; 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

CHEVROLET—1934 MASTER DE LUXE Knee Action Sedan; has been driven so little it positively presents new car appearance—guarantee; $545. 5440 S. Ashland-av.

CHEVROLET—1934 4 DR. DE L. SEDAN; excel. cond. Priv. Priced right. Bitt. 9400.

CHEVROLET—1934 MASTER COACH; SACRIFICE. LONGBEACH 4234.

CHEVROLET—'34 SED., LIKE NEW, $475. $100 dn., 18 mo. to pay. 2022 N. California.

CHEVROLET—1930 COACH; BARG., $150. PONTIAC DEALER. 3807 LAWRENCE.

Chrysler Latest '32

4 dr. 5 pass. de luxe sedan; 6 wire whls., side mts., metal tire covers, trunk rack, heater, Dual equip., free wheeling, floating power. Reduced to $385. Your car as down payment, bal. 12-24 mos. 7 day driv. trial.

2810 W. MADISON-ST.

Chrysler '34 De L. Spt. Sed.

4 dr., duplate glass, autom. clutch, dual eqpt., $645. Your car dn., bal. 12-24 mos.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

Chrysler '34 Airflow Sedan, $975. Call

WELLINGTON 7802.

CHRYSLER—'32 8 PASS. COUPE.....$495

JAMES LEVY MOTORS CO.,
2257 S. MICHIGAN-AV. CALUMET 4626.

CHRYSLER—'31 SMALL 6 SPT. COUPE DE luxe, 6 w. w.; only $75 dn., $19 per mo. Riviera Motor Sales, Inc., 2515 Milwaukee.

Cord '31 De L. 4-Dr. Sedan.

6 wire whls., white wall tires, $295. Must be seen to be appreciated. 12-24 mos. to pay.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

CORD—1932 PHAETON SEDAN, PRACTically new, side mts., fully equipped and guaranteed; repossessed; $395, $5 down.

2235 S. MICHIGAN-AV.

USED AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

BUY AT

LAWDER BROS.

QUALITY AND DEPENDABILITY. ESTABLISHED SINCE 1890.

BIGGEST DISPLAY IN CITY

SELECT FROM 221 CARS.

-FORDS-

1929-'30-'31-'32-'33-'34s. Tudors, Fordors, Coupes with rumble seat, Victorias, Cabriolets. All reconditioned in our own shop. Real bargains.

-CHEVROLETS-

1930-'31-'32-'33-'34s. Coaches, Coupes with rumble seat, Sedans—any style you want priced right—guaranteed.

-PLYMOUTHS-

1931-'33-'34s Sedans, Coaches, Coupes—very clean cars all ready to go. Take your choice—priced for qk. sale.

Over 100 Others—All Makes.

ALL CARS CARRY --FULL GUARANTEE--

Volume NEW FORD SALES Allow Our LOW PRICES.

LAWDER BROS. FOR QUALITY. AUTHORIZED FORD DEALER.

6900 VINCENNES-av.

TERMS-TRADE. ALWAYS OPEN.

10 DE SOTO AIRFLOWS PRICED TO $695.

1934s. Out 90 days. Choice of colors. 4 doors, sedans; 7 day driving trial. Your car down payment, bal. in 12-24 months.

AUBURN.
4701 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

DE SOTO AIRFLOW

1934 4 dr. 6 pass. cust. sed. Sacr. for $745. REPOSSESSED. Your car as dn. pymt. Bal. 12-24 mos. Driv. trial; 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

DE SOTO 1934 AIRFLOW.

All newest equipment, 4 dr. de luxe sedan; air whls., safety glass, auto. clutch, free whlg. Guaranteed like day it left factory. Beautiful finish. Only $795. Your car as down pay., bal. 12-24 mos. 7 day driv. trial.

2810 W. MADISON-ST.

De Soto '34 Airflow Sed.

This is Mr. Brough's own car and has, therefore, received the finest of care. Driven only 6,600 miles, it cannot be told from new. Will be sold at a great savings!

DE SOTO-PLYMOUTH DEALER.
Brough Motors, 7430 Stony Island.

De Soto '31 Sedan, $195.

Has had very best care. Pass for new.

2317 S. MICHIGAN-AV.

De Soto Airflow Coupe, $695.

$150 DOWN, 2D SERIES '34, USED 4 MOS.

2323 S. MICHIGAN.

DE SOTO—1932 CUSTOM SEDAN: MUST sell today. 4746 N. Hamlin.

DODGE-CLOSING OUT '34s

'328, '338, '348 SEDANS AND COUPES. PRICES LOW AS $375. FULL WARRANTY. 1934 FLOOR CARS INCLUDED. 907 DIVERSEY-BLVD.

Direct Factory Dodge and Plymouth Dealers.

DODGE—1932 4 DOOR DE LUXE SEDAN; special equipment; 6 wheels; REPOSSESSED; sac. for $385. Your car down pay., bal. 2 years; 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

DODGE—1934 SPORT CONVERT. RUMB. St. coupe; 6 white wall tires; used 60 days. REPOSSESSED. Sac. for $685. Your car dn. pay., bal. 2 years, 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

DODGE—1933 SEDAN; LATEST CUSTOM; pass for brand new; $495. Terms, trade. FITZPATRICK. 2247 S. Michigan-av.

DODGE—1931 SEDAN; EXCEL. TIRES. mech. perfect; $190. Bernard & Lee, 1033 Chicago-av., Evanston.

DODGE—1933 DE LUXE COUPE; $465. New low G. M. A. C. payment plan. NORTHWEST BUICK CO., 3801 Lawrence.

DODGE—1933 5 PASS. SEDAN, LOOKS AND runs like new. 3453 S. Morgan-st.

ESSEX—5 PASS. COACH, 1930; IN BEAUT. cond.; black; excel. tires; economical, comfortable; owner, $70 down, balance easy. Butler Motors, 2419 Michigan-av. Open. eve.

Ford Bargains—$50-$100 Dn.

18 MOS. YOUR OLD CAR FOR DOWN PAY.
'34 V-8 coupe, almost new.....$475
'33 V-8 de luxe tudor. Bargain.....$395
'33 V-8 de luxe victoria, extras.....$415
'33 V-8 standard tudor, A1 cond.....$375
'32 V-8 standard tudor.....$285
'32 V-8 convertible coupe.....$295
'31s-'30s-'29s, all models.....$75 to $200
Van Kirk & Williams. Auth. Ford Dealers.
4117 Broadway. Bittersweet 7030.

FORD 1934 CONV. COUPE.

Another Healy Bargain

A de luxe convertible coupe with air whls., rumble seat, loads of extras and full de luxe equipment. Only $565.

HEALY MOTOR SALES.
7738 Stony Island. Regent 6004.

FORD LATEST 1934

De luxe 5 pass. sedan; air whls., metal tire covers, new type individual springing, safety glass; guar. like new car; only $450; your car as down payment, balance 12-24 months.

2810 W. MADISON-ST.

FORDS—5107 N. CLARK.

1934 De Luxe sport coupe.....$495
1933 Coach, new appearing job.....$395
1932 V-8 coach; a real beauty.....$295
1932 V-8 coupe. Cleanest in town.....$295
1931 Roadster. Guaranteed.....$165

Ford '34 De L. 4-Dr. Tn. Sed.

Dupl. glass, dual horns, tail lts., de luxe high-grade uphol. Cost $685. Our price $445. Your car dn. payment, bal. 12-24 months.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

FORD — NEWEST 1934 SPORT COUPE; rumble seat, de luxe equipt.; used 90 days; REPOSSESSED; sac. for $475; your car dn. pay., bal. 12 mos.; 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

F O R D S
1934s. 1933s. 1932s. 1931s. 1930s.
SEDANS. TUDORS COUPES.
Ford Dealer. Low as $50 down.
Morton's. 3151-61 N. Clark-st. L. V. 8000.

FORD—'33 DE L., 4 DR. SED., $116 DN.

RAY TENNES,
2451 N. Sacramento, at Milwaukee-av.

FORD—'34 5 WIND. COUPE; A DANDY; only $415. Also de luxe coupe, rumble seat, radio, etc. Authorized Ford Dealer. SLUMBRICK MOTOR SALES, 1711 W. 95th.

FORD—'33 DE L. TUDOR, SAC. FOR $395. $100 down, balance 2 years, 90 day guar.

LITSINGER, 925 JACKSON.

FORD—1934 DE LUXE FORDOR, SPEC., today at $510; $125 down, balance 2 yrs.

LITSINGER, 925 JACKSON.

FORD—'34 DE LUXE SPT. RDSTR., $435. $135 down, bal. 2 years. Bernard & Lee, 1033 Chicago-av., Evanston. Rog. Pk. 5262.

FORD—1934 DE LUXE FORDOR, $160 DN. Bernard & Lee, Inc. Rog. Pk. 5262.

FORD—1934 DE LUXE COUPE; PERFECT; must sacrifice. Delaware 0415, Room 17.

FORD—'34 STD. TUDOR, $450; $125 DOWN. LITSINGER, 925 JACKSON-BLVD.

FORD—'34 DE L. 5 PASS. SEDAN; PRAC. new. $150 down. Ford Dlr., 1111 N. Clark.

FORD—COACH, '33, CLEAN, MECH. O. K., $365. Terms. 7130 S. Halsted-st. Tri. 9700.

FORD—1930 TUDOR, ONLY.....$150
SLUMBRICK FORD SALES, 1711 W. 95th.

FRANKLIN '32, $585

4 dr. 5 pass. de luxe sedan; 6 wire whls. REPOSSESSED. Your car as down payment. bal. 12-24 months. Driv. trial; 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

FRANKLIN 6-LATEST '32

4 door 5 pass. de luxe sedan, 6 wire whls., side mts., heater, spotlt., trunk rack, beau. blk. Orig. cost $3,375. REPOSSESSED, Sac. for $675. Your car dn. pay., bal. 12-24 mo.

G. M. LOAN CORP.
3939 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

The Tribune does not knowingly accept automobile advertising which misrepresents the year of the car. If you wish to confirm the year model of a used car advertised in its columns, secure the serial number (which determines the year model) and telephone the Tribune, Superior 0100, Local 328, for verification.

USED AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

THE EARLY BUYER

Gets the pick of choice used cars. We carry a large and complete stock of practically all makes and models, including

AUBURNS!!!
BUICKS!!!
CADILLACS!!!
CHEVROLETS!!!
CHRYSLERS!!!
FORDS!!!
GRAHAMS!!!
LA SALLES!!!
PLYMOUTHS!!!
PONTIACS!!!
STUDEBAKERS!!!

THESE CARS MUST BE MOVED AT ONCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR ENORMOUS SPRING BUSINESS ON 1935 FORD CARS.

Prices—Trade—Terms To Suit Your Purse AND REMEMBER!!!

OUR RECORD OF 22 YEARS Serving Ford Owners Is Your Guarantee of Satisfaction

J. J. WRIGHT Motor Co.

TWO STORES:
242-250 W. 55th-st.
4743 Cottage Grove-av.

FRANKLIN.

'29 BROUGHAM. $195.

CADILLAC. 2258 S. MICHIGAN-AV. When you buy a car from Cadillac you know what you are getting.

Franklin '32 Sed. Big 6, $550.

Franklin '29 Sed. Big 6, $225.

REBUILT, 6 WIRE WHLS., NEW TIRES.

2323 S. MICHIGAN

GRAHAM 8 '33, $465

4 door 5 pass. de luxe sedan; like new. REPOSSESSED. Your car as down payment. Bal. 12-24 mos. Driv. trial; 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

Graham '33 De L. 4-Dr. Sed.

Long whlbase., air whls., free whlg., full de luxe equipment. Cost $1,595. Our price $495. Your car down pay., balance 12-24 months.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

GRAHAM—1931 SEDAN, PROSPERITY 6. Original finish, driven very little. Spec. $235.

KUSHLER CHEVROLET CO.
6330 BROADWAY. SHELD. 4179.

GRAHAM—'30 6 CYL. SEDAN; EXCL. CON., $135. Bernard & Lee, Rog. Pk. 5262.

HUDSON 8 '35—$895

4 dr. de l. sed., elect. gear shift. Used. REPOSSESSED. Your car as down payment. Bal. 12-24 mos. Driv. trial.; 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

HUPMOBILE—'33 DE LUXE 4 DR. SEDAN; 6 wire whls.; actually like brand new. REPOSSESSED; sac. for $595. Your car down pay., bal. 2 years; 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

HUPMOBILE—'28 CENTURY 6 SEDAN; $70. BUICK DEALER. 3801 LAWRENCE.

LA SALLE '33 TOWN SEDAN

5 pass. de luxe; 6 wire whls., side mts., built-in trunk. Orig. cost $2,945. Sacrifice today for $1,265. Fully warranted. Terms to suit. Your car down pay.; driving trial.

4701 Washington-blvd.

LA SALLE

'30 TOWN SEDAN. $465.

CADILLAC. 2258 S. MICHIGAN-AV. When you buy a car from Cadillac you know what you are getting.

LA SALLE—'32 CUST. DE L., 4 DR. SED.; 6 wire wheels; safety glass; dual equipped. REPOSSESSED; sac. for $795. Your car dn. pay., bal. 2 years; 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

LA SALLE—'34 SPORT SEDAN, $1,260. A BEAUT. DARK GRAY TOWN SPORT SEDAN. FULLY WARRANTED. ONE LEFT. TO CLOSE OUT. 1132 DIVERSEY-BLVD.

LA SALLE—LAST '31 TOWN SED.; 6 W. w.; side mts.; trunk, radiator grill, metal covers, etc.; driven little; only $465. 6811 S. Halsted-st.

LA SALLE—'30 CLUB SEDAN, BEST LOOKing car in Chicago. Will sacrifice for quick sale, $345. DODGE DEALER. 2522 S. Michigan-av.

LA SALLE—'30 5 PASS. SEDAN, EXC. cond.; very little mileage; tires used 10 mi

NASH SALES, INC.
2426 S. MICHIGAN-AV. CAL. 2008.

LA SALLE—'34, 3 WINDOW SEDAN, $1,145. 6 w. w., side mts. 2330 S. Michigan-av.

LA SALLE—'30—4 PASS. COUPE. SAC. AT $25; assume bal. of notes. Bri. 7093.

LINCOLN—LA BARON VERY LATEST '32 de luxe convertible coupe; actually like brand new; finished in 2 tone Brewster green with air whls., white wall tires; truly the finest, most beautiful car on street. Cost over $5,400 new. REPOSSESSED. First reasonable offer takes it. Your car as down payment, balance 12-18 months. Always open.

G. M. DISCOUNT CORP.,
4750 WASHINGTON-BLVD. AT CICERO-AV.

Lincoln 12-5 Se., '33, $1,395

Lincoln 8-5 Tn. Sed., '32, $895

6 WIRE WHLS.; LIKE BRAND NEW.

2323 S. MICHIGAN

LINCOLN 1930 DE LUXE

4 door custom Sedan. 6 wire whls., trunk, heater, safety glass. Dual equip. Like brand new in every respect. $295 full price. Your car as down pay., bal. 2 years. Always open.

945 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

Lincoln V-12 Custom, $1,275

Custom built full 7 pass. 6 w. w. Hardly off floor; $5,000 value. '32 5 pass. de luxe V-12 and V-8 7 pass. Just like new. Priced down to $975.

FELZ. 1132 DIVERSEY-BLVD.

Lincoln '30 De L. 4 Dr. Sed.

6 wire whls., side mts., whitewall tires, Booster brakes, $285. 12-24 months to pay.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

LINCOLN—1928 SEDAN; EXCEL. COND.; private party. Can be seen at any time. 750 Tilden-st. Mr. Pilot.

MARMON—1932 8 CYLINDER 4 DOOR SEDAN LIKE BRAND NEW. FULLY GUAR. 6051 COTTAGE GROVE. FAIR. 1426.

NASH ADV. 8—1934

2d series, 4 door 5 pass. cust. built sedan, 6 air whls., side mts., heater, spotlt., trunk rack, dble. horns, wipers, and tail lights. Orig. cost $1,597. REPOSSESSED. Sac. for $775. Your car down pay., bal. 12-24 mos.

G. M. LOAN CORP.
3939 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

Nash '34 De L. 4-Dr. Sed.

6 cyl., air whls., free whlg., full dual equipment. De L. hi-grade upholstery, $545. Your car down payment, balance 12-24 months.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

NASH — 1932 SERIES 982 CLUB SEDAN: Gun metal finish with apple green wire whls., $165 down. 968 Diversey-blvd.

OLDSMOBILE 8 1934

4 door 5 pass. de luxe sedan, built-in trunk, dble., horns, wipers, tail lights. Orig. cost $1,207. REPOSSESSED. Sac. for $775. Your car dn., pay., bal. 12-24 mo. Driv. trial.

G. M. LOAN CORP.
3939 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

Oldsmobile '34 Sport Cpe. 8.

Can't tell from new. Extras, radio, $775. KAILER-YOUNGQUIST—5051 BROADWAY.

OLDSMOBILE—'29 SEDAN; S. MTS., $135. BUICK DEALER. 3811 LAWRENCE.

Packard 8 '29 De L. Sedan

4 door sedan with lustrous black finish, beautiful interior. 6 wheels, side mounts, built-in trunk. Motor, tires, A1.....$195
Jenks Brady Motors, 2412 S. MICHIGAN.

PACKARD—1930 DE LUXE 5 OR 7 PASS. sedan; side mounts, spot light, trunk. This car has had exceptionally good care. Only $275; $75 or your car as down pay. Dodge Dlr., 1103 Chicago-av., Evanston. Univ. 2407.

PACKARD—'29 DE LUXE LIMOUSINE; RE-cently overhld.; reduc. rechromium plated. For insp. at Tracy Gar., 1818 W. 103d.

PACKARD—SED., LATE '28; EXC. COND.; priv. party; sacr. at $110. Lincoln 7480.

USED AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

PEOPLES FINANCE

"THE HOUSE OF SATISFACTION."

A GENUINE FINANCE CO.
WE SELL SERVICE AND COLLECT NOTES UNDER ONE ROOF. THIS IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF A "SQUARE DEAL."

'34 Graham de l. Sedan, 6 w. w.....$695
'34 Plymouth de l. 4 door Sedan.....595
'34 Chevrolet Master de l. Sedan.....495
'34 Ford de luxe Sedan or Coupe.....465
'34 Auburn 6 cyl. cust. de l. Sedan.....635
'34 Nash de l. 4 door Sedan.....465
'34 Chevrolet Master Sport Coupe.....475
'33 De Soto Cust. de luxe Sedan.....495
'33 Chevrolet de l. Sedan, 6 w. w.....435
'33 Willys de l. Sedan, 6 w. w.....365
'33 Dodge de l. Sedan; long wheelbase..469
'33 Ford de luxe Sedan.....385
'33 Auburn Salon cust. de l. Sed., 8 w. w. 545
'33 Pontiac de l. Sedan; radio.....475
'32 Chrysler de luxe Sedan; 6 w. w.....345
'32 Chrysler Sport Coupe, rumb. seat..300
'32 Chevrolet Sport Coupe; 6 w. w.....335
'32 Ford V-8 de luxe Sedan.....285
'32 Plymouth P. B. de l. Spt. Cpe; 6 w.w. 325
'32 Plymouth P. B. Convert. Coupe.....325
'32 Pierce-Arrow Sport Coupe.....750
'31 Packard lt. 8 Club Sedan; 6 w. w.....495
'31 Ford Town Sedan.....225
'31 Plymouth Sport Roadster.....185
'31 Oldsmobile Spt. Coupe, r. s.....225
'31 Hupmobile lt. 8 de l. Sedan; 6 w. w. 275
'31 De Soto Roadster; 6 wire wheels.....295
'31 Chevrolet Sedan.....195
'30 La Salle Roadster, rumble seat.....225
'30 Dodge 6 cyl. de luxe Sedan.....195
'30 Chrysler 77 Conv. Coupe or Sedan.. 195
'30 Packard 7 pass. Sedan; 6 w. w.....250
'30 De Soto Sport Coupe.....185
100 OTHERS TO CHOOSE FROM.
YOUR CAR IS DOWN PAY. BAL. 12-24 MO. 7 DAY DRIV. TRIAL; 90 DAY GUAR.

4512-18 MADISON-ST.

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

Packard 7 Pass. Sedan

1931 std. 8. Car thoroughly recond. Black finish perf., 6 w. w., new tires. Compl. equip.

1930 custom 8, black finish; upholstery, motor perf.; 6 w. w.; new tires. Comp. equip.

1927 cust. 8, 6 disk whls., compl. equip., barg.

These cars will be sold regardless of present market prices. Hill Motors, Packard Dealers, 646 Madison-st. Oak Park. Austin 100.

PACKARD

Super 8 5-Pass. 1932 Sedan. Equipt. with Philco radio, 5 excellent tires; twin tail-lights, twin-horns, original finish and upholstery flawless; chrome-plating like new; motor and chassis reconditioned, guaranteed. Only by seeing and driving it can you appreciate this value at $1,050. Terms; any make of car taken in trade; all makes.

PACKARD, 24th and Mich. Cal. 7400.

PACKARD—'29 SED. NOT ANOTHER CAR like this in Chicago at this price. Priced to sell today at $175.

DODGE DEALER. 2522 S. Michigan-av.

PACKARD—1928 6 CYL. CONV. COUPE, car ready to go; $145, $5 down, bal. easy.

2235 S. MICHIGAN-AV.

PACKARD—1931 DE LUXE SEDAN, $475. $100 down or your car. 2022 N. California.

PIERCE-ARROW—LATEST SERIES '32 DE luxe sedan. Actually like brand new. Finish, interior and motor is immaculate. Is truly a magnificent car. REPOSSESSED. To be released for only $650. Your car as down payment, 12-18 months. Always open.

G. M. DISCOUNT CORP.,
4750 WASHINGTON-BLVD. AT CICERO-AV.

PIERCE-ARROWS—ALL YEARS, MODELS. 2246 S. MICHIGAN-AV.

7—PLYMOUTHS—7

REPOSSESSED 1934S

De L. Sedans and Coupes; KNEE ACTION, AUTO. CLUTCH, FREE whlg., long whlbse., no dra'ft ventilation, safety glass, dual horns and dual wipers; 6 steel wheels. SIDE MOUNTS; NEVER USED; choice of numerous colors in chromatic finishes; special mohair upholstery; original cost $981. REPOSSESSED; released for $495. Your car down payment, bal. 2 years; no carrying charge; 7 day driving trial and 90 day guarantee.

M. M. FINANCE CO.,
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

15—PLYMOUTHS—15

You cannot fail to find the Plymouth you are looking for in our large selection of 1934-'33-'32 4 Door Sedans, Coaches, Sport and Convert. Coupes. These cars are not repossessed but are cars that the original owners have had to sacrifice. We offer these cars at practically your own terms; 12 to 24 mos.; 7 day dr. trial; 90 day guar.

CERTIFIED AUTO SALES,
4647 MADISON-ST.

PLYMOUTH '35—$695

4 dr. de l. sed.; used; all safety glass. REPOSSESSED. Your car as down payment. Bal. 12-24 mos. Driv. trial; 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

Plymouth '33s—$395

Choice of 10 sedans, coupes, coaches. REPOSSESSED. Your car as down payment. Bal. 12-24 mos.; driv. trial; 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

PLYMOUTH LATEST 1933

De luxe sport coupe; automatic clutch, free wheeling, floating power, dual equip. Looks and runs like brand new car. Only $395. Your car as dn. pay., bal. 12-24 mos.

2810 W. MADISON-ST.

Plymouth '32 PB De L. Sed.

4 dr. autom. clutch, ing. whlbase., also '32 sed., 6 wire whls., side mts., fr. whlng. $295. Your car down payment, bal. 12-24 months.

PETERSEN, 2309 MICHIGAN

PLYMOUTH NEWEST 1934

sport coupe, 114 inch whlbase. Pearlescent finish. Air whls., new type vent. Heater. Positively guar. like brand new. $495 full price. Your car as down pay., balance 2 years.

945 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

PLYMOUTH—LATEST 1931 SPORT COUPE. Rumble seat, many extras; perfect condition. Guaranteed. A real barg. at $185. Your car as down pay., bal. 12-24 months.

2810 W. MADISON-ST.

PLYMOUTH—'33 P. C. DE L. COUPE, FREE whlg., auto. clutch, wire whls., safety glass throughout, like new. Sac. for $345. Guar. BENDER-RIEGER, INC.

DODGE DEALER. 933 WASHINGTON-BL.

PLYMOUTH—1933 SEDAN; LATEST P. D. SIDE MTS. ALSO COUPE, $365; terms.

FITZPATRICK. 2247 S. Michigan-av.

PLYMOUTH—'33 DE LUXE SED.; FULLY equipped; looks and runs like new, $385. De Soto-Plymouth Dealer. 2424 Milwaukee.

PLYMOUTH—LAST '33 P. D. CUSTOM SED. Long whlbse.; barg. $445. 6811 S. Halsted.

PLYMOUTH—6 SEDAN; '33; 4 D.; PERfect; $395. Terms, trade. 7130 S. Halsted.

PLYMOUTH—'34 DE L. SED.; SAC. LEAVE for Ariz. Dr.'s orders. 1141 N. Ridgeway.

PLYMOUTH—'33 DE LUXE SEDAN; PRI. party; bargain; must sell. State 7079.

PONTIAC '34, $525

4 dr. 5 pass. de luxe sedan; 6 wire whls. REPOSSESSED. Your car as down payment. Bal. 12-24 mos. Driv. trial; 90 day guar.

AUTO LOAN CORP.,
4635 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

PONTIAC NEWEST 1934

Convertible Sport Coupe, Rumble st. 6 wire whls. Also 5 pass. de luxe sedan. Factory built-in trunk. New type vent. Long whlbase. Pos. guar. like brand new. $645 full price. Your car as down pay., balance 2 years.

945 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

PONTIAC—'34 4 DR. DE L. SED.; 6 W. W. no-draft vent., knee action; used 90 days. REPOSSESSED; sac. for $585. Your car dn. pay., bal. 2 years; 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

PONTIAC SEDAN—REAL '34; ONLY $585. Guaranteed. Car down payment. 12-24 mos., to pay balance; 7 day driving trial.

Auburn, 4701 Wash'gton

PONTIAC—LATEST '33 DE L. 4 DR. SED.; wire wheels, heater, etc.; pract. new tires; like a new car throughout. Sacrifice for $465.

BENDER-RIEGER, INC.
DODGE DEALER. 933 WASHINGTON-BL.

PONTIAC SEDAN 1934.

6 WHEELS—PERFECT—ONLY $650. KAILER-YOUNGQUIST—5051 BROADWAY.

PONTIAC—1932 CUSTOM 6 SEDAN; LIKE new; only $95 dn. and $10 per mo. Riviera Motor Sales, Inc., 2515 Milwaukee.

PONTIAC—1929 4 DOOR SEDAN. PERFECT motor; new tires; $110 cash.

M. M. FINANCE CO., 4635 W. Madison-st.

PONTIAC—LATE 1933 COACH. LIKE NEW. Heater, etc. $475. 1647 S. Crawford.

PONTIAC—'29 SEDAN, 2 DOOR, $125. Northwest Pontiac, 3807 Lawrence.

ROCKNE—'32 COACH; EXC. COND.; PRI. party; sacri. at $285. 2130 Lincoln-av.

STUDEBAKER NEWEST '34

Dictator 6 4 door de luxe sedan. New type ventilation. Safety gl. Rooster brks. Beau. fin. Pos. guar. like brand new. $595 full pr. Your car as down payment, bal. 2 years.

945 WASHINGTON-BLVD.

STUDEBAKER—LATEST '34 4 DR. 5 PASS. De Luxe Sedan; 6 wire whls., safety glass. REPOSSESSED; sac. for $545. Your car dn. pay., bal. 2 years; 7 day trial; 90 day guar.

M. M. FINANCE CO.
4635 W. MADISON-ST.

STUDEBAKER—'29 COUPE, 6 W. W.; PERF. cond.; red, to $145; $10 dn., $6.50 per mo. Riviera Motor Sales, Inc., 2515 Milwaukee.

STUDEBAKER—'28, 7 PASS. SED. PERF. Must sell; $65. Mrs. Ward, 3356 Adams.

USED AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

10% DOWN SALE.

1933 Buick 68 Victoria.....$695
1933 Plymouth de luxe sedan.....485
1933 Plymouth coupe.....395
1932 Chrysler 6 sedan.....495
1931 Chrysler Royale 8 sedan.....395

MANY OTHERS TO CHOOSE FROM.

260 Madison-st., Oak Park.

THIS WEEK SPECIALS.

1934 Plymouth de luxe sedan.....$585
1933 De Soto sedan.....545
1933 Plymouth de luxe coupe.....495
1932 De Soto sedan.....345

THESE CARS LIKE NEW. CAN BE HAD FOR AS LOW AS 10% DOWN.

450 Madison-st., Oak Park.

EMIL DENEMARK, INC.

1934 Pontiac 5 pass. sed., 6 w. w...$695
1934 Chev. 2 dr. sed., 5 w. w.....$595
1934 Buick

Chicago Daily Tribune.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935.

New Deal Gold Policy Wins in Supreme Court by Vote of 5 to 4—Justice McReynolds Assails Majority Opinion

CHIEF JUSTICE READS THE GOLD DECISIONS.
Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes leaving his home in Washington yesterday for session of Supreme court which resulted in New Deal victory. The decisions were read by the chief justice, who favored the government in each case.
[Associated Press Wirephoto.] *(Story on page 1.)*

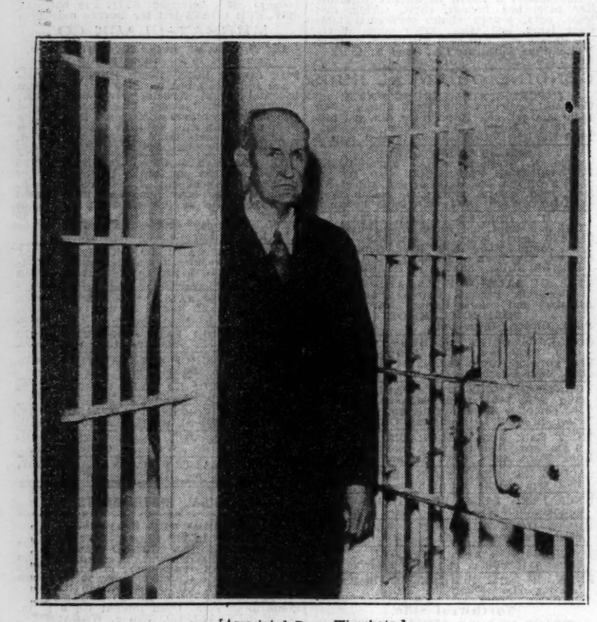
[Associated Press Photos: From Harris & Ewing and Underwood & Underwood.]

THREE MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT BENCH WHO JOINED IN DISSENTING OPINION ON GOLD ISSUES.
Left to right: Associate Justices Pierce Butler, George Sutherland, and Willis Van Devanter, who with Justice McReynolds constituted the minority of the Supreme court in the decisions handed down yesterday. Their opinion was offered by Justice McReynolds in dramatic scene. *(Story on page 1.)*

GIVES OPINION OF MINORITY ON GOLD CASES.
Associate Justice James C. McReynolds going to session of Supreme court yesterday. In commenting on the minority opinion he said that the "constitution was gone." He prepared this opinion for himself and three other justices.
[Associated Press Wirephoto.] *(Story on page 1.)*

[Associated Press Photos: From Harris & Ewing and Underwood & Underwood.]

FOUR WHO VOTED WITH CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES TO UPHOLD THE GOLD POLICIES OF THE NEW DEAL.
Left to right: Associate Justices Louis Brandeis, Owen Roberts, Harlan F. Stone, and Benjamin Cardozo, who upheld the abrogation of gold clauses in Supreme court decisions handed down yesterday. They were joined by Chief Justice Hughes, who read the decisions. *(Story on page 1.)*



[Associated Press Wirephoto.]

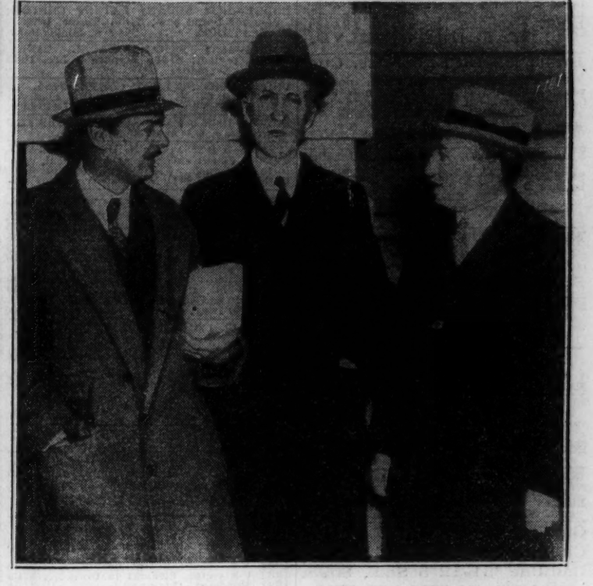
HUNT ESCAPED OKLAHOMA PRISON INMATES.
Walter Moore, a guard in the reformatory at Granite from which 31 made break, standing in the door he was forced to open. The convicts had smuggled guns. *(Story on page 12.)*

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

UPSETS TRIAL. Arthur Emblem refuses to testify for state at Irving Weitzman trial. *(Story on page 9.)*

BOMB SENT IN MAIL TO SENATOR HUEY LONG.
Police Inspector Frank Burke of Washington examining infernal machine received yesterday at office of senator. It was mailed in Medford, Ore., and failed to explode.
[Associated Press Wirephoto.] *(Story on page 14.)*

AWARDED DIVORCE.
Mrs. Frances Badger Reichmann wins uncontested decree from lawyer.
(Story on page 9.)



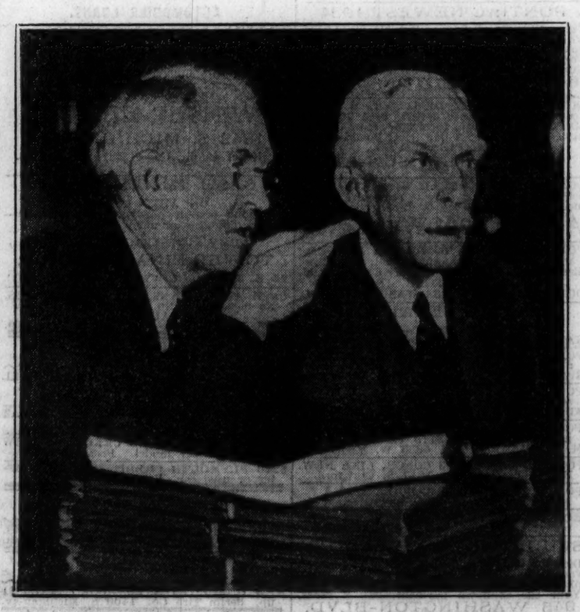
[Associated Press Wirephoto.]

FEDERAL EXPERTS LEAVE SUPREME COURT.
Left to right: Harry Jones, justice department; Angus D. McLean, assistant solicitor general, and Alexander Holtzoff, special assistant, after ruling on gold cases. *(Story on page 1.)*

FREED IN KILLING.
Miss Luella Schroeder leaving jail. She fatally wounded a deputy sherif.
(Story on page 9.)

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

ACTRESS AND RELATIVE ARRIVE FROM WEST.
Alice Faye of the films (left), whose name is linked to that of Rudy Vallee, with her cousin, Barbara King, when they arrived on Chief en route to New York. *(Story on page 12.)*



OPEN FIGHT TO COLLECT TAX FROM MELLON.
Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the treasury (right), with his attorney, William D. Shepard, in Pittsburgh yesterday. The government contends Mellon owes $3,000,000.
[Associated Press Wirephoto.] *(Story on page 8.)*

[Acme Photo.]

CHICAGO SOCIETY WOMAN AT PALM BEACH.
Mrs. John T. Pirie Jr. of Lake Forest as she attended recent tennis matches at the Bath and Tennis club in Palm Beach, a popular winter resort.

[Associated Press Photo.]

IN RUBBER SUIT.
Miss Ione Hines, Chicago, taking stroll on beach at Miami, Fla.